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ABSTRACT

Fiscal year activities are summarized for seven organizational areas of the Library of Congress: (1) Administration--Office of the Librarian and Management Services; (2) National Programs--American Folklife Center, Children's Literature Center, Educational Liaison Office, Exhibits Office, Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Information Office, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Publishing Office; (3) Congressional Research Service, including examples of help provided in congressional deliberations concerning a number of major issues dealt with in the second session of the 99th Congress; (4) Processing Services--cataloging, acquisitions and overseas operations, bibliographic products and services, networking, and staff activities; (5) Research Services--acquisitions, management of collections, automation, preservation, services to readers, Performing Arts Library, publications, public programs, exhibits, administration, and basic workload; (6) Law Library--publications and special projects, acquisitions, organization and personnel changes, professional activities, and collection access and organization; and (7) Copyright Office--workload and production, Copyright Office regulations, legislative developments, judicial developments, and international meetings. Also included are lists of library and trust fund board officers, consultants, and library committee members; information on gifts or bequests; and an organization chart. Statistics on various activities are presented in 10 of the 15 appendices. (KM)

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Annual Report 1986
# of the Librarian of Congress

for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1986

Library of Congress Washington 1987

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Contents

Joint Committee on the Library vi
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board vi
Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress vi
Officers of the Library vii
Committees of the Library xii
Consultants of the Library xiii
Organization Chart xiv
Letter of Transmittal xvii
Introduction xix

1 Administration 1
2 National Programs 23
3 Congressional Research Service 40
4 Processing Services 50
5 Research Services 67
6 Law Library 80
7 Copyright Office 86

Appendixes A-1

1 Library of Congress Trust Fund Board A-2
2 Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work A-4
3 Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs A-10
4 Cataloging Distribution A-13
5 Reader Services A-16
6 Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped A-18
7 Photoduplication A-21
8 Preservation and Restoration A-22
9 Employment A-23
10 Financial Statistics A-24
11 Legislation A-50
12 Exhibits A-51
13 Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs A-53
14 Library of Congress Publications A-58
15 Litigation A-62

Index I-1

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 99TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

Representative Frank Annunzio, *Chairman*
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Mark O. Hatfield, John W. Warner, Daniel K. Inouye, Claiborne Pell, Representatives Al Swift, Mary Rose Oakar, Newt Gingrich, Pat Roberts. *Chief Clerk:* Hilary Lieber.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasicorporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library" (2 U.S.C. 154–163).

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of at least four percent per annum. Public Law 94–289 makes possible a higher rate when national economic conditions so dictate.

Members of the Board on September 30, 1986: James A. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Frank Annunzio, *Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library;* Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, *Chairman and Secretary;* Mrs. Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (*term expires March 9, 1990*); and Flora Laney Thornton (*term expires March 9, 1988*).

FORMS OF GIFTS OR BEQUESTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program – "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE. – Subject to federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from federal and District of Columbia taxes.

Officers of the Library

As of September 30, 1986

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress
William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, The Associate Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Janet Chase, Special Assistant to The Librarian
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Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
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William J. Sitting, Acting Director, Collections Development Office
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Cynthia A. Wilkins, Personnel Security Officer
Robert G. Zich, Director, Office of Planning and Development

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Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program Coordinator
Alfred E. McEwen, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office

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William R. Nugent, Assistant Director for Systems Engineering and Operations
Charlene A. Woody, Assistant Director for Systems Development
(Vacant), Chief, Computer Service Center
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T. Arlene Whitmer, Chief, Systems Assurance Office
Herbert T. Littlejohn, Chief, Systems Programming Office
James S. Graber, Chief, Technical Systems Office
James L. Stevens, Chief, User and Production Service
James L. Godwin, Chief, User Applications Office

Central Services Division

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Bobby F. Dove, Assistant Chief

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Edwin M. Krintz, Disbursing Officer

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Ralph L. Adams, Personnel Operations Officer
Donald R. Ware, Position Classification and Organization Officer
David D. Lombardo, Recruitment and Placement Officer
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Staff Training and Development Officer

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American Folklife Center

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Raymond L. Dockstader, Deputy Director
Joseph C. Hickerson, Head, Archive of Folk Culture

Children's Literature Center

Sybille A. Jagusch, Chief

Educational Liaison Office

John Henry Hass, Educational Liaison Officer

Exhibits Office

William F. Miner, Exhibits Officer

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Information Office

Nancy F. Bush, Information Officer

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Frank Kurt Cylke, Director
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Mary Berghaus Levering, Chief, Network Division

Publishing Office

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(Vacant), Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs
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Susan C. Finsen, Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services
Nancy A. Davenport, Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations
James R. Price, Coordinator of Automated Information Services
James W. Robinson, Coordinator of Review

American Law Division

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Charles Doyle, Acting Assistant Chief

Congressional Reference Division

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Margaret E. Whitlock, Assistant Chief

Economics Division

Leon M. Cole, Chief
Roger S. White, Assistant Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

Earl Canfield, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

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John L. Moore, Assistant Chief

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Stanley J. Heginbotham, Chief
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Frederick H. Pauls, Chief
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Library Services Division

Jack McDonald, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

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Jane Bortnick, Assistant Chief

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Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel
Michael R. Pew, Associate Register of Copyrights for Management
Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register of Copyrights
Lewis I. Flacks, Policy Planning Adviser
Christopher A. Meyer, Policy Planning Adviser
Marybeth Peters, Policy Planning Adviser
Michael D. Burke, Copyright Systems Analyst
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Donette S. Vandell, Senior Administrative Officer

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

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Raoul leMat, Assistant Chief

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Laila Mulgaōkar, Chief

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Harriet Oler, Chief
Jodi Rush, Assistant Chief

Information and Reference Division

Winston Tabb, Chief
Joan Doherty, Assistant Chief

Licensing Division

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James P. Cole, Assistant Chief

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Roberta I. Shaffer, Special Assistant to the Law Librarian
Rose Marie Clemandot, Collection Services Officer

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Leverett L. Preble, Head, Law Library Reading Room

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George E. Glos, Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief
Sung Yoon Cho, Assistant Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Rubens Medina, Chief
Armando González, Assistant Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief
Anton Wekerle, Assistant Chief

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Laurie Smith Filstrup, Technical Officer
Donald P. Panzera, Assistant Executive Officer
Louis Berube, Executive Assistant
Kathleen Pascale, Executive Assistant

Network Development and MARC Standards Office

Sally H. McCallum, Head

Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office

Judith P. Cannan, Chief

Office of the Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

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Linda Pletzke, Assistant Chief

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(Vacant), Chief
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Lygia Ballantyne, Field Director, Brazil
Donald F. Jay, Field Director, Egypt
John C. Crawford, Field Director, India
E. Gene Smith, Field Director, Indonesia
James C. Armstrong, Field Director, Kenya
Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Pakistan

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Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Director

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William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief

MARC Editorial Division

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Cynthia J. Johanson, Assistant Chief

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

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Shared Cataloging Division

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Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

Special Materials Cataloging Division

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Subject Cataloging Division

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Regene C. Ross, Assistant Chief
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Kay F. Wexler, Assistant Chief
Patrick S. Bernard, Principal Editor

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Roberta A. Stevens, Customer Services Officer

Serial Record Division

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Linda K. Bartley, CONSER Operations Coordinator
Julia Blixrud, Head, National Serials Data Program
Marian B. Abbott, Editor, *New Serial Titles*

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Elizabeth F. Stroup, Director for General Reference
(Vacant), Director for Special Collections
Carolyn H. Sung, Executive Officer
Theodore E. Leach, Automation Officer

Edward A. D'Alessandro, Special Assistant for Planning Management
Dorothy Denchy, Assistant Executive Officer

Performing Arts Library

Peter J. Fay, Head Librarian

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Lawrence S. Robinson, Assistant Director for Preservation
Matt T. Roberts, Binding Officer
Bohdan Yasinsky, Preservation Microfilming Officer
Chandru J. Shahani, Research Officer
Peter Waters, Conservation Officer

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Beverly Ann Gray, Head, African Section
Michael W. Grunberger, Head, Hebraic Section
George N. Atiyeh, Head, Near East Section

Asian Division

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Chi Wang, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
Hisao Matsumoto, Head, Japanese Section
Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

Hispanic Division

Sara Castro-Klarén, Chief
John R. Hébert, Assistant Chief
Dolores M. Martin, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*
Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head, Reference Section

General Reference

Collections Management Division

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Emmett G. Trainor, Assistant Chief
Diane Nester Kresh, Public Service Officer
(Vacant), Head, Book Service Section
Everett J. Johnson, Head, Collections Improvement Section
Dwight E. Moore, Head, Collections Maintenance Section
Ronald J. Jackson, Head, Special Search Section

Federal Research Division

(Vacant), Chief
Carol Migdalovitz, Assistant Chief

General Reading Rooms Division

Ellen Z. Hahn, Chief
Suzanne E. Thorin, Assistant Chief
John W. Kimball, Jr., Head, Automation and Reference Collections Section
Judith P. Austin, Head, Local History and Genealogy Section
Victoria C. Hill, Head, Main Reading Room Section
(Vacant), Head, Microform Reading Room Section
Lloyd W. Shipley, Head, Resources Analysis Section
James E. Stewart, Head, Social Science Reading Room Section
R. David Myers, Head, Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section

Loan Division

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Barbu Alim, Librarian in charge of Library Station in the Capitol
(Vacant), Head, Loan Reference Section
Cassandra R. Allen, Head, Circulation Section

Science and Technology Division

Joseph W. Price, Chief
John F. Price, Assistant Chief
Karl R. Green, Head, Technical Reports Section
Constance Carter, Head, Science Reference Section
Geza T. Thuronyi, Head, Special Projects Section

Serial and Government Publications Division

Donald F. Wisdom, Chief
Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., Assistant Chief
Agnes Ferruso, Head, Government Publications Section
Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
(Vacant), Head, Periodical Section
(Vacant), Coordinator of Reference Service

Special Collections

Geography and Map Division

John A. Wolter, Chief
Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief
Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section
David K. Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section

Manuscript Division

James H. Hutson, Chief
David W. Wigdor, Assistant Chief
(Vacant), Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
Paul I. Chestnut, Head, Reference and Reader Service Section

Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division

Robert Saudek, Chief
Paul C. Spehr, Assistant Chief
Gerald D. Gibson, Head, Curatorial Section
Patrick Sheehan, Head, Documentation and Reference Section
Robert B. Carneal, Head, Laboratory Services Section
Harriet W. Harrison, Head, Processing Section

Music Division

Jon W. Newson, Acting Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Elizabeth H. Auman, Head, Acquisition and Processing Section
Geraldine Ostrove, Head, Reader Services Section

Prints and Photographs Division

Stephen E. Ostrow, Chief
Renata V. Shaw, Assistant Chief
Mary M. Ison, Head, Reference Section

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

William Matheson, Chief
Peter VanWingen, Head, Reference and Reader Services Section
(Vacant), Head, Processing Section

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Donald J. Saff, Michael Mazur, and Stephen E. Ostrow (ex officio)

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
Paul Mishkin, University of California at Berkeley
Gerhard Casper, University of Chicago
Richard B. Morris, Columbia University
James H. Hutson, Administrative Officer, Office of the Devise

Consultants of the Library

POET LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Robert Penn Warren

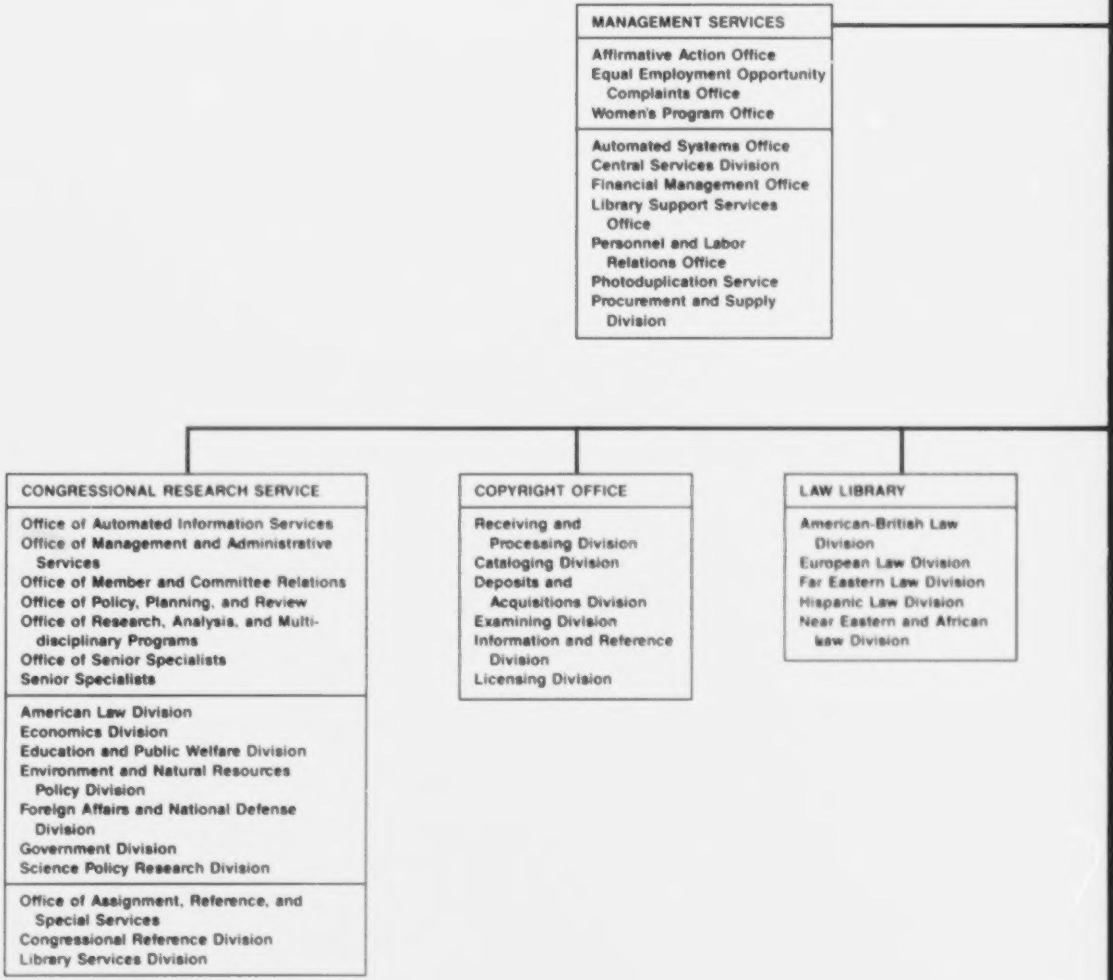
HONORARY CONSULTANT

U.S. Cartographic History

Walter W. Ristow

Organization Chart

As of September 30, 1986



MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Affirmative Action Office
- Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office
- Women's Program Office

- Automated Systems Office
- Central Services Division
- Financial Management Office
- Library Support Services Office
- Personnel and Labor Relations Office
- Photoduplication Service
- Procurement and Supply Division

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

- Office of Automated Information Services
- Office of Management and Administrative Services
- Office of Member and Committee Relations
- Office of Policy, Planning, and Review
- Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs
- Office of Senior Specialists
- Senior Specialists

- American Law Division
- Economics Division
- Education and Public Welfare Division
- Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
- Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
- Government Division
- Science Policy Research Division

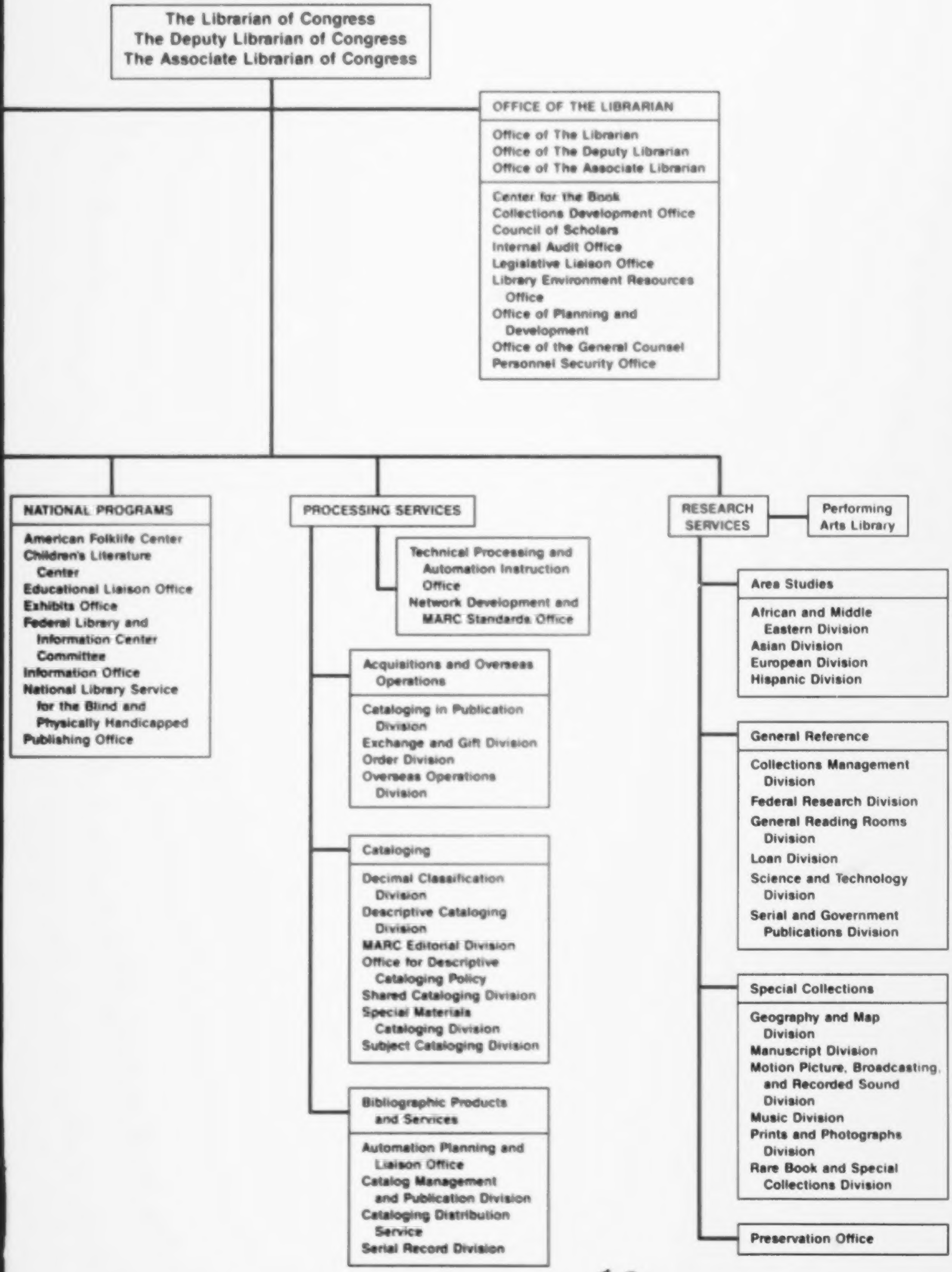
- Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services
- Congressional Reference Division
- Library Services Division

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

- Receiving and Processing Division
- Cataloging Division
- Deposits and Acquisitions Division
- Examining Division
- Information and Reference Division
- Licensing Division

LAW LIBRARY

- American-British Law Division
- European Law Division
- Far Eastern Law Division
- Hispanic Law Division
- Near Eastern and African Law Division



The Librarian of Congress
The Deputy Librarian of Congress
The Associate Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Office of The Librarian
Office of The Deputy Librarian
Office of The Associate Librarian

Center for the Book
Collections Development Office
Council of Scholars
Internal Audit Office
Legislative Liaison Office
Library Environment Resources Office
Office of Planning and Development
Office of the General Counsel
Personnel Security Office

NATIONAL PROGRAMS

American Folklife Center
Children's Literature Center
Educational Liaison Office
Exhibits Office
Federal Library and Information Center Committee
Information Office
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Publishing Office

PROCESSING SERVICES

Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office
Network Development and MARC Standards Office

Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

Cataloging in Publication Division
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division

Cataloging

Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy
Shared Cataloging Division
Special Materials Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division

Bibliographic Products and Services

Automation Planning and Liaison Office
Catalog Management and Publication Division
Cataloging Distribution Service
Serial Record Division

RESEARCH SERVICES

Performing Arts Library

Area Studies

African and Middle Eastern Division
Asian Division
European Division
Hispanic Division

General Reference

Collections Management Division
Federal Research Division
General Reading Rooms Division
Loan Division
Science and Technology Division
Serial and Government Publications Division

Special Collections

Geography and Map Division
Manuscript Division
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division
Music Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Preservation Office

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

It is my privilege to submit this report of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986. It is accompanied by a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Daniel J Boorstin

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

Introduction

Fiscal year 1986 was witness to a number of accomplishments throughout the Library of Congress despite the atmosphere of adversity that pervaded the first part of the year. The first quarter of the fiscal year saw an $18.3 million curtailment in Library funding. The next half year was characterized, first, by an attempt to implement those reductions necessitated by diminished funding; second, by efforts to restore some of the lost funding and hence resume activities that had been curtailed or suspended; and, third, by a serious effort to carry on business as usual, or better.

By the time three-quarters of the year had passed, the damage done was in part repaired by an urgent supplemental appropriations bill that allowed for restorations in acquisitions, cataloging, and hours of service. Year's end would bear witness to a remarkable number of successes that came to pass despite reductions of staffing levels and the freezing of vacancies, the suspension or postponement of special projects, reduced outlays in the always critical areas of automation and preservation, the acquisition and cataloging of fewer research materials, and the reduction of hours of service and of general access to the buildings.

Now that some of the smoke has cleared, what emerges is the healthy, vital, and dynamic institution that the Library is known to be, as the chapters of this *Annual Report* will attest. A description of some of the year's more important milestones follows.

ACQUISITIONS AND PROGRAMS

Notable acquisitions of the year included the National Broadcasting Company's entire collection of some twenty thousand early (1948–77) television programs, a collection that complements the NBC gift of some eighty thousand hours of radio programming from 1926 to 1970 that the network donated to the Library in 1978. The Geography and Map Division, which also accessioned its four millionth cartographic item this fiscal year, thus making it probably the world's largest map library collection, acquired the first fire insurance atlas of London, produced and hand-colored in the 1790s. The Law Library also acquired several important rare items, including a first French edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries*.

The appointment of the Library's first Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, Robert Penn Warren, followed the passage of legislation renaming this prestigious post and expanding the duties of the incumbent. Mr. Warren, previously Consultant in Poetry to the Library in 1944–45, is the only American writer to have won Pulitzer Prizes in both poetry (twice) and fiction.

The American Folklife Center marked its tenth anniversary in 1986 with a yearlong observance that included, in addition to the center's many ongoing projects, a scholarly colloquium on folklife and educational programs, a special series of ten outdoor concerts, and the inaugural issue of *Folklife Annual*, a major new publication.

The Center for the Book prepared for the celebration of its own tenth anniversary in 1987, which will coincide with and take as its theme "1987 – The Year of the Reader," an observance that was established by congressional resolution and signed into law by the President. This celebration is "aimed at restoring reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation."

SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY

In the face of operational setbacks created by budget cuts, Research Services was able to continue two major important projects – the inventory of the collections, despite an 80 percent reduction in the staff devoted to this project, and maintenance of the National Referral Center (NRC) database following the abolition of the NRC itself. Adversity sometimes has strange side effects: increasing reliance on the claiming of copyright deposits turned out to be a positive result of budget difficulties as a cooperative project of staff members from the Science and Technology Division and the Copyright Office resulted in deposits and a savings of thousands of dollars.

A new effort of great success in National Programs was the staffing of the information desks in the Jefferson and Madison buildings with volunteers drawn from the cadre of retired Library staff members. Although this service is offered only six hours a day, these volunteers nonetheless answered an average of five thousand questions a month.

The Copyright Office, while coping with a 6 percent decrease in staff, nonetheless registered a record number of claims, nearly 4 percent more than last fiscal year. The success was owed in part to the continued application of COINS (Copyright Office In-Process System) to different aspects of the office's work, resulting in increased efficiency, productivity, and speed.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS), particularly hard hit by fiscal 1986 budget reductions, nevertheless handled more than 433,000 requests in the face of a 10 percent staffing reduction and the need to cut back the number of CRS products and services. Ironically, the passage and enactment of deficit reduction legislation and its subsequent impact generated numerous requests for assistance. CRS continued to explore and employ new technologies to help the Congress deal with increasingly complex issues and to facilitate the Service's own performance of its tasks.

The managers of the Optical Disk Pilot Program, a splendid example of interdepartmental cooperation Library-wide, continued to oversee the effective application of this new technology to Library collections and services. The digital optical disk (or "print") retrieval system was made available to the public, and the staff continued to evaluate patron use of the videodisk (or "nonprint") portion of the program.

The diethyl zinc (DEZ) mass deacidification project, though derailed by technological setbacks during the first part of the year, was the focus of new management and technical initiatives to put the program back on track and to reaffirm DEZ as a successful, efficient, and effective solution to the major problem of paper deterioration.

In Processing Services, the department's involvement in strategic planning, begun in 1985, aided immeasurably in the process of examining operations, setting new priorities, and restructuring the way the department carries out its mission with reduced funds. Emblematic of the achievements in Processing Services was the fifteenth anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication Program, a project once attempted unsuccessfully several decades ago. By 1986, however, the accomplishments were remarkable: 400,000 titles, data prepared for nearly 80 percent of the U.S. publishing industry's output (excluding mass market paperbacks), plus comprehensive subject coverage, a record number of participating publishers, and superior turnaround time.

At the end of the fiscal year, Congress had still not completed action on the Library's regular appropriations bill. The conference report, however, which was incorporated into an omnibus continuing resolution, provided for a total appropriation of $235,399,000 for the Library of Congress, an increase of $14,263,000 over funds available in fiscal 1986.

BUILDINGS

The very end of the fiscal year saw both an actual and a symbolic beginning of work on the long-awaited renovation/restoration of the Library's Jefferson and Adams buildings. All the moves were completed to vacate those portions of the buildings to be restored first, demolition and cleanup work in these areas were finished, and construction sites were erected outside the buildings. On September 30, the contractor was given notice to proceed with the actual Phase 1 construction work.

PERSONNEL

A number of significant changes in Library personnel are reported this year, including several major retirements or resignations and a number of appointments, both from within and from outside the Library, to posts at the chief level and above. Two major departmental appointments, however, to the positions of Assistant Librarian for National Programs and Director of the Congressional Research Service, merit special mention.

Joseph E. Ross became Director of the Congressional Research Service in March. The veteran of an eighteen-year career as a judge advocate with the U.S. Navy, several years' experience with the U.S. Department of Justice, and Library experience as both a senior specialist in American public law and chief of the American Law Division made him uniquely qualified to lead the department that serves the research needs of the Congress. Mr. Ross had also served as assistant director of CRS for research and analysis in the mid-1970s and as Acting Director from the beginning of 1986.

Ruth Ann Stewart assumed the duties of directing the multifaceted efforts of the National Programs department in April. Associated for sixteen years with the New York Public Library, first as assistant chief of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture and last as Associate Director for External Services, she was responsible for an array of activities, including publications, resource sharing, networks, and public relations. As the National Programs chapter makes clear, Ms. Stewart's range of responsibilities at the Library of Congress will be no less diverse or challenging.

CONCLUSION

In the winter of 1986, it seemed that the phrase "Gramm-Rudman" was on everyone's lips every hour of every day; by year's end, it seemed more like a long-remembered echo. The lesson of budget reductions and their impact on a vital and growing institution, however, will not be quickly forgotten, nor will anyone assume that budgetary problems have gone away. Nonetheless, the Library can proudly remember that in a year that seemed bleak, there were major accomplishments, and, in fulfilling its missions, the Library staff neither forgot nor failed to achieve those goals that give the Library of Congress vitality.

1

Administration

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Legislative and Congressional Oversight

On November 13 President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99–151, an act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, including funds for the operation of the Library of Congress. Before enactment of this legislation the Library had been funded under a continuing resolution which went into effect on October 1, because Congress had not passed a Legislative Branch Appropriations bill before fiscal 1985 expired. Public Law 99–151 provided funding for the Library in the amount of $230,125,000, including authority to obligate receipts totaling $11,050,000. This was a reduction of $8,417,000 from fiscal year 1985 appropriated amounts. Included in this appropriation were $138,047,000 for Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, including the use of $4,300,000 in receipts; $38,963,000 for the Congressional Research Service; $17,631,000 for the Copyright Office, including the use of $6,750,000 in receipts; $33,761,000 for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; $832,000 for the collection and distribution of Library materials under the Special Foreign Currency Program; and $891,000 for furniture and furnishings. The sum of $5,785,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings.

On December 12 President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99–177, a measure raising the statutory limit on the public debt. Title II of the law is referred to as the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act). The law stipulates that federal budget deficits be decreased annually and specifies across-the-board spending cuts that must be taken to achieve this result if Congress does not meet the budget reduction targets during the appropriations process. Under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, Library appropriations were reduced by 4.3 percent as a result of the presidential sequestration order which went into effect in March, a cut of $9.8 million from the amount appropriated.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan introduced S. 2276, a bill to amend the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, on April 8. The bill sought to exempt programs, projects, and activities of the Library of Congress, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Department of Education from sequestration or reduction under the act beginning after September 30, 1986. The bill was pending before the Senate at year's end.

President Reagan signed into law on July 2 an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year (Public Law 99–349). The supplemental appropriation included $867,000, a restoration of some of the funds cut from the Library's budget by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. The additional funding allowed the Library to resume normal hours of public service, which had been curtailed in March when the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget sequestration went into effect. The appropriation also allowed for the acquisition and cataloging of urgently needed research materials.

Public Law 99–194, signed into law by President Reagan on December 20, contained an amendment to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act to rename the Library's Poetry Consultant the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The legislation authorized an appropriation of $10,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts for an annual program at which the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry would present a major work or the work of other distinguished poets.

The Librarian and other Library officials testified before the Subcommittee on Legislative

Branch Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, and the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, on February 20 and June 25, respectively, to request $266 million for the Library's fiscal 1987 budget. In his testimony the Librarian discussed the damage done to the Library because of the 1986 budget reductions and the additional subsequent cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget sequestration. The Librarian called upon the Congress to take measures to repair the damage done by the unprecedented cuts in 1986. He outlined the consequences of these cuts on the future of the Library and concluded with the following statement:

> The cause of knowledge is the most general of all interests for a free people. The beneficiaries of knowledge, of the information supplied to Congress, and the free explorers of knowledge, are everywhere. Their largest numbers are still unborn. We will fail in our duty to our posterity if we do not hand on to them the fully stocked, properly organized treasure of wisdom of the past which it has taken us two centuries to accumulate.
>
> As a servant of the Congress, I beg this committee to do what it can to repair the damage being done by budgetary cuts—to restore your great resource of knowledge, your Library, to its stature, its progress and its promise.

The Librarian of Congress and other Library officials testified at an oversight hearing of the Joint Committee on the Library on May 7. The main topic concerned the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget reductions and base cuts in the 1986 appropriations on the Library. Other issues discussed included the renovation and restoration program in the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings, status of the Mass Book Deacidification Project, experiments with optical disks, and advances in Library automated systems.

The Deputy Librarian of Congress testified on April 28 before the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, concerning Library of Congress telecommunications needs. The purpose of the hearing was to survey the telecommunications needs and plans of legislative agencies in an effort to effect economies and standardization through centralization of services. On July 16, H.Con.Res. 367 was introduced, which provided for development and implementation of a coordinated plan for telecommunications systems for the House of Representatives, the Senate, and agencies of the legislative branch, including the Library. Subsequently, Section 305 was added to the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to coordinate telecommunications for legislative support agencies.

H.R. 4545 was introduced in the House on April 9 to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989. On June 24 the Librarian and the director of the American Folklife Center testified before the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration in behalf of H.R. 4545. The bill, which passed the House on September 16, authorized a total of $2,763,000 for three years in appropriations. H.R. 4545 was reported and passed by the Senate and approved by the President on October 16, 1986, making it Public Law 99-473.

On July 14 representatives of the Library met with officials from the National Archives and the Clerk of the House to establish procedures for the retention and storage of videotape proceedings of the House of Representatives. Under the arrangement recommended by the Majority and Minority Whips, both the Library of Congress and the National Archives will retain a copy of House floor proceedings. The Library has been retaining the audio tapes since 1979. On July 29 the Senate approved continuation of television coverage of Senate proceedings. The Library and National Archives will also store and service Senate video proceedings.

On September 8 the Library held a briefing for congressional staff with oversight responsibilities concerning the Mass Book Deacidification Project. The briefing was held to review the

NASA safety report on the fires at the Goddard Space Flight Center, the site of the test facility for the book deacidification program, and to explain the Library's plans for the Mass Book Deacidification Facility at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

The Legislative Liaison Office answered over 1,400 congressional requests for information about Library of Congress programs and policy, a 20 percent increase over the previous year. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act alone generated well over 100 inquiries. The Legislative Liaison Office coordinated all non-Congressional Research Service and non-Law Library requests except for loans of books. During the year, 21,880 requests were responded to from units other than the Congressional Research Service. In addition, the Loan Division loaned 38,228 books to congressional offices.

Executive Session

Meetings of Executive Session serve as a forum for the announcement and discussion of actions or programs and formulation of policies which affect the Library and its units. Typical of items which may be reported or deliberated upon by session members are new Library activities, changes in administrative procedure, congressional action affecting the Library, and LC's involvement in cooperative endeavors with outside libraries, governments, and organizations. The Deputy Librarian is chairman of the Executive Session, and members include the Associate Librarian, all department heads, and several other top management officials.

In fiscal 1986 the Executive Session devoted much attention to the impact of reduced funding upon the Library. Specific cost-saving measures discussed and implemented included a hiring freeze, reductions in force, and reductions in subscription and binding expenditures and hours of public service. Reports on the progress of the Library's Mass Book Deacidification Project were received at several meetings, including LC's response to setbacks in the program and the establishment of priorities for materials to receive deacidification treatment. A report presented to Executive Session by staff who served as consultants to the Los Angeles Public Library following its major fire served as the impetus for administrative action toward the creation of a disaster plan for the Library.

Broad-based administrative matters which were the subject of deliberation included the establishment of a daycare center for the children of Library employees, labor relations policies and practices, work-related injuries, time and attendance record-keeping practices, audit reports, and various internal reorganizations. Often an action or program was discussed at several meetings as the subject evolved; such was the case with the RBP Associates study on the Library's affirmative action programs, the United States adherence to the Berne Copyright Convention, renovation and restoration of Library buildings, and procurement of a new telecommunications system. Fiscal 1987 will likely bring to the Executive Session discussion of the Library's strategic automation plan, the enactment of a new federal employees retirement system, and LC's response to the RBP Associates study.

Office of the General Counsel

The Library's budget and appropriations legislation resulted in litigation in two separate but related instances. Although silent in appropriations language the congressional action to delete $103,000 from the budget of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was directed at denying funds for the production of *Playboy* magazine in braille. Although not legally bound by that congressional direction, the Librarian made it clear that his relationship with the Congress was not a "legalistic one." He would comply with what he described as the "sense of the Congress," however, and directed that no contract for reproduction in braille be awarded for *Playboy* magazine in 1986. The American Council of the Blind, the Blinded Veterans Association, Playboy Enterprises, Inc., and others filed suit in the U.S. District Court (DC) challenging the Library's action, calling it censorship which effectively denied certain blind users of NLS/BPH services their First Amendment rights. The Court agreed. First in a bench decision and later in a written opinion, Judge Thomas F. Hogan found that the practical effect of the Librarian's decision was to accept the purpose of the congressional action and thus the Librarian adopted it. That action, the Court concluded, was viewpoint discrimination.

The reduction of appropriations due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings brought about a reduction in hours in the Library's reading rooms. As a result, a group calling itself "Books Not Bombs" took it upon itself to attack the President's budget by, among other things, staging a sit-in in the Main Reading Room, as a protest to the Library's reduced hours. The group, in effect, was determined to "keep the reading room open" beyond its new 5:30 P.M. closing time. The Library took no action the first two nights, hoping that the demonstration, which lasted until the former closing time of 9:30 P.M., would make its point and discontinue. It did not. On the third night of the sit-in, the Library, pursuant to proper police procedures, began arresting those who remained after Library officers gave the proper warnings and time to respond. In all, eighteen arrests were made, and four of those arrested quickly pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor of unlawful entry; they were fined or given community service or both. Fourteen of those arrested secured attorneys to fight the charges against them. Four of those pleaded guilty before trial and the so-called "Library Ten" were tried in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia before Judge Noel Anketell Kramer and a jury. Eight of the ten on trial were convicted and were given sentences ranging from 90 to 300 days of community service and one year of supervised probation.

Legal opinions soared to a record 428, exceeding by 50 the previous record, which had stood for fourteen years. Telephone inquiries and informal requests for legal opinions totaled 2,654, a 9 percent increase over last year and the highest total ever. Fiscal 1986 also brought the greatest numbers of lawsuits filed in one year—a total of 24 new cases or appeals.

One of the year's most significant additions to the collections was the gift by the National Broadcasting Company of early television kinescopes. This gift did not come without its legal problems, however, since a delay in transferring the kinescopes of news broadcasts was a condition of the gift. Although title would pass to the entire collection, certain of the materials would remain in New York for easy access by NBC, and eventually these materials would be transferred when the donor had made copies. Shortly after acceptance of the gift the Library discovered that many other non-news programs also had been retained by NBC for marketing purposes. As the year ended, the problem remained unresolved.

In past years, the recovery of motion pictures returned to the delinquent depositors under the Motion Picture Agreement (MPA) has been better than 90 percent. Problems have arisen when a depositor fails to understand that a film deposited for copyright becomes the property of the United States. Although the film is loaned back to the depositor under the terms of the MPA, an archival-quality, best-edition copy may be demanded within a two-year period. When a recall is made, often the depositor no longer has the film or has only one copy in the original edition and does not want to return it. To resolve this problem, the Office of the General Counsel and the Copyright Office developed a modified MPA under which printmakers with ten or fewer copies of a film can deposit a nonreturnable ¾-inch videotape of the motion picture instead. The Library then has five years to make up its mind as to whether or not it will request a "best edition film print" under the MPA.

Collections Development Office

The Collections Development Office continued its role as the coordinating and policy-making unit in matters relating to the acquisition, selection, evaluation, organization, and preservation of the Library's collections.

Three seminars on foreign acquisitions were held, bringing together specialists from the acquisitions, cataloging, and reference sectors to discuss problems and possible solutions. The first seminar was devoted to Western, Central, and Southern Africa, the second reviewed acquisitions from Southeast Asia, and the third was devoted to India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Nepal.

Conversion from Special Foreign Currency funding to dollars occasioned an intensive review of the Library's needs and programs. Priorities were established for the overcommitted microformatting program in New Delhi.

The dominant trend in acquisitions during the year was the reduction in book fund appropriations, with the possibility of further reductions in the future. These, together with the rapid decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currency, necessitated a serious examination of purchases, the majority of which are of foreign materials.

The office cooperated with Processing Services in revising the blanket-order specifications. The new specifications give dealers less latitude in making selections and place more responsibility on the recommending officers in supplementing the dealers' choices.

The number of acquisitions recommendations made during the year decreased by 9 percent, in part because of the impending shortage of funds. Hard-copy serial subscriptions were reviewed and some 2,060 current subscriptions were recommended for cancellation, with an estimated annual saving of over $210,000.

The Selection Office completed its review of a large arrearage of uncataloged German and Russian books and began a review of miscellaneous publications which had been in storage for over thirty-two years. The publications include books, pamphlets, and other materials which had never been fully examined. Although the majority of the materials found were discarded, some choice items were discovered, including six linear feet of sheet music, five hundred early Latin American imprints, forty nineteenth-century publications dealing with the province of Aceh in North Sumatra, valuable pamphlets in various African languages, a group of pre-World War II pamphlets in the Sorbian (Wendish) language, and thirty important Swedish imprints. Of special interest was an elaborate program giving the order of precedence at the coronation of Czar Alexander II of Russia in 1881.

Progress was made on review and reselection of the Shared Cataloging Division's arrearages. In cooperation with the catalogers in that division, the Selection Office reviewed much of the uncataloged material in Greek and German. Most of the items to be retained will be given minimal-level cataloging.

The Selection Office transferred to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division a collection of pamphlets associated with subversive and radical activities in the United States from 1900 to 1950. Represented in the collection are tracts and leaflets that document specific organizations, movements, and philosophical variations, often too short-lived to be recorded in fuller studies.

The principal evaluations officer, in consultation with Library specialists, completed evaluations of gifts, deposits, materials for exchange, and loans to other institutions amounting to $6.5 million. Among the works evaluated were an important collection of turn-of-the-century photographs by Joseph T. Kelly, an associate of Alfred Stieglitz and proponent of art photography; motion picture materials donated by Elizabeth Taylor; gift collections of Vernon Duke and George Gershwin; and a gift of papers of Margaret Mead to supplement those already received.

The Preservation Policy Committee, chaired by the director of the Collections Development Office, submitted recommendations to the Deputy Librarian for the systematic deacidification of the massive retrospective classified collections. The committee recommended that those classes of greatest importance to the Library's overall mission—classes E (American history), KF (American law), PN (Literary history), F (United States local history), and Z (Bibliography and library science)—should be included in the earliest phases of the program.

The office worked closely with the National Preservation Program Office and the divisions of Research Services to arrange for the Library's participation in two Research Libraries Group (RLG) preservation projects, Americana imprints, 1876–1920, and Chinese monographs and serials of the early twentieth century.

The Library agreed, at the request of RLG, to accept primary collecting responsibility for fifteen narrowly defined subject areas in agriculture, hunting, wildlife management, zoology, and microbiology. To date the Library has accepted responsibility for 120 subject areas and thus agreed to maintain the current level of collecting in these areas.

Center for the Book

The Center for the Book, which was established by law in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and the printed word, continued its active program of symposia, projects, and publications. Two highlights may be singled out: the continued creation of state and regional centers that affiliate with the center and the growing enthusiasm for "1987 – The Year of the Reader."

During the year $218,300 was received from fifty-four donors for general support and for special projects.

The Executive Council, restructured in 1985 and currently chaired by Simon Michael Bessie of Harper & Row, met three times. The council provides advice about the center's program and fundraising. It developed guidelines for the creation of state and regional centers and, in accordance with those guidelines, approved new centers in Oregon, Oklahoma, the Upper Midwest (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota), and Wisconsin. Four meetings of ad hoc program committees were held on the topics of reading development, the international role of the book, the history of books and printing, and "1987 – The Year of the Reader."

The center sponsored three symposia in 1986 – "Book Studies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe" (with the Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies), "Collecting Children's Books" (with the Children's Literature Center), and "The Oxford English Dictionary" (with Oxford University Press). Lectures sponsored during the year included Ward Ritchie's "Fine Printing: The Los Angeles Tradition," Harrison Hayford's "Editing as Discovery: What Melville Really Wrote," Lawrence Clark Powell's "Next to Mother's Milk," and Robert Burchfield's "The Oxford English Dictionary and the State of the Language."

A new reading promotion project with NBC Television, titled "Books Make a Difference: An NBC/Library of Congress Project," began in July. It features spot announcements about the pleasures of reading presented by performers from NBC's top-rated programs. NBC produced and distributed 10,000 copies of a poster promoting the project. The new project meant that the Library had developed reading promotion projects with all three of the major commercial networks.

Over fifty reading messages were presented after television programs as part of the Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project. Highlights included messages by Chicago Bears star Walter Payton during the National Football League Championship game and by pianist Van Cliburn following the special performance by Vladimir Horowitz on "Sunday Morning." Cap'n O.G. Readmore, the featured performer in the Library's project on ABC Television, continued to host the weekly ABC Saturday afternoon "Weekend Special" and was the star of his own half-hour special, "Cap'n O.G. Readmore's Jack and the Beanstalk."

On November 15 the center and the American Library Association opened "A Nation of Readers," an exhibition of forty-one photographs celebrating reading throughout America.

House Joint Resolution 671 designating 1987 as "The Year of the Reader" was introduced in the House on July 16. S.J.Res. 397 was introduced in the Senate on August 13. The resolution authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation encouraging activities "aimed at restoring reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation." The House passed the resolution on October 1 and the Senate agreed to it on October 3. On October 16 the President signed H.J.Res. 671, making it Public Law 99–494. The center adopted "1987 – The Year of the Reader" as its tenth anniversary theme. By year's end over a dozen national organizations and six state book centers had endorsed the theme and were planning "Year of the Reader" projects and activities.

Council of Scholars

The major activity of the Council of Scholars during 1986 was the symposium "Scholarship Today: The Humanities and Social Sciences," held in April. At preliminary meetings the council concluded that modern scholarship was afflicted with a proliferation of inferior publications of all types and that the problem needed to be investigated in all of its aspects. The result was the symposium, in which thirty-five speakers, council members, and guests participated.

On the topic "What's Going on in Modern Scholarship" Jacques Barzun of Columbia University spoke on "The Defining Characteristics of Modern Scholarship"; Ricardo Quinones of Claremont College on "The Epidemic of Theory"; and Robert Oakman of the University of South Carolina on "Computers and Modern Scholarship." On the topic "The Midwives (or Mediators) of Modern Scholarship," Jaroslav Pelikan of Yale University spoke on "The Academic Mentor"; John Hope Franklin of Duke University on "The Foundations"; Samuel Vaughan, Random House, on "The Publishers"; and John Gross, the *New York Times*, on "The Reviewers." Finally, on the topic "Impact of Modern Scholarship" John Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, spoke on "The Cost of a Bad Book"; Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State, on "Does Scholarship Matter?" and John Brademas, of New York University, on "Scholarship and Public Policy." The concluding session began with comments on the symposium's papers by Gertrude Himmelfarb, City University of New York; Simon Michael Bessie, Harper & Row; and Carroll Orr, University of Tennessee Press. The proceedings of the symposium will be published after a concluding session on scholarship is held.

Optical Disk Pilot Program

Fiscal 1986 was a particularly significant year for the Optical Disk Pilot Program. Several project goals were realized and at the end of the year positive progress was in evidence toward further objectives.

Installation of a semiautomatic high-speed scanner, a 100-disk-capacity jukebox utilizing production-level glass disks, and a two-dimensional compander marked major upgrades of the hardware used in the print portion of the optical disk system. Thirty-one disks have been filled and loaded into the jukebox, and documents from them are available for retrieval.

Three files of material were made available for public use during the past year. The full text of about four thousand periodical articles and government documents, retrievable under the SCORPIO/BIBL system, make up the first file. Scanning these items provided initial experience in linking an optical disk database with an existing online index. In the course of building this file, many hardware, software, and retrieval issues were resolved and the file was made available for public use in January.

The issues of the *Congressional Record* for the 99th Congress (1985–86) were scanned as the second optical disk file. Further challenges in linking exact page citations from an online index to images on disk were met successfully, and valuable information was gained on the capability of the system to capture dense textual material in small print. The file was opened for public use in March.

A small file of autograph letters from the Manuscript Division was selected as the third file for conversion to disk. It offered the opportunity to create an online retrieval system for manuscripts, to gain experience in preparation and handling of rare materials, and to judge the applicability of the new technology to older materials.

Year's end saw the first scanning of test issues for the serials file, which will consist of entire issues of periodicals for which the Library has received copyright permissions from the publishers. Article- and issue-level access will be provided through a combination of in-house indexing and a conversion of the Information Access Corporation's *Magazine Index*.

File design and scanning requirements were also being examined preliminary to beginning work on a file of maps to be added to the pilot program in the coming year.

An online questionnaire has been utilized to gather information about user satisfaction with the optical disk system. In addition, the system automatically records the number and type of user sessions for statistical analysis. These data, supplemented by interviews with public users, will provide valuable information for planning the future of optical disk technology in the Library. The degree of interest in use of the technology is supported by the number of requests for tours and demonstrations.

In July the Optical Disk Advisory Committee, representing libraries, publishers, and trade associations, presented to the Library a set of guidelines for the conversion of printed materials to optical disk. These guidelines were accepted on behalf of the Library by the Deputy Librarian.

Initial work in preservation testing to determine the life of the disks themselves was performed by technical staff in the Automated Systems Office.

The Prints and Photographs videodisks continued to have high visibility in the nonprint phase of the Optical Disk Pilot Program; the concept of machine-readable textual records linked with images instantly available on an adjacent video monitor is obviously beneficial to the interrelated problems of access, preservation, and security encountered in all visual materials collections. A second videodisk user station was installed in the reading room in order to accommodate the numerous demonstrations. In January a second videodisk containing the Cabinet of American Illustration, American Cartoon Drawings Collection, and Architectural Drawing Collection became available in the reading room.

Seventeen thousand caption records for twenty thousand items reproduced on videodisk are available through the videodisk computer index. Approximately thirty thousand additional records will be loaded as soon as they can be reviewed and edited. The following collections are now fully available through the videodisk computer index: Abdul Hamid Collection, Detroit Publishing Company Large Format Color Photos, U.S. Farm Security Administration Color Slides and Transparencies, U.S. Office of War Information Color Slides and Transparencies, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawings for Mississippi, and World Transportation Commission Collection. Fourteen hundred records for the U.S. posters in the Yanker Collection have also been loaded into the database. In addition, nearly all of the fifteen thousand Detroit Publishing Company Glass Photonegative and Glass Transparency Collection records have been drafted and approximately seven thousand records loaded into the database. Records for 80 percent of the American Cartoon Drawings Collection have also been loaded; the four thousand Cabinet of American Illustration records have been drafted and await editing before being loaded.

An average of twenty researchers per month made use of the Prints and Photographs videodisks. That number is expected to grow significantly as more captions become available. The system helped researchers seeking cartoons, Panama Canal scenes, illustrations of Hewlett loading machines, World War II images in color, photographs by William Henry Jackson, and pictures concerning taxation, to name a few of the subjects recorded on the logsheet kept at the user stations.

Office of Planning and Development

A survey of staff who used the print or digital optical disk portion of the optical disk system was conducted by the Office of Planning and Development. This phase of the evaluation of the optical disk system measured satisfaction with training, documentation, equipment, and printing, system reliability, and materials to be scanned. Staff found no major flaws with the system and saw its usefulness primarily as an access tool. Some problems were experienced viewing nontextual materials, and care in choosing materials for inclusion was recommended. The survey findings were published in the July issue of *College and Research Libraries*. A second staff use test was administered in December and showed a marked increase in system reliability.

After the public opening of the retrieval system on January 23, a questionnaire to secure information about optical disk system users and their evaluations of the system was placed at optical disk terminals in four reading rooms. A revised text of the questionnaire was put in machine-readable form and released online to the public in the spring. Every user now has the option of filling out the questionnaire in connection with any session at the terminals.

The office continued to monitor a contract with Sterling Software (formerly Informatics, Inc.), a private firm contracted to collect and analyze data from the user surveys mentioned above, as well as from interviews conducted in the print portion of the program. The Optical Disk Interface System (ODIS), which tracks user transactions and responds to inquiries, provides a complete computerized record of all action taken at each terminal. Using these data, Sterling Software submitted its first preliminary report on patron use of the system. The report suggested through examples the range of data to be supplied, as well as the format in which to display it.

In the nonprint portion of the program, surveys indicated enthusiastic appreciation of the videodisk as a uniquely effective finding aid for the pictorial and motion picture collections.

Staff continued to prepare articles, press releases, and research reports in an effort to increase public awareness of the program. The office assisted in preparations for the January 23 public opening of the print database retrieval system and the April 22 release of the full text of the *Congressional Record* for the 99th Congress (1985–86). Visitors and inquiries continued at a heavy pace, with office staff giving demonstrations to more than six hundred international, corporate, government, and academic visitors.

Library Environment Resources Office

Renovation and restoration work throughout the year focused on preparations for the actual construction work in both of the older Library buildings. The Library cleared the south half of the Thomas Jefferson Building and the south and east sections of the John Adams Building for the duration of the first phase of construction work. The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) established a field office on the southeast lawn of the Jefferson Building to serve as project headquarters and installed dust and security partitions between the work sites and occupied portions of the buildings. Exterior construction fencing was erected outside both buildings to create space for materials staging and storage. At year's end the AOC had completed all necessary demolition and cleanup work preparatory to the beginning of construction work. The construction contract for the first phase was awarded on February 26 to Grunley-Walsh Construction Co., Inc., of Rockville, Maryland. Between that date and September 30, when Grunley-Walsh was given notice to proceed with construction, the AOC, the contractor, and the Library were busy refining project specifications and schedules, preparing the work sites, and mobilizing resources.

Numerous meetings were held with the AOC to work out details of the telecommunications and security systems to be installed in the renovated buildings. Plans for the Computer Catalog Center in the John Adams Building were completed and this new facility is scheduled to open early in 1987. The Library Environment Resources Office worked on the interior design scheme for both buildings and started developing furniture and equipment specifications. Work on the Neptune Fountain was completed and it was activated in the spring.

Architectural design drawings and specifications for the Mass Book Deacidification Facility, to be located at Ft. Detrick, were completed and put out to bid. Subsequently, the small-scale test facility at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland was damaged by fire on two separate occasions. A team of chemical process engineers experienced in diethyl zinc (DEZ) handling, vacuum systems, and plant safety was assembled to reexamine the design of the large-scale facility. The deacidification facility will not be constructed until the chemical processing system has been redesigned and the small-scale test program has been resumed. The Library has contracted with a prominent chemical manufacturing firm to proceed with this work. The original contract with Northrop Services, Inc., to provide management and technical support service for construction and activation of a mass deacidification production facility was terminated in April.

The office received over six hundred requests for space modifications. The AOC started construction work attendant to the large-scale rearrangement of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in the Madison Building, and a new space layout was put in place for the Library Support Services Office after its reorganization. Two projects were undertaken in cooperation with the Exhibits Office to establish a combined exhibits and lounge area in the Madison Memorial Hall and in the sixth floor lobby adjacent to the Mumford Room.

As a cost-saving measure, Duke Street Annex in Virginia was vacated during the second quarter. The new cold storage vaults at Landover Center Annex were put into operation in time to accommodate the newly acquired NBC motion picture collection. Various collections at Landover Annex were shifted around to take advantage of its new multitier shelving. Renovation work had yet to start at Taylor Street Annex at the end of the fiscal year but a new building lease was signed and a schedule of events established by the General Services Administration leading up to the beginning of construction work around the first of the year.

The architectural drawings for the John Adams Building and rental facilities were completed on the office's computer-aided design and drafting (CADD) system, as were those for six floors of the James Madison Building. A database was created and drawings started for the Thomas Jefferson Building. In conjunction with the renovation and restoration project, space allocation, interior design, and carpet detail drawings were started for the Adams Building on the CADD system.

Internal Audit Office

Fifty reports were issued by the Internal Audit Office during the year. These included eight financial/compliance and operation reports, four special requests from within and three special requests from outside the Library, four imprest fund reviews, four vulnerability/risk assessments, sixteen audit follow-ups, six time and attendance reviews, and five incentive award reviews.

An audit report on the MARC Editorial Division concluded that the division is accomplishing its mission effectively. Cataloging records are usually being converted within twenty-two days, and the backlogs are being maintained at reasonable levels through the use of contractors and the occasional use of overtime. The division's commitment of resources to quality control has helped to ensure the accuracy of the MARC database. Additionally, the division management has effectively reorganized its staff resources in order to accomplish the added responsibilities of quality control and maintenance of the PREMARC databases.

A review of two contracts to provide equipment to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped identified deficiencies in the Library's contract preparation, performance monitoring, and administration as related to the contracts. Payments were made for warranty work and other repair services not under these contracts, and credit issued by the vendor for returned units was not taken. Additionally, payments, funds controls, and contract administration were not always consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulations, the Prompt

Payment Act, and other government contracting guidelines. The report concluded that the contract administration procedures had been ineffective in controlling the performance and administration of the contracts. Also, the contract documents contained clauses that were inappropriate and were not or could not be enforced. Inadequate coordination of functions and responsibilities between the divisions involved in administering and monitoring the contracts resulted in improper procedures and payments. Corrective measures were taken on most deficiencies, and the Associate Librarian will make a final decision on any outstanding matters during the audit follow-up.

A survey of the planning, organization, and control over the computer systems and processes disclosed that, while significant automation advances and additions had been made since 1964, the automation planning process had not been as effective as it could have been. While various planning activities were noted throughout the Library, the report concluded that they were not long range, coordinated, comprehensive, or matched with available resources. Consequently, progress in automation did not appear to have been achieved in the most efficient and effective manner. The report further concludes that unless the Library clearly identifies (1) the direction automation is to take, (2) who will make the automation decisions, (3) who will execute the actions, and (4) what resources will be dedicated, future automation activities will not be accomplished as quickly or as efficiently as they could be. At year's end the Library awarded a contract to the accounting and consulting firm of Arthur Young to assist it in preparing and developing a strategic planning system for guiding its automation programs.

A follow-up to a 1984 audit of the Nitrate Conversion Program found that some improvements had been made. However, the program was far from being successful. Based on a recalculation of costs and production efforts, it was estimated that nitrate film conversion would not meet the Library's tentative completion date of 1987, but will be completed in 2013. The cost to continue the program until completion was estimated at $53.2 million. Subsequently the Deputy Librarian instructed the Assistant Librarian for Research Services to prepare a report and a revised plan that would lead to a new general policy and strategy for conversion of nitrate motion picture film to a safety base.

At the request of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, the Internal Audit Office reviewed the employee positions supported by external sources of funding, other than the Administrative Working Fund. All such positions were found to conform to the applicable statutes and were supporting appropriate programs and projects.

Staff and Activities

William J. Welsh, the Deputy Librarian of Congress, as Chairman of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), presided at the international Conference on the Preservation of Library Materials held at the Austrian National Library in Vienna in April. More than a hundred national library directors and experts in preservation from around the world participated in the conference, which was sponsored by CDNL in cooperation with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and UNESCO. The conference program included a review of the preservation challenges facing libraries of the world today, an exchange of knowledge about library preservation activities worldwide, and introduction of the new IFLA Preservation and Conservation Core Programme (PAC). The Library's Preservation Office serves as the focal point for PAC, whose primary goal is to encourage and promote the efforts of world libraries in preservation.

Mr. Welsh led the Library's delegation to the 52nd General Conference of IFLA, which took place in Tokyo in August. He also chaired the CDNL meeting in Tokyo, which considered, among other things, resolutions from the preservation meeting in Vienna.

Donald C. Curran, the Associate Librarian of Congress, served as Chairman of the Committee on Automation Planning and provided management oversight and Library-wide coordination of the Deacidification Program Management Plan group and the Strategic Information Systems Project Steering Committee.

John Finzi, director of the Collections Development Office, served as chairman of the Preservation Policy Committee. John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, gave speeches at meetings of the Friends of Catholic University, Chicago Book Clinic, Oregon Center for the Book, World Congress of the International Reading Association, and Liber '86.

Robert Zich, director of the Planning and Development Office, served on the Committee on Automation Planning and its Strategic Information Systems Project Steering Committee and chaired the Electronform Reading Room Committee. William J. Sittig, collections program officer, visited Library offices in Karachi and New Delhi to advise on new selection policies and microformatting activities.

Arthur J. Lieb, executive officer, served on the management team that bargained performance requirements for all employees represented by two locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Barbara Killian of the Collections Development Office served as departmental representative on the Library's Intern Committee.

The retirement of four staff members from the Office of the Librarian during fiscal 1986 brought to a close a cumulative total of more than a century of service to the Library of Congress. The four were Mary Ann Adams, John Charles Finzi, Marjorie Kulisheck, and Joseph M. Love.

Mrs. Adams served as secretary, administrative assistant, and special assistant to the Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian, and ultimately, the Deputy Librarian of Congress, as the position was retitled in 1962. Her Library career, which spanned thirty-three years spent solely in the Office of the Librarian, included at various times responsibility for handling the international library relations programs for foreign librarians and coordination of the Library's participation in the activities of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, for which she received special awards on three different occasions.

Mr. Finzi's retirement as director of the Collections Development Office concluded a distinguished career spanning nearly three decades. Originally recruited by the Library for the Intern Program, Mr. Finzi was responsible for establishing the Library's overseas offices in New Delhi, Karachi, and Dacca in the early 1960s, for which he received the Meritorious Service Award twice. He subsequently served as assistant director for library resources in the former Reference Department until being named to the position he held at the time of his retirement.

Mrs. Kulisheck joined the staff of the Library as a personnel classifier in 1957, the beginning of a long career that paralleled the development of the classification process in the federal government. She left the Classification Office in 1972 to head the newly created Classification Appeals and Review Office, and in 1980 she also became executive secretary to the Executive Assignment Council.

Joseph M. Love, who joined the staff in 1971, served as assistant personnel security officer for nine years and as personnel security officer for the last six years of his Library career.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The many services and support activities of the Management Services department were necessarily curtailed as a result of the reduction in funds available to the Library occasioned by cuts in appropriations and by the implementation of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. The department made every effort during the year to conserve funds wherever possible in providing administrative and support services through cost-reduction and cost-avoidance measures.

Highlights of the activities and accomplishments of individual departmental units responsible for providing basic administrative and support services to all organizational elements of the Library are discussed in the following pages.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

Affirmative Action Office

One of the actions taken to reduce the Library's operating costs was the suspension of the scheduled groups of Graduate Cooperative Education Program participants (January–April and June–September). Progress was made, however, in the areas of the Target Series Development, Affirmative Action Recruit, Graduate Cooperative Education, and Affirmative Action Fellowship programs. For the Target Series pilot program, three nonprofessional employees were selected for professional trainee positions. And though the regular Graduate Cooperative Education classes were canceled, two individuals joined the staff for 120-day appointments in Processing Services. One-year appointments were awarded to both when funds became available during the year.

The Affirmative Action Recruit Program provided up to four two-year appointments for fully qualified outside applicants for one of the Library's underrepresented job series. One of the four appointments was made in January with the recruitment of a librarian for assignment to Research Services. A second appointment was turned down by the applicant. A Personnel Action Recommendation was submitted for a third position toward the end of the year.

An outside contractor, RBP Associates, was engaged by the Library to study the affirmative action program and make recommendations for the fiscal 1987 Affirmative Action Plan. Because of the uncertain budgetary situation and the expectation that a new plan would be in effect by the beginning of fiscal 1987, competitions for new Affirmative Action Fellowships were not conducted and no fellowships were awarded for next year. Staff members who were awarded fellowships in 1985 and did not exhaust their $1,200 stipend were permitted to continue to use such fellowships until September 30, 1986.

One of the major products of the Affirmative Action Office during this reporting period was the draft report *Achieving Excellence: Affirmative Action at the Library of Congress, 1973–1985*. Given the potential for great changes in the affirmative action program as a result of the major research and analysis effort being conducted by RBP Associates, this reporting period seemed a propitious time to assemble the achievements of the program since its inception in 1973 into a single historical document. At the close of the fiscal year the report was in the process of being published.

Because of the budgetary constraints, some recruitment was curtailed. The Affirmative Action Office and the Recruitment and Placement Office recruited jointly for the Library and the Affirmative Action Office's Graduate Cooperative Education Program. This effort began in September at the University of Atlanta, Howard University, and Morgan State University.

This year, for the first time, the Library participated in the District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, which provides eligible youth with work-related experiences that will increase their employability and make them aware of the elements of proper work behavior, such as dependability, responsibility, punctuality, cooperativeness, efficiency, and a willingness to learn. The D.C. Department of Employment Services recruited and selected the youths who participated in the Library's program. Participants 14–15 years of age worked a maximum of forty hours per biweekly pay period, those 16–19 years old worked a maximum of sixty hours, and those who were 20 or 21 worked a maximum of eighty hours.

Women's Program Office

Activities carried out under the direction of the Women's Program Office this year led to noteworthy achievements in the areas of personnel data analysis, child care, the Women's Program Advisory Committee, and information resources.

The Administrative Detail Program was transferred to the Recruitment and Placement Office and, because of the fiscal emergency, it was necessary for the 1986 program to be suspended for the year.

In January the Library awarded a contract for the development of options regarding Library-supported child care. The report, which was submitted in April, recommended a collaborative arrangement with Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center. Management tentatively approved the renovation of Library space for use by employees' children, contingent on staff interest. At the close of the year the Women's Program Office was working with the labor organizations in developing a questionnaire to assess staff interest in the arrangement.

Fourteen new members were selected in March to serve on the Women's Program Advisory Committee, eight to serve two-year terms and six to serve one-year terms.

In conjunction with the Library's commemoration of National Hispanic Heritage Week, September 14–19, the Women's Program Advisory Committee prepared a staff announcement honoring fourteen outstanding Hispanic women. This handout is planned as the first in a series of brochures acknowledging women in various areas of American culture and society. The committee and the Women's Program Office also updated a staff announcement listing daycare facilities within walking distance of the Library buildings on Capitol Hill. In addition, a more comprehensive guide to available daycare in the metropolitan area was updated and made available for reference.

Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office

The Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office began the fiscal year with a total of 160 complaints (40 informal and 120 formal). During the year 105 new complaints and 2 reinstatements (1 formal and 1 informal) were received, bringing the total handled to 267. Thirty-four informal complaints became formal. By the end of the year 77 informal and 43 formal complaints had been resolved, leaving 35 informal and 112 formal complaints pending. A comparison with statistics for fiscal 1985 shows a decrease of 8 percent in new complaints, a decrease of 47 percent in matters becoming formal complaints, an increase of 1 percent in informal complaints resolved, and a decrease of 9 percent in formal complaints resolved.

Automation Activities

During fiscal 1986 the Automated Systems Office (ASO) initiated several changes in the direction of its work and the allocation of its resources. Formal goals and objectives were established and will be implemented much like projects. The director initiated regular meetings with departmental management and staff throughout the Library. Emphasis was placed on the internal training program for ASO programmers and analysts, especially in the areas of planning and managing projects, conceptual data modeling, and database usage.

In the Optical Disk Operation, a new scanner that uses two cameras to scan both sides of a page at the same time is operational and a new two-dimensional data compression device has been installed and is in a checkout phase. Work continued on the input system, ISOD, adding features to make the software more user friendly. The input system software will be transferred from the Data General 330 computer to a Data General MV10000 computer, which is more reliable and will give the input system a better response time. Testing of optical disk platters is under way to determine the effects of temperature and humidity on bit error rates.

A strategy to handle the Library's voice, data, and image transmission and reception was proposed, the central part of which would be a digital switch and new premise wiring system. The wiring system is scheduled to be installed in the Jefferson and Adams buildings as part of their renovation.

Test equipment for checking the electric power distribution system in the Madison Building, which is not controlled by an uninterrupted power supply, was ordered. Problems with personal computers have occurred in parts of the building due to power fluctuations.

In the teleprocessing area, work was started on installation and conversion to release 1.7 of the Customer Information Control System (CICS), the data communications system that controls most of the Library's online applications. This new version of CICS has many enhancements over current level 1.5 of CICS, especially in managing changes to applications and the terminal network and in system reliability.

Fiscal 1986 saw considerable activity in mainframe disk storage. Three sets of Amdahl 6830 disk drives were installed, adding 30 gigabytes (30 billion characters) of online storage to the main computer system.

Changes to SCORPIO have been completed and work is progressing on a variety of applications, including the Magazine Index (citation retrieval is available on designated terminals, with full text display of articles available on five optical disk terminals). The SEND command, which eliminates the need to display one screen at a time when printing, viewing, or downloading items from a set, was installed in late August.

A major release of 160 software modules introduced the use of Prompt Screens, which can be preformatted with repetitive information to avoid rekeying. Over 80 Prompt Screens were developed in the initial release, and the number has increased as the simplification of data entry has been realized. The ability to change screens rapidly will improve productivity and reduce the ASO programming effort.

The Online Data Entry Facility to provide an Input and Update capability for the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and to replace the present ATS-based system made a major breakthrough in transfer rate of data between microcomputer and mainframe during the past year. The Online Data Entry Facility prototype is being reengineered into a production system for Issue Briefs.

The CRS Bibliographic Citation file was enhanced by several improvements. Along with the major upgrade made to this file last year, these enhancements provide comprehensive and powerful searching display capabilities for this database of more than 350,000 bibliographic citations and abstracts. A new text index for words that appear in the title, annotation, and series fields was added. The term index entries were also enhanced. The Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), the system used to monitor and track the 450,000 inquiries that come into CRS each year, was upgraded. A new capability to allow division and section personnel to enter and update staff assignments was added, as was a refinement in the way requests are created in the online system. Now when a district office must be added to the request, a stored list of up to ten names and addresses can be reviewed and the appropriate ones selected to be included in the record being created. The ISIS system was transferred to the new Data General MV10000 computer after thorough testing and evaluation. This upgrade to the hardware provides better response time, improved hardware reliability and maintainability, and increased terminal capacity.

A new SCORPIO database application called Survey Polls was installed for CRS in support of Congress.

Modifications were made to the COINS System to permit public access searching of the COINS data. From designated terminals, patrons are now able to retrieve information pertaining to registrations that are still in process.

The new Visual Materials (VISMAT) input/update application went into production in November 1985. A new application under the online MUMS system, VISMAT permits cataloging staff in Processing Services' Special Materials Cataloging Division to input, update, and delete both preliminary and full cataloging records. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division and the Prints and Photographs Division of Research Services will use the system for their cataloging of archival films, prints, and photographs.

The online Serial Location (SERLOC) application also went into production. This MUMS application provides a means to put the Serial Record Division's Visible File data into machine-readable form and serves as a preliminary step toward the Serials Management System.

A new version of the Name Authority (NAMES) application, released this year, accepts externally keyed records in the USMARC Communication Format. These records are now loaded into the system while online operations are proceeding.

The Subject Authority (SUBJECTS) online input/update system became operational, replacing the original Subject Authority batch system implemented in 1973. The new system has substantially improved productivity in the inputting and updating of subject authority records in the Subject Cataloging Division.

The Linked Systems Project (LSP) placed the information retrieval component in production. When the other LSP participants complete their software development, all members will be able to conduct computer-to-computer searches of each other's databases. OCLC was also added as an LSP partner.

A new general ledger software package – the Federal Accounting and Reporting System (FARS) – was placed into production and readied for full operational use by the Financial Management Office. The FARS system provides for a complete set of automated accounting books.

The initial release of a new personnel system was placed into production, greatly enhancing the processing capabilities of the Personnel Operations Office. The system integrates with functions of the Position Classification and Organization Office and the Personnel Security Office.

The Circulation Control design document was completed and approved, and work was begun on the programming of some thirty-five screens to be made available. This first release, due in the spring of 1987, will allow online creation and maintenance of patron and item data and related activities in a relational database management system.

A new release in the Book Paging system adds more system administration functions for controlling the allocation of stations in the network and provides a number of changes and fixes to the system. Work also commenced on the connection between the Book Paging System and the Library's primary online systems – MUMS and SCORPIO. The implementation of a "FETCH" command in MUMS and in SCORPIO will permit staff and patrons to request a book from the stacks without having to transcribe data to a call slip. Initial implementation, due in 1987, will be for Library staff use only.

General Management Services

Buildings Management

The reduction of funds available to the Library necessitated a number of adjustments in the operations of the Library Support Services Office. Cleaning of office space in the three buildings on Capitol Hill was reduced to alternate days. Cleaning in the Madison Building was scheduled for daytime. To reduce Special Police costs, some entrances to the buildings were permanently closed and others were open only at certain times.

Oversight and coordination of the renovation of the Jefferson and Adams buildings continued to be the major focus of the office's activities. Phase 1 of the project began in earnest when Grunley-Walsh Construction Company, Inc., was selected by the Architect of the Capitol as the general contractor. In preparation for the phase 1 work, an electronically monitored partition was installed in each building to separate the contract site – approximately one-half of each building. In addition, staff and operations were relocated to interim occupancy locations, clearing the phase 1 worksites in the two buildings. The Buildings Services Section moved several hundred staff and the related furniture and equipment.

The Safety Office was involved with such "crisis situations" as contaminated drinking water from the fountains in the Madison Building and staff concerns over an unconfirmed case of Legionnaire's disease. New projects instituted during the year included review of a draft Asbestos Management Plan for all Library facilities and development of an environmental study of the Madison Building by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Financial Management

Funding available for operations of the Library in 1986 totaled $221,136,000: $210,522,000 in available direct appropriations from the Congress and $10,614,000 in offsetting collections. Included in that total is $867,000 appropriated on July 2, 1986, in an Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1986, which provided $500,000 for purchase of books, $120,000 for cataloging effort, and $247,000 to reopen the reading rooms. These amounts reflect reductions of $9,420,000 imposed on Library appropriations and accounts by passage of Public Law 99–177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (commonly known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act) on December 12, 1985. Under the act, appropriations were reduced by 4.3 percent as a result of the presidential sequestration order which went into effect in March. This was a cut of $9.8 million from the amount appropriated to the Library for fiscal 1986.

Final congressional action on the 1987 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, which includes funding for the Library, had not been completed by September 30, 1986. However, on August 15, 1986, a Committee of Conference on the Legislative Branch agreed to a 1987 spending level of $235,399,000, including $12,127,000 in authority to spend receipts for the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service. This represented an increase of $14,263,000 over fiscal 1986 spending authority.

Materiel Management and Support

The Procurement and Supply Division accelerated programs aimed at increasing competition, centralizing procurement, expanding sources of supply, and improving warehousing and supply functions. Cost-saving approaches to automation throughout the Library received special attention.

All departments of the Library are routinely dependent to some extent upon the purchasing and contracting services provided by the division. In fiscal 1986 these services included the acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies, and services; receipt, handling, and storage of these items; and administration of all negotiated and advertised contracts. With the increasing emphasis on fiscal austerity, the staff was especially sensitive to opportunities for improving efficiency and reducing costs.

The division also continued its efforts to make efficient use of storage space, working closely with the Library Environmental Resources Office to prepare for temporary storage of furniture and equipment in connection with the restoration/renovation project. Closing of the Duke Street Annex warehouse facility and transfer of reusable materials was effected without adverse impact by coordinating the efforts with a Library-wide review of existing storage and disposition potential.

A major contract was negotiated involving the study, design, construction, and testing of the Library's diethyl zinc (DEZ) mass deacidification program. Another major contracting effort involved installation and operation of a voice/data digital switch. The Contracts Section maintained its commitment to life cycle cost techniques for major equipment acquisitions. Governmentwide contracts for data services through the Federal Library and Information Center Committee expanded again this year.

The Materiel Section concentrated its activities on storage space utilization to meet restoration/renovation requirements and expansion and refinement of the serialized inventory to include leased as well as owned equipment.

In the area of procurement, the annual process of renewing rental, maintenance, and blanket-purchase orders was further systematized to ensure that equipment rentals were placed on the most economical rental/lease plans available and that other requirements were justified and professionally procured. More general product specifications were developed to facilitate competition. Emphasis was placed on more timely recognition of requirements, closer tracking and expediting, and generally more professional, cost-effective procurement in support of Library operations.

Central Administrative Services

The Central Services Division underwent an organizational change in July. The Paperwork Management Section became the Records Management and Graphics Section and now includes the Graphics and Records Management units as well as the Central Files Unit, which was transferred from the Administrative Services Section.

Advisory service on records management was provided by the division in visits to four congressional offices. Records management evaluations were completed in forty-four Library offices, and three subject classification outlines were established to improve overall records management efficiency. Records of former Librarians of Congress Archibald MacLeish and Luther Evans were transferred to the Manuscript Division for permanent preservation in the Library of Congress Archives. The records are dated 1939–53, and their total volume is 158 cubic feet. Additional copyright records totaling 297 cubic feet were selected for permanent preservation and transferred to the Library of Congress Archives. They include samplings taken from unfinished business envelopes, renewal correspondence, rejected claims, and other miscellaneous correspondence dating from the early 1900s and provide a perspective on copyright matters during this period. Six cubic feet of records pertaining to the National Union Catalog Publication Project were also selected for permanent retention and transferred to the Library's archives. By year's end a total of 1,296 cubic feet of records were being stored at National Underground Storage in Boyers, Pennsylvania. A total of 25,095 cubic feet of copyright records were relocated from the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland, to their annex in Capitol Heights, Maryland. In accordance with established Records Disposition Authorizations, records totaling 901 cubic feet were destroyed. In the forms management program, 753 forms were processed, including 95 new forms, 205 revised forms, and 453 reprints.

A total of 54,127,796 impressions were processed through the Printing Unit. Of this total, 33,747,324 were printed in-house and 20,380,472 were diverted to the Government Printing Office. A Heidleberg KORD printing press and a Cheshire labeler were installed in the Printing Unit as replacements for older equipment. The National Institutes of Health transferred to the unit an M-417 3M platemaking camera considered obsolete to NIH needs. The camera is being used to produce onyx plates, which have a press life of 18,000–20,000 impressions (compared to 4,000–5,000 with plates made on the division's other 3M camera). A used photostat camera was acquired from the Copyright Office for the unit's visual information specialist to use in making size adjustments on artwork. Preventive maintenance being performed on equipment by the press operators resulted in a reduction of repair cost from $14,000 in fiscal 1985 to $8,000 this year. A personal computer was installed in the Composing Unit for the purpose of reading floppy disks prepared on personal computers elsewhere in the Library to allow for composition of documents without rekeyboarding the information. A Compugraphic Powerview 10 composing system with improved software was installed in the Composing Unit to replace the MCS 100 system. The Composing Unit produced 3,302 camera-ready pages in fiscal 1986. One positive-response mailing list was reduced from 1,575 to 990 subscriptions. A list of 781 publications stored at the Landover Center Annex was reviewed at the request of the Procurement and Supply Division, and recommendations were made for disposal of 280,000 copies of publications—38 percent of the total volumes listed.

The visual information specialist in the Printing and Processing Section produced 3,420 items, and another 3,481 were processed through the Graphics Unit. These included charts, posters, flyers, covers, brochures, transparencies, illustrations, hand-lettered certificates, office identifications, and other graphic displays.

A second Pitney Bowes 6100 mailing machine was installed in the Postal Services Unit. Both machines are equipped with an electronic interface that permits postal charge data to be automatically fed into the accounting system. Three

Signode Loop 1000 bundling machines were purchased to replace three older string-tying machines. Procedures were improved in the bindery and publication distribution areas, where subscription and other large-volume mailings originate, to ensure correct assignment of codes.

Personnel and Labor Relations

Statistics reported by the Personnel and Labor Relations Office for the year reflect the impact of the reductions in funding available for the Library's operations. Not only did the number of applications for positions decrease drastically, but the number of personnel actions of all kinds, with the exception of retirements, also declined.

The Recruitment and Placement Office processed 13,800 applications and issued 536 vacancy announcements in fiscal 1986, as compared to 27,903 applications and 811 vacancy announcements in 1985. Of the total number of applications received, 3,544 applications were from Library staff.

The Personnel Operations Office processed 331 appointments, as compared to 824 last year. Promotion actions totaled 684, compared to 1,050 last year, and resignations reached 446, compared to 547. Retirements totaled 88, up from last year's 70.

Because of the budgetary situation it was necessary to suspend the Library's Intern Program for recent library school graduates. The portion of the program for staff members was not affected. Of the thirty-six employees who qualified, eighteen were interviewed and twelve selected.

In February the Library undertook its first major reduction-in-force (RIF) in ten years. Seventy staff members were notified that their positions were being eliminated. Eventually, because of the displacement rights of these employees, an additional 54 staff members were affected. The Library was able to place 102 of these staff members; in addition, 1 retired and 11 resigned. Placement could not be made for 7 conditional or for 3 permanent staff members, one of whom was part-time. A total of 61 staff members with time-limited or conditional appointments were also separated. As the fiscal year closed, two small RIFs were in progress and five others had been completed. Eight of the staff members affected were placed, 2 retired, 2 resigned, and 1 was fired.

During the year, the Personnel Operations Office implemented a completely automated system for the processing of personnel actions.

One of the most significant achievements in the labor relations area was the signing on April 30, 1986, of Collective Bargaining Agreements with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Locals 2477 and 2910, covering Law Library employees.

On the retirement front, 880 staff members received retirement counseling and 310 annuity estimates were computed by the Personnel Operations Office. The office also conducted the annual Health Benefits Fair, which was attended by 800 staff members.

The Health Services Office logged 13,189 visits from staff and visitors to the health rooms in fiscal 1986. As part of the workers' compensation program, which this office administers for the Library, 331 notices of work-related injury were filed by Library staff, in addition to 2 notices of work-related illness. Of these, 120 injuries involved both the loss of time away from work and associated medical costs. Ten staff members suffered work-related injuries and illnesses which resulted in time losses of over 45 days. In March and April, Library-wide concern over the contamination of the drinking water resulted in numerous phone inquiries and visits. Sixty-seven claims were filed for workers' compensation and blood tests were conducted on approximately 280 staff members. The staff of the Health Services Office also performed 180 eye exams on users of video display terminals, 155 medical examinations, 176 cancer screenings, and 47 other diagnostic procedures on prospective and current Library staff members. Additionally, seven pregnant staff members were tested for abnormal levels of copper. The alcohol and drug counselor for the Library conducted 441 sessions with staff members and supervisors. Approximately 1,740 counseling sessions were held with Library staff members and supervisors requesting guidance from the Health Services Office, compared with 1,921 sessions held last year. The office responded to 54 medical emergencies outside of the health room. The Red Cross conducted eight Bloodmobile Drives at the Library, in which a total of 1,544 donors participated. Fifteen staff members participated in the Fresh Start smoking cessation program, conducted jointly with the American Cancer Society. Nine Health Forums were held, with a total attendance of 2,500. Seventeen community organizations participated in the annual Wellness Fair, in which some 650 staff members took part. Under the glaucoma screening program some 450 staff members were evaluated for signs and symptoms of glaucoma. The Allergy Immunization Clinic continued on a twice-weekly basis, with 2,471 allergy visits recorded by the nursing staff. Approximately 600 staff members received vaccinations during the annual influenza vaccination program.

Fourteen unfair labor practice charges were filed by Library labor organizations. The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) approved the withdrawal requests by the labor organizations in thirteen cases and refused to issue a complaint in one case. In one case carried over from fiscal 1985, the FLRA dismissed an unfair labor practice charge filed by the Library against a labor organization. The Labor Relations Office processed a total of sixty-two grievances under contractual negotiated grievance procedures during fiscal 1986.

Seventeen of the twenty-four appeals filed with the Office of Counsel for Personnel were disposed of, eleven through trial, three through settlement, one through withdrawal by the appellant, one through dismissal, and one through transferral to Federal Court. Final decisions were rendered in nine appeals during the year, seven of which were favorable to the Library. Eight involved disciplinary matters, and one was an equal opportunity case. By the end of the fiscal year, decisions were pending in three cases, four cases were scheduled for hearing, and twelve appeals were awaiting hearing dates. Ten appeals are in inactive status by virtue of the appellants' failure to proceed. Fourteen adverse action cases were pending in this office at the beginning of the fiscal year and thirty-six new cases were received during the year. Dispositions were made in thirteen of these cases and one is pending. In addition, two employees were separated during the qualifying period and six temporary appointments were terminated for disciplinary reasons.

Nine proposed reorganizations in four different departments were considered and processed by the Position Classification and Organization Office. In addition, maintenance reviews were initiated throughout the Library. Among the individual classification actions were the following: 102 new positions established; 163 positions redescribed; 2 regraded; 112 canceled; 56 amended; and 5 reconsidered. In addition, 433 requests for posting and 528 promotion plan recommendations were reviewed and approved.

The Recruitment and Placement Office conducted 105 rating panels which rated 1,689 applications. In the area of special programs, the office reported: two selections under the Affirmative Action Program, with a third offer declined; 669 career counseling sessions under the Career Counseling Program; 157 vacancies advertised under Extended Postings; two offers accepted and one declined under the Graduate Cooperative Education program; 15 staff conversions to part-time permanent employment (at the staff members' request) under the Part-time Career Employment program; and 13 conversions from part-time to full-time. Recruitment visits were made to twelve colleges and universities as well as to the American Library Association's annual meeting. Three selections were made under the Target Series Development Program, and sixty-three applicants from twenty-five high schools were hired under the Work/Study Program. From last year's group of sixty-eight students, sixteen were converted to permanent or indefinite positions after graduation.

The Staff Relations Office conducted 1,453 counseling sessions with staff and 2,413 sessions with supervisors. Staff counseling embraced leave problems, relationships and conflicts with supervisors, performance deficiencies, substance abuse, emotional health problems, and family and financial problems. Management consultations focused on staff members' performance, leave, and behavior issues, with requests for assistance ranging from effective counseling and documentation to interpretation of regulations. The office had a total of 3,134 personal or telephone contacts with staff and supervisors relating to the Incentive Awards and Suggestion Program. In two special ceremonies, the Library presented 483 awards. Separate recognition ceremonies were held to honor 316 individuals who received quality increases. Other employee services accounted for a total of 2,632 contacts.

The Library observed this year's National Hispanic Heritage Week with a program featuring Dr. Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, the first Hispanic-American astronaut, as the guest speaker and a salsa concert performed by Maria y sus Magnificos, presented by the American Folklife Center. The Hispanic Program coordinator represented the Library at a number of local conferences and workshops, including the National Puerto Rican Coalition's Annual Conference, the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women and a "Barrier Analysis Conference" in which representatives from selected federal agencies participated in the development of recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Federal Hispanic Employment Program. The coordinator also made recruitment trips which included a Hispanic College Day at the University of Maryland, a Minority Career Day at the University of Colorado, and the New Mexico State Government Career Day and conducted career counseling sessions with fifty-eight applicants. The representation of Hispanics on the Library staff has increased to eighty-one as compared to sixty-six last year.

In March the Handicapped Program coordinator joined with the American Folklife Center to present a program entitled "To Hear a Hand," which focused on deaf culture and folklore. In addition, the yearly Handicapped Awareness Program was held in November. Approximately 264 people attended these two programs. Interpreters for the hearing-impaired were furnished on 218 occasions. In addition to teaching two basic communications courses in sign language, the coordinator provided an inservice training course on elevator safety for the hearing impaired. Career counseling sessions were conducted for 73 handicapped applicants. Outreach efforts included visits to several local institutions involved with the handicapped, including Gallaudet College and Howard University. To deal with the increasing number of deaf applicants, a Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) was installed in the Employment Office.

The Staff Training and Development Office conducted or coordinated 129 courses and processed approximately three thousand training requests. A major accomplishment was the completion of the design of an automated training information system and the inputting of a backlog of information on more than twelve thousand instances of training with the assistance of staff from other areas. Having reduced the backlog, this office can now generate reports to serve as planning tools for the Library's managers. In response to requests from departments, courses were offered in Mandarin Chinese, Spanish, listening techniques, health and safety, telephone techniques, improving typed correspondence, and basic typing for those involved in reductions-in-force. A twelve-hour course was designed and conducted to promote typing accuracy and to reinforce department procedures in preparing correspondence. A total of 332 supervisors attended training courses. Two staff members attended the Federal Executive Institute, one attended the George Washington University Contemporary Executive Development Program, and one went to the University of Maryland Library Administrators Development Program.

Photoduplication Service

The service issued five circulars announcing the availability on microfilm of significant research collections, among them the papers of Robert G. Ingersoll, Philip H. Sheridan, and Levi Woodbury.

Volume on both coin-operated copiers and microfilm reader/printers increased again in 1986. Four additional copiers were installed for public use, bringing the total available to thirty-two. An IBM/PC microcomputer and accessories were purchased and installed in the Office of the Assistant Chief for Technical Services to generate much-needed statistical reports, and a Kodak Prostar I film processor was acquired for processing 16-mm microfilm.

Improved productivity in the micrographics area combined with careful control of labor costs and a decline in non-revenue-producing requests allowed the service to increase its accumulated capital again in fiscal 1986. Rates have not been increased since October 1, 1981.

At the close of the year the master negative microform collection reached 330,115 reels of film and 107,970 fiche. Significant collections added included a 1,253-fiche set of Polish maps and a 217-fiche set of *Cassini* and *Carte de France* topographic maps, both filmed on the 105-mm cartographic camera.

The service continues to assist the British Library in enhancing its collections by providing microfilm copies of desired titles available only in the Library's collections. One project provides replacements for materials destroyed during the London Blitz and another covers materials on American history and culture not previously acquired by the British Library. Both projects are funded by the American Trust for the British Library.

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National Programs

The National Programs department welcomed a new director on April 14, 1986, when Ruth Ann Stewart assumed the position of Assistant Librarian for National Programs. The former Associate Director for External Services of the New York Public Library had been associated with that institution since 1970. Her other library positions have included management responsibilities at Macmillan and at Columbia University. She began her library career as an assistant cataloger at the Holmes Library, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. A graduate of Wheaton College, Ms. Stewart earned an MLS degree from Columbia University and has pursued advanced management studies at Harvard University. In her new position, Ms. Stewart will serve as one of the Library's top management officials and oversee one of the Library's most varied departments with a budget in excess of $39 million.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

This fiscal year marked the tenth anniversary of the American Folklife Center. In celebration, a variety of events were scheduled throughout the year. The week of May 19–23 highlighted the anniversary with a "Colloquy on Folklife and University Education," a symposium entitled "Folklife and Public Education," an anniversary reception in the Great Hall, and concerts and crafts demonstrations on the Neptune Plaza.

The colloquy, held on May 20, was the second meeting to assemble representatives from university folklore programs in the United States and Canada at the Library of Congress (the center sponsored a similar meeting in September 1984). Ronald L. Baker from Indiana University reported on the results of a survey mailed out to 4,527 schools across the United States and Canada to assess the status of folklore and folklife instruction in universities. A discussion followed centering around ways of expanding folklore education. Bess Lomax Hawes of the National Endowment for the Arts led a discussion of public-sector folklife efforts, and the program concluded by exploring the relationship between academic and public-sector folklife programs.

At the symposium on folklife and public education, held May 21, three themes stood out—the essential unity of both academic and public-sector approaches to folklore and folklife, both being efforts in "public education"; the need to analyze and reflect upon the evolution of folklore study over the last century; and the need to assess the effectiveness of the festival and other public educational tools used by folklorists.

Following the symposium, invited guests assembled in the Great Hall to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the center's establishment. Among those attending were Archie Green and other early supporters of the American Folklife Preservation Act, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs and former Congressman Lucien Nedzi, both longtime supporters of the center, and friends from federal agencies and the folklore community throughout the nation. Other guests included colloquium and symposium participants, current and former members of the Board of Trustees, staff members from congressional offices, and associates from the Library. On the following day, music and crafts demonstrations were presented on the Neptune Plaza.

The American Folklife Center's winter series of lectures and demonstrations began with a bilingual program, "All Souls Day/El día de los muertos," on November 7. Folklorist Alicia Gonzales from the Smithsonian Institution provided a general description of customs associated with All Souls Day in Mexico. Olivia Cadaval and Horacio Quintanilla from El Centro de Arte in Washington interviewed women from Guatemala and El Salvador about their traditions for honoring the dead, translating into English as they went. The women demonstrated how to make paper flowers, streamers, and other paper ornaments for a mock grave and home altar. At the conclusion of the program the audience sampled a maize drink and several foods associated with the festivities.

On December 12 the Folklife Center heralded the holiday season with a program entitled "Seasonal and Holiday Tales" in the Whittall Pavilion. Former staff member Elena Bradunas introduced the event with a few words about the role of storytelling as a form of entertainment and instruction. Thomassina Jordan, a Mashpee-Penobscot Indian from Maine, told stories about how the Indian Nation received fire, about the meeting of the Great Changer and the world's first baby, and why the hermit thrush has such a lovely song. Erika Hartman Stokes, who was born in Germany, then told two versions of the origin of the Christmas tree and another story about why trees are decorated with tinsel. The Roy family from the Indian subcontinent closed the program with an episode from the *Mahabharata* in which a loving wife confronts Death, who has claimed her husband.

In March the center presented "To Hear a Hand" in cooperation with the Library's Handicapped Program.

In a special ceremony at the Library of Congress on September 29, Sen. John Melcher joined in the presentation of tape copies of cylinder recordings to representatives of the Blackfeet, Northern Cheyenne, Crow, and Gros Ventre tribes. This ceremony capped a year of much activity in which the Federal Cylinder Project began a round of official visits to present tape copies of the recordings and related documentation to the American Indian tribes originally recorded. The dissemination phase is assisted by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Folklife Annual 1985, the first in a series, has drawn wide praise. Essays were selected and edited by Folklife Center director Alan Jabbour and James Hardin, the Publishing Office's folklife publications editor, to celebrate and reflect on the traditional expressive life and culture of the United States. They illuminate many aspects of American folk culture and its study – the performance and collection of folksongs, the relationship of inspiration and craftsmanship to folk art, continuous and changing features of traditional occupations, and the interdependencies of communities and their environment. The essays are illustrated with 136 photographs and drawings – 36 in full color. The 1986 and 1987 annuals are in preparation.

Folklife Sourcebook, by Peter T. Bartis and Barbara C. Fertig, became available in July. The first directory of its kind, it delineates the network of folklife activity from the national to the local level, listing federal agencies, state folk cultural programs, societies, other organizations, archives, serial publications, record companies, higher education programs, and directories. The directory expands upon lists that the center's Archive of Folk Culture has issued individually for many years.

American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings 1985: A Selected List, the third in a series of annual publications begun by the Folklife Center in 1983, was sent to the printer. Some eight thousand copies of the 1984 list were distributed this year.

Folk Art and Art Worlds, edited by John Michael Vlach and Simon J. Bronner, became available in September. A collection of essays drawn from the Washington Meeting on Folk Art, organized by the center and held at the Library in December 1983, the volume was published by UMI Research Press in cooperation with the center.

New Archive of Folk Culture publications include *South Carolina Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture* and *Mail Order Dealers of Folk Music, Ethnomusicology, and Folklore Books in North America*. A revised edition of *Folklife and Ethnomusicology Resource Persons in the United States and Canada* was also published.

Final reports were prepared on the AFC's Pinelands Folklife Project in New Jersey and Grouse Creek Folklife Cultural Survey in Utah. The center has entered into a collaborative agreement with the Florida Department of State on the

Florida Maritime Heritage Survey Project. The project will generate information on traditional activities, equipment, and sites associated with maritime culture in Florida; establish a collection of documentation to be housed in the Florida Folklife Archive; and produce a guide on documenting maritime heritage. The center has also entered into a cooperative agreement with state and local agencies for a new field project in Lowell, Massachusetts, that will explore the living neighborhood and ethnic cultures of that well-known mill town.

Center staff arranged a transfer of materials generated by the Department of Education's Ethnic Heritage Studies Program to the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. The collection was brought to the Library by former center staff member Elena Bradunas in 1982 but not accessioned. The materials have now been shipped to the Balch Institute, which received a grant to catalog the collection and make it available to researchers.

A special luncheon was held to honor Frederic Cassidy and his work on the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, the first volume of which was officially presented to the Library in January.

Center director Alan Jabbour was elected president of the American Folklore Society. He will serve as president-elect until October 1987, president until October 1988, and past president until October 1989. Archive head Joseph C. Hickerson was reelected secretary of the Society for Ethnomusicology. His term will run until October 1988.

Further progress was made in automating reference services and office procedures. Book identification numbers for monographs in the archive reading room were entered into the Library's mainframe computer, and MARC printouts were generated which will provide author, title, LC subject, and Folk Archive subject access to the three thousand books in the collection. The conversion of automated files produced on the Compucorp word processor to MS-DOS/Word Perfect format was planned and implemented, and the knowledge and experience gained was shared with representatives of many other divisions in the Library. Three AT&T microcomputers were ordered, raising the total number of center and archive IBM-compatibles to seven.

The center's Board of Trustees met at the Library in October, February, and May. Two new members were appointed on May 19 by Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill for terms ending March 3, 1992: Judith McCulloh, executive editor at the University of Illinois Press, president of the American Folklore Society, and treasurer of the Society for Ethnomusicology; and Russell W. Fridley, director of the Minnesota Historical Society.

On October 16, 1986, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, the President signed Public Law 99-473 reauthorizing the American Folklife Center through fiscal 1989.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER

As a specialized reference unit within the Library of Congress the Children's Literature Center provided information to the Library itself as well as to outside users. Internal requests encompassed recommendations in the area of collection development (e.g., foreign-language children's books) and bibliographical or subject expertise for the compilation of booklists. External users included researchers, children's book specialists, editors, and film producers as well as private and government organizations from the educational, commercial, and media fields. Through informal talks, tours of the Library, and slide presentations, the staff provided introductions to the center's functions and services for visitors from all over the United States and abroad.

On November 20 the center hosted its second annual symposium, which was devoted to the theme of children's book collecting. The program was supported by the Center for the Book. Speakers included Lloyd Cotsen, a private collector; antiquarian book dealer Justin Schiller; Margaret Maloney, head of the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, Toronto, Canada; Robert Hale, bookstore owner and former president of the American Booksellers Association; British critic Brian Alderson; and graphic artist Fritz Eichenberg.

The center organized a poetry celebration on May 12 that featured Consultant in Poetry Gwendolyn Brooks reading and discussing poetry with a group of sixth graders from the National Cathedral School.

The center issued a four-color poster adapted from a WPA poster of the mid-1930s during the year, in addition to publishing its popular annual list *Books for Children*, edited by Margaret Coughlan. Consultants to the center worked on a major guide to the Library's children's book and nonprint collections, a selective bibliography of the Japanese children's book collection, the symposium publication *Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the 1920s and 1930s*, and a bibliographic survey of the Library's Russian children's book collection. A bibliography of early American periodicals held by the Library of Congress was prepared by Kathy Cook, an intern.

The staff continued their active participation in professional organizations. Sybille Jagusch served as executive board member for the United States Board on Books for Children and as secretary of the Section of Children's Libraries of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. She was also a member of the Special Collections Committee, Association for Library Service to Children, American Library Association, and served as a consultant to WETA television on a book selection panel for the children's television program "Cover to Cover." In addition, she participated in an international forum of children's literature center representatives organized by the Osaka Children's Literature Center in Osaka, Japan.

Margaret N. Coughlan continued her service on the Children's Book Selection Committee for the Library of Congress's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and on committees of the Association for Library Service to Children, American Library Association. She also attended the association's conference in New York, as well as the biennial National Librarians Conference in Cincinnati, and served as a member of the selection committee for Reading is Fundamental.

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales topped the list of 4,668 official visitors who came to the Library of Congress for special programs during the past year. He had personally requested an opportunity to discuss the U.S. Constitution at the Library during his three-day visit to Washington, and on November 11, after being welcomed by Library officials and staff and touring the Jefferson Building, he joined government officials and constitutional experts for an hour-long discussion of the Constitution.

On September 11 His Excellency José Sarney, President of Brazil, and Mrs. Sarney visited the Library and the "poet-president" presented copies of his books of poems and short stories to the Librarian of Congress. Two days earlier, Librarian Boorstin had welcomed the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Portugal and their wives during a special stop at the Library.

Other notable visitors to the Library were Tony Bennett, Kathryn (Mrs. Bing) Crosby, the Postmaster General, the Ambassadors of Korea, Bulgaria, Qatar, Brazil, Portugal, and Iraq, and members of the parliaments of thirty-eight nations, including the President of the Senate of Jamaica and the Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya.

Other foreign officials visiting the Library included Israel's Minister of Finance, Qatar's Minister of Education, Korea's Minister of Science and Technology, Canada's Minister of Indian Affairs, the Chief Justices of Mauritius and Madagascar, and a senior delegation of Soviet museum directors.

Among the hundreds of foreign librarians visiting the Library were the national and deputy national librarians from Colombia, New Zealand, Australia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Uruguay, and Venezuela and the Director of the Turkish Parliamentary Library. The National Archivists of China, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, and the Ivory Coast also paid visits to the Library. Many students of library and information science came to the Library for special day-long programs for future librarians.

The Library's Tour Office gave 2,752 tours to 63,408 visitors in fiscal 1986, including 2,170 regular tours for 48,850 visitors and 582 special tours for 14,558 visitors. Owing to a reduction in staff, the tour leaders rotated weekly to the division office, assisting half-time with the official visitors program until the busiest tourist season began.

The most memorable official function arranged by the special events coordinators this year was a star-studded dinner in the Great Hall on October 29 celebrating 100 programs of the joint CBS/Center for the Book project "Read More About It." Other special events included the Cervantes exhibit opening and symposium; the Geography and Map Division's "Surveyors of the Pacific" exhibit opening; a two-day Children's Literature Center symposium; a Dickens exhibit and film festival; a luncheon honoring Frederic Cassidy, editor of the *Dictionary of American Regional English*; the FLICC Forum and Online Users Update; the Preservation Microfilming Workshop; and an Engelhard Lecture.

EXHIBITS OFFICE

In pursuing its responsibility of acquainting the public with the immensity and diversity of the Library's collections, the Exhibits Office presented eleven major and nine special exhibitions for fiscal 1986.

In conjunction with a symposium of the same theme, the Library marked the 400th anniversary of the publication of the first novel by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, *La Galatea*. A rare first edition of the book was loaned to the Library by the Pierpont Morgan Library to complement the presentation of more than seventy items.

Another anniversary was celebrated with an exhibition at the Kennedy Center Performing Arts Library. Commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the first performance of the famous American folk opera *Porgy and Bess*, the Exhibits Office drew on the resources of the Music Division's Gershwin Collection and borrowed from the South Carolina Historical Society some never-before-exhibited correspondence between George Gershwin and his collaborator Dubose Heyward, who wrote the book and, with his wife, Dorothy, the play upon which the opera is based.

One of the major projects this year was the exhibit "Books in the Grand Tradition," which displayed the largest of the Library's large-format books, spanning the fifteenth to twentieth centuries.

Another large undertaking this year was the installation of the three-and-a-half-foot-diameter Coronelli globes in their custom-designed travertine cases in the Madison Building's sixth floor central core. Constructed in the early 1690s by Father Vincenzo Coronelli, these globes were reduced from the massive, fifteen-foot-diameter globes he produced in 1683 for Louis XIV of France. Both the terrestrial and celestial globes reflect the most up-to-date geological and astronomical data of that period with amazing accuracy.

Analogous to our exploration of space are the explorations in the uncharted Pacific Basin from 1768 to 1842. "Surveyors of the Pacific: Charting the Pacific Basin" featured the surveys of twenty-two expeditions in this vast area. The exhibit "Latin American Atlantic Port Cities" reflected the development of the major ports in the Spanish Main, 1650–1850. Included was a 1775 eight-sheet map of South America that required ten years of intensive labor, review, and research by the noted Spanish cartographer Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla. First acclaimed by Spain, the map was quickly withdrawn when it did not favorably support Spanish boundary contentions.

"Riders on Earth Together: Expressions of Faith in the Middle East and Asia" drew its contents almost solely from the Asian Division and African and Middle Eastern Division collections but was further enhanced by the addition of some fine carved items from the Parrish Foundation. The artifacts relate to the religions of the Middle East and Asia—including Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, and Confucianism.

Several photography exhibitions focused on more recent events and times. The White House News Photographers exhibition made its forty-third annual appearance. "The Spirit of the Place: Photographs by Paul Strand" captured the character of the working people, their land, and artifacts of four regions—Mexico, New England, France, and Italy. Forty-one prize-winning photographs chosen from seventy thousand entries in a photo contest sponsored by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress for National Library Week were shown in "A Nation of Readers: An Exhibition Celebrating Reading in America," made possible by a contribution from Pizza Hut, Inc., to the Center for the Book.

In cooperation with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Traveling Exhibition Program produced an exhibition featuring color and black-and-white architectural photographs by Jack Boucher, the first full-time professional photographer for HABS. "A Record in Detail: The Architectural Photographs of Jack E. Boucher" opened at the American Institute of Architects Building and will circulate for five years as a traveling exhibition.

Series exhibitions have been installed in the Madison Memorial Hall and the central core area of the Madison Building's sixth floor. Exhibits in the Madison Memorial Hall will relate to the life, times, and contemporaries of James Madison. The first in this series, "Two Moments of the Heart," dealt with the two women in the life of James Madison, Kitty Floyd and Dolley Madison. The other series will deal with subjects related to the Coronelli Globes, Coronelli, map- and globe-making, and discovery and exploration. The first in this series was called "Coronelli: Globemaker."

The Library's loan program remained active, with 474 items from the Library's collections loaned to supplement exhibitions in sixty-one U.S. and three foreign institutions. Several of the Library's most important treasures, including a never-before-lent 1733 Guarnerius *del Gesu* violin, were personally delivered to destinations in Oregon, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

The Traveling Exhibitions Program booked four exhibitions to be shown at eight sites, and four new exhibitions are being developed to add to its schedule of offerings.

A complete listing of exhibits for fiscal 1986 appears in Appendix 12.

FEDERAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER COMMITTEE

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) marked its twenty-first year of operation in fiscal 1986 with sustained growth and plans for reshaping the future of the committee to meet the challenges of the Information Age and the twenty-first century.

During the year FEDLINK, FLICC's operating network, became the largest library network in the nation in terms of both membership and dollars of service, retaining its status as the only library network operating nationwide. FEDLINK also doubled the number of contracts it makes available to the federal sector at discount prices.

As the fiscal year closed, FLICC had already begun laying plans for setting long-term goals for the future of the committee, as needed, to better serve the federal information community in the face of the burgeoning information technology and growing budgetary constraints.

A FLICC Task Force, chaired by FLICC Chairman Designate Ruth Ann Stewart, was formed to review the recommendations found in a recently released report entitled *The Federal Library and Information Center Committee: A Planning Study*. The task force is to come up with its own recommendations that will help shape the policy role that FLICC will play on the national information scene, as well as the size of its membership and nature and extent of services offered. Task force findings will be submitted to the FLICC membership in fiscal 1987 for review and further action.

The *Planning Study*, a fifty-two-page report on FLICC's current status and future role, was prepared by Joseph Donohue, a contract consultant and formerly a professor at the College of Library and Information Science of the University of South Carolina. The seven-part study was compiled after an in-depth review of the FLICC office files covering the period of 1965–85 and fifty-five interview meetings with eighty-three respondents. Major concerns identified by the study are professional standards, commercial activities, economic factors, and physical threats to library and information facilities and services. The study identifies as future challenges the information society, information resource management, privatism, and national service.

FLICC's third annual Forum on Federal Information Policies was held at the Library on February 12 and drew a crowd of 200 federal library and information center managers. The focus of the meeting was on implementation and implications for information access of recent policies on electronic collection, storage, and dissemination of government information. For the first time, the proceedings were videotaped for later viewing by FLICC members around the nation and abroad. In addition, a summary of proceedings was prepared for publication under the title *Federal Information Policies: Their Implementation and Implications for Information Access.*

A Conference on Making Library Automation Choices, sponsored by FLICC/FEDLINK on May 6, featured fifteen "information pioneers" who had put together automation systems for their agencies' libraries and information centers during the early stages of the technological revolution. The Regional Library Workshop on Accessing Federal Databases, held at the Library from September 9 to 11, included presentations on nine online databases: CENDATA, NALIS/NEDRES, ERIC, DROLS, GPO Monthly Catalog, AGRICOLA, NASA/RECON, NLM/MEDLARS, and NTIS.

For the second year in a row, FLICC, in conjunction with the USDA Graduate School, offered ten Federal Librarian Update Seminars to help information professionals keep abreast of developments in federal libraries and information centers. At the seminars, authorities from the three national libraries and other agencies gave status reports on information activities at their own agencies, touching on relevant issues such as automation, new preservation techniques, and cooperative efforts in collection development.

An agreement was signed on behalf of FLICC and its FEDLINK members with OCLC Europe to provide OCLC services to federal libraries and information centers. The first OCLC Europe implementation of such services will be cataloging and interlibrary loan at the Headquarters of the U.S. Army, Europe, in Heidelberg, West Germany. The 107 libraries which this headquarters services should benefit significantly by the agreement.

Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK)

FEDLINK is a network organization of cooperating libraries and information centers which derives its authority from the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. The FEDLINK program offers any federal agency, primarily through its library or information center, the opportunity to enhance the information resources available to meet the requirements of its personnel. Through FLICC/FEDLINK, federal agencies have cost-effective access to a number of automated services for online research databases, online cataloging and interlibrary loan, and automated acquisitions and serials control. Other services include serials subscription services and CD–ROM products.

During fiscal 1986 FEDLINK participation grew to 1,001 agency libraries, information centers, and offices cooperating in the use of fifty-two contractual services which resulted in 2,164 interagency agreements for approximately $40.5 million of service. Of the 2,164 agreements, 1,615 were renewals and 549 were new. The large number of new agreements was the result of FEDLINK's expanded program of services, especially serials subscription services and the ITI Technical Logistics Reference Network. The above figures represent increases of approximately 33 percent in the number of interagency agreements for all FEDLINK services.

Growth and diversification of services are expected to continue in fiscal 1987, as FEDLINK and LC staff negotiated new contracts for database retrieval services, CD–ROM services, and document delivery services in late fiscal 1986. Additionally, current vendors continue to develop and offer new and different services.

Use of the online products and services contract with OCLC continued to expand in fiscal 1986, with the number of federal libraries increasing from 497 in 1985 to 530 this year. In addition to using the cataloging subsystem, federal libraries made increased use of the interlibrary loan subsystem, borrowing approximately 15,000 items in the second quarter of fiscal 1986. Also, as interest in microcomputer technology continued to increase, 17 federal libraries purchased the SC350, OCLC's microcomputer-based serials control system. The ordering of 171 M300 workstations and 179 microenhancers during the year confirms this trend.

The FEDLINK staff provided eighty-five OCLC training sessions this year, revised its course offerings for fiscal 1987, and created a new descriptive catalog which includes not only the OCLC classes but also the courses from the Microcomputer Center and a list of forums, workshops, and seminars from the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Contracts to train FEDLINK members located outside the Mid-Atlantic region were continued with the Bibliographic Center for Research in Denver, Colorado; the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services, Madison, Wisconsin; the Missouri Library Network, St. Louis, Missouri; the Southeastern Library Network in Atlanta, Georgia; the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council in Dallas, Texas; and NELINET in Newton, Massachusetts.

To support shared retrieval services, vendor contracts were continued or expanded with BRS Information Technologies, CompuServe, DIALOG Information Service, Information General Corporation, Mead Data Central, System Development Corporation, and the West Publishing Company. Twenty-four member agreements were processed allowing members to load their own private data files on a vendor's system to retrieve information using the full range of search capabilities of the respective contractor's system.

To enable members to create optical disk/CD–ROM masters, FEDLINK contracted with the Digital Equipment Corporation and Image Conversion Technologies.

The FLICC/FEDLINK Microcomputer Demonstration Center completed its third year, providing specialized microcomputer troubleshooting, consultation, and technical support to a federal library and information center community that is learning to use over four hundred modified OCLC/IBM microcomputers and at least as many equivalent IBM compatibles. During fiscal 1986, center staff spoke on microcomputer developments at programs sponsored by the Department of Energy in Oak Ridge, Tennessee; at InfoMart "Index Education," in Dallas, Texas; at the National Agricultural Library, Greenbelt, Maryland, and Army Library Institute in Fort Monroe, Virginia; and for the LC Serial Record Division and the LCPC Users Group.

INFORMATION OFFICE

Activities of the Information Office during fiscal 1986 included press and public relations, interpretation of Library programs and activities through publication of the weekly *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, the monthly *Calendar of Events*, quarterly press advisories, news releases, brochures, posters, and fliers; through the LC news clips on the "Insight" television monitor; and through operation of the sales and information counters in the Jefferson and Madison buildings. This year the office initiated the Library of Congress Information Volunteers to assist with serving the public.

Although direct service to media representatives wishing to borrow books was worked out with the Loan Division, the call-in statistics in the Information Office continued to grow. During the year the office received 3,645 requests from the press for information, distributed 15,905 clippings from newspapers and magazines, answered 115 questionnaires received by the Library, and issued 184 press releases.

The Information Office directed the shipping and staffing of LC exhibits at two American Library Association meetings, two American Bar Association meetings, and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions meeting, which was held in the United States for the first time in a number of years. The exhibit at the IFLA meeting was a cooperative effort with the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine.

The major news of the year was the effect of the $18.3 million budget cut on all departments of the Library. NBC News commentator Tom Brokaw, reporting on the President's State of the Union message in early February, made the first national mention of the Library's severe budget cuts, which became the subject of columns by George Will, Colman McCarthy, and Mary McGrory in the weeks that followed. Editorials and news stories on the cuts at the Library appeared throughout the country and abroad. The curtailment of hours of service in the Main Reading Room inspired a group calling its effort "Books Not Bombs" to carry on a highly publicized series of sit-in demonstrations beginning in March and aimed at extending the hours. National interest in the Library's budget crisis is indicated by the fact that the number of clippings from the national press leaped from 990 pieces in February to 2,720 in March.

Another major news story that attracted press attention across the nation was the visit of the Prince of Wales. Press interest in the schedule for Prince Charles of Great Britain began some weeks before the visit with telephone calls requesting information, press passes to cover the visit, and coordination of arrangements with the U.S. television network pool and the British television and newspaper representatives. A pool of reporters was given an opportunity to photograph the Prince in the Librarian's office as he met the Chief Justice, some Members of Congress, and historians, with whom he discussed the history of the U.S. Constitution.

Third in press interest, with more than seventy-five press calls, was the appointment of Robert Penn Warren as the first designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The change in title was the result of legislation passed by the Congress. Although Mr. Warren remained at his home in Connecticut, he was willing to talk to the many reporters who had called the Information Office for interviews, to pose for pictures, and to admit television crews to his home.

Also well documented by the national press were the activities of Poetry Consultant Gwendolyn Brooks, who preceded Robert Penn Warren. Miss Brooks was the subject of more than forty profiles and interviews. Additional topics in the news included interviews with science specialist Ruth Freitag regarding Halley's Comet, a Cervantes symposium and exhibit, the L'Enfant collection of historic maps, congressional cuts in the budget of NLS/BPH in the amount needed to publish *Playboy* in braille, the appearance of Joyce Carol Oates and other leading writers who read their PEN award-winning short stories, James Baldwin's appearance to read from his work, and many others.

One of the most unusual feature stories carried by several newspapers and library magazines was the result of Library buildings workers finding a huge beehive in the wall of the Jefferson Building. The honey was strained and given with free muffins to employees by the ARA cafeteria management.

Television viewers continued to have glimpses of the breadth of the Library's collections by watching "American Treasury," produced by CBS News. Twenty-five new one-minute programs relating facts found in the Library of Congress were produced in the series' second year.

Production and technical assistance was also given for several other significant productions featuring the Library, including "The Unquiet Library," a forty-five-minute special about music in the Library of Congress produced by WETA.

The Information Office initiated two videotape productions, "A Conversation with Gwendolyn Brooks" and "A Tour of the Library of Congress," and cooperated with the Law Library on the production and distribution of "Legacy of Law." All three videotapes are sold through the sales counters and the card and gift catalog. New brochures were created for the Staff Relations Office, the Geography and Map Division, and the Music Division.

New illuminated signs featuring the Gutenberg Bible as a major treasure of the Library were created for thirteen Metro stops in the Washington area. They were placed as a public service by the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.

In March the Library of Congress Information Volunteer program was inaugurated. Recruitment of Library retirees had begun in December 1985, and orientation tours were given in February. Twenty volunteers donated 1,288 hours of service during the year and answered an average of 5,000 questions per month. At a second meeting of volunteers, held in September, the Deputy Librarian spoke to the group on the status of the renovation and on the optical disk and DEZ programs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Three areas highlighted the activities of the Library of Congress reading programs for blind and physically handicapped persons during fiscal year 1986: The 1986 Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, held July 7–11 in Cincinnati, Ohio, drew more than 250 participants. Two congressional budget cuts totaling $4,283,000 – an 11.7 percent reduction of the NLS/BPH budget – affected every area of the national program. And finally, national public education and outreach projects included new coordinated products for a print public education campaign and exhibits program and completion of four audiovisual products for public and network library outreach.

1986 Conference of Librarians

"Quality Effort – Quality Service" was the theme of the first jointly sponsored conference held by the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada.

The conference's keynote address was presented by J.A. Euclid Herie, managing director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto. Dr. Herie discussed the issues of quality effort and consumer impact. In addition to Dr. Herie's address, the participants heard an overview of Canadian library services from Doreen Guenter, chief, Service for Handicapped Persons, National Library of Canada. Another highlight of the conference was a panel discussion of consumer concerns moderated by Judith Dixon, head of the NLS/BPH Consumer Relations Section.

Following the main conference, a national automation conference updated two new microcomputer-based systems, NLSNET, a network system for the cooperating libraries, and READS, an automated circulation system. Ms. Dixon also led discussions of automation planning, user group meetings, and a discussion of computer aids and appliances for blind and physically handicapped users.

A national children's services conference focused upon the needs of children who use the national program and ways to improve services to children nationally.

Congressional Budget Cuts

The initial 1986 appropriation for NLS/BPH was $2,831,000 less than for 1985. This first cut was compounded by reductions required under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration – 4.3 percent of the appropriation, or an additional $1,452,000.

These deep cuts affected direct service items for patrons – production of books, magazines, publications, and machines – as well as program items such as travel for consultants and for people staffing exhibits, transportation of exhibit materials, staff training, monies for outside consultants and for consumer representation on committees, and even monies to purchase print books for transcription into braille or recording on disc and cassette.

Cuts totaling almost $200,000 were effected in administrative areas before any reductions were considered in materials and services for patrons. Because approximately 90 percent of the annual NLS/BPH budget goes to provide materials for patrons, the largest amount of savings came from these accounts. Every effort was made to minimize the impact upon patrons.

The most significant materials reductions were in the number of titles selected for recorded books and in the number of copies to be produced, a corresponding reduction in the number of braille books and copies, and a limit on the amount to be used for production of cassette playback machines. Savings from these three areas totaled more than $3 million. None of these reductions had a significant immediate effect on the readers; decreased quantities of materials take at least one year to become apparent.

Other savings were realized in the magazine portion of the program with ceilings put on subscriptions to magazines.

Service reductions were smaller, but the impact was immediate:

☐ The multistate centers were reduced from four to three with the closing of the Multistate Center for the South. This step was taken to reduce the cost of space for backup materials, since NLS/BPH had reduced the amount of material to be stored.

☐ Outreach activities and promotional materials were considerably curtailed. The 1986 exhibit program was cut sharply, and some public education projects, including the production of new public service announcements, were eliminated or postponed.

☐ Ongoing automation development projects were retained, but no new program research efforts were undertaken. Maintenance and updating of other current projects continued. Funds for outside consultants were reduced.

National Public Education

A coordinated national public education campaign featuring posters, newspaper public service advertising, and 33-RPM flexible disc/print handouts was initiated in 1986 with the release of two of the five segments scheduled in the three-year campaign. Illustrations used in the campaign correspond with new photomurals produced for the national exhibit program in 1985.

Four new audiovisual products were completed and unveiled at the Conference of Librarians in July:

☐ "More Than Meets the Eye," a fourteen-minute slide show that depicts current patrons describing how the NLS/BPH program has benefited them and shows patrons in a variety of settings using the services of the NLS/BPH program. The slide show was distributed to all 165 cooperating libraries for use in community outreach to inform the public about the services of the NLS/BPH program.

☐ "Multistate Means Multiservice," a nine-minute slide show explaining in detail the multiple services of multistate centers. This show is primarily for orientation of network library employees who use the centers for logistical support.

☐ "Come on Down to the Library," a fifteen-minute videotape program designed to promote volunteering at network libraries. The program includes a manual and brochure and explains how to plan, establish, and administer volunteer programs and how to recruit volunteers. It provides promotional materials to use in the recruiting process.

☐ "Talking Books for Seniors," a seventeen-minute videotape program that is a major component in a series of new NLS/BPH products aimed at national outreach to seniors. NLS/BPH has identified the senior citizen population in the United States for a major public education effort over the next several years.

The last three audiovisual products will also be distributed to all 165 cooperating libraries.

Office of the Director

Development of three major automation projects continued during the year:

☐ The Reader Enrollment and Delivery System (READS), a microcomputer-based circulation system for network libraries, was installed at five sites and successfully completed. Participants met to suggest enhancements for READS, and libraries are testing these new programs. READS is now used at six regional libraries, two subregionals, three multistate centers, and the NLS/BPH Music Section.

☐ The NLS/BPH communications network (NLSNET) was installed at thirteen sites, and pilot testing is in progress.

☐ The Production Control Management Information System (PC/MIS), an automated production tracking system for NLS/BPH books and magazines, has completed the design stage and proceeded to the acceptance testing stage. Screening of proposals and site evaluation visits resulted in a change of contractor for the Comprehensive Mailing List System (CMLS). A three-month parallel test period between the two contractors was initiated to ensure orderly transfer of the system.

A national ad hoc publications advisory group met at NLS/BPH on May 21–23, representing cooperating libraries and patrons. The group made numerous substantive format recommendations for patron publications, including *Talking Book Topics*, *Braille Book Review*, NLS/BPH catalogs and bibliographies, and public education projects.

A printing contract consolidating all standardized NLS/BPH products was developed with the Government Printing Office to effect savings in the division's printing budget. The Publications and Media Section coordinated fourteen national conference exhibits, reaching more than 12,500 visitors, in addition to publishing and distributing forty-eight magazines, seventeen bibliographies, eight catalogs, five brochures, three directories, and thirty-eight other items in various formats to support the national program.

Automation of the NLS/BPH budget accounting system has improved the issuance of up-to-date "status of funds" reports. The microcomputer-based system, utilizing PBAS software, has allowed the section to generate additional reports of varied nature.

Network Division

Due to budget cuts, NLS/BPH closed the Multistate Center for the South on April 30, after analysis by staff and an inventory management expert from George Washington University. Its activities were consolidated at the renamed Multistate Center Midlands/South, with the transfer of materials and equipment completed by September 30.

Three multistate center (MSC) contracts were negotiated for May 1986 through April 1987. Tape duplication equipment for all MSCs has now been upgraded to ensure highest possible quality of tapes duplicated for network libraries. READS software was installed at the centers for use in automating circulation of handcopied braille books. The Multistate Center for the North provided interlibrary loan service for NLS/BPH patrons overseas during most of the year after the collections were stored in preparation for renovation at the Taylor Street Annex. More than forty-two hundred volumes of handcopied braille were reproduced under contract to replace missing or damaged copies or reduce patron waiting lists at multistate centers.

Telephone and written contacts with network libraries approached three thousand last year, and more than seventy personal visits were made to review programs, conduct workshops, and provide related assistance.

The Reference Section completed eighteen new or revised publications, ranging from a four-page fact sheet to an eighty-seven-page directory. An automated data base, "Magazines in Special Media," was completely revised for the purpose of generating copy for several ongoing publications and providing a ready source of current information on more than four hundred magazines available in special media.

A significant increase in telephone reference necessitated the scheduling, at times, of two staff members simultaneously on telephone duty. Interest remained high in reference circulars, fact sheets, package libraries, braille alphabet cards, and other items suitable for quick reference use.

The Network Services Section produced manuscripts for four bibliographies of NLS-produced books for juvenile readers this fiscal year. The audio book production specialist completed work on a prototype tone-indexing device for network use, and units were placed in selected volunteer recording agencies for evaluation. The four audiovisual products completed for network library use were coordinated by one of the network consultants. Bibliographers revised the *Network Library Manual* and distributed eleven new or revised entries. Network consultants visited twenty-three regional libraries, making biennial assessments. Ten minibibliographies were published.

The Music Section revised and updated two catalogs in the *Music and Musicians* series, the *Instructional Disc Recording Catalog* and *Instructional Cassette Recordings Catalog*. *Braille Scores Catalog – Vocal, Part II: Popular – Supplement A* was compiled. Agreements were signed with ten veteran transcribers to braille all NLS/BPH-produced scores for one year. In addition, the backlog of braille music thermoforming and binding was eliminated. The Dictated Music Project completed the manuscript for *Dictated Music: An Instruction Manual*. The Music Section loaned braille, recorded, and large-print music materials and magazines to more than seven thousand individuals nationwide. A total of 3,120 reference inquiries were answered.

Consumer Relations Section activities concentrated on continuing efforts to gather and monitor comments from library users. Section staff attended annual conventions of the National Federation of the Blind and the American Council of the Blind, participated in semiannual meetings with organizational leaders, and prepared articles for publication in organizational magazines. The section head chaired an NLS/BPH committee that focused on technology-related developments which affect library service for consumers. Projects include coordination of the narration of computer books, coordination of the production and distribution of the package library on computer applications in cassette form, gathering and dissemination of information on the technological devices used in network libraries and by braille transcribing groups, and development of plans for a model communications center.

Great strides were made to enhance the productivity of blind staff at NLS/BPH through use of new technology. In the fall of 1985, four complete braille-based word processing systems were purchased. Each work space station consists of an Ampro microcomputer, a VersaBraille paperless braille device, Versatext software, and a letter-quality ink printer.

The circulating collection of tactile maps, which includes maps recently acquired from the Royal National Institute for the Blind, was moved into map cases. All maps were examined for damage, tactile map numbers were assigned, and the collection was cataloged by an outside consultant.

Materials Development Division

Overhaul of many bid packages for procurement of NLS/BPH products was completed this year. Contract language was standardized between like contracts, and the number of contracts was reduced through merging of similar products. Cost-saving and simplifying measures included, for example, a reduction in the number of cassette intermasters produced and elimination of the requirement for open-reel submasters of recorded magazines.

A milestone in equipment procurement was reached with production of the 200,000th C-1 cassette-book machine at Telex.

A centralized mailing list for braille magazines was created which will ease the process of maintaining accurate mailing lists and enable NLS/BPH to gain complete statistical information on braille magazine subscriptions for the first time.

Approximately 700,000 repair parts were shipped to Telephone Pioneers and other volunteers who repaired more then 100,000 talking-book and cassette machines for the program. Their donation of more than 70,000 hours is valued at more than a million dollars.

The Bibliographic Control Section, in cooperation with Recording for the Blind, Inc. (RFB), completed processing of RFB's cataloging records for inclusion in the *Union Catalog: Reading Materials for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals*. The catalog now contains 107,000 entries, providing the largest list of reading materials for blind and physically handicapped readers in the world. The cooperative work will continue as new materials are added.

The Braille Development Section's mission of training sighted people in one of three braille codes and blind people in braille proofreading was carried out with limited staff resources. All staff specialists and two outside consultants kept the test transcription backlog manageable. An outside consultant assisted with the math braille course.

A second field test of the high-speed braille embosser was launched at the Florida Regional Library, after extended negotiations.

Section staff assisted in preparing the braille masters of two elements of the literary braille instructional materials and in proofreading all elements, following issuance of the new print edition in fiscal 1985.

Through August 1986, 136 new students had joined one of the four braille courses, most in literary transcribing or proofreading, bringing the total to 533 students. In this period, 166 students received a Library of Congress certificate in literary, music, or mathematics braille transcription or braille proofreading.

Despite the lack of a children's librarian and a budget cut equaling the loss of about 150 titles, the Collection Development Section staff processed more than 2,500 titled and exceeded earlier projections. The high title count was due primarily to two factors: exceeding goals for the children's collection, where titles are less expensive to produce and more can be done, and the processing of more than 200 braille and recorded titles in English and foreign languages obtained from overseas.

Budget cuts led to postponing the addition of new periodicals and to dropping the Braille Magazine of the Quarter program and *Playboy*. Evaluation of 1,000 Easy cassette machines (E-1) by patrons and network librarians was completed. No significant changes to the design of the E-1 were considered necessary, and the contractor has been notified to begin production of an additional 29,000 units. The Engineering Section completed work on revising cassette-book machine specifications to reflect requirements for C-2 and C-3 cassette machines. Specifications were completed for production of a flexible-disc test record to be used in determining the competency of flexible-disc producers.

The rigid-disc format for magazines and books was eliminated from the NLS/BPH program; the savings will be applied to the production of additional titles in cassette format. The Production Control Section also established braille sports schedules on a direct-to-patron basis for the first time, enabling patrons to receive their schedules in a more timely fashion. The section monitored the production of 240 rigid-disc books, 100 flexible-disc books, 1,275 cassette books, 380 press-braille books, and 29 handcopied-braille books, in addition to 27 braille magazines and 38 flexible-disc magazines.

The NLS/BPH recording studio completed ninety-nine books and five special projects. Among the books recorded were the last eight of the seventeen official histories of the war in Vietnam.

The Quality Assurance Section implemented quality control programs at all commercial and volunteer agencies producing materials through the Materials Development Division under contract. As a result, fewer outgoing lots were rejected and the quality of materials sent to patrons was improved.

The section reviewed the quality of approximately two thousand braille and recorded control copies for compliance with NLS/BPH specifications, coordinated production of more than five hundred intermaster titles from the RD 6000 series, and reviewed the quality of the master tapes for thirty reissues from the talking-book and cassette-book collections. Staff traveled to the cassette-book-machine manufacturer in Blue Earth, Minnesota, on a biweekly basis to monitor production and approve all outgoing shipments.

PUBLISHING OFFICE

In May 1986 the *Library Journal* published the American Library Association's 1985 Notable Documents List. Prepared by the Notable Documents Committee of ALA's Government Documents Round Table, the list includes government publications judged outstanding on the basis of such criteria as creative approach, innovative presentation, lucid style of writing, contribution to the expansion of knowledge, comprehensibility to nonspecialists, and physical appearance (typography, design, printing, binding, etc.).

From the thousands of books published by federal agencies in 1983 and 1984, the committee selected nineteen for its 1985 list. Three of these were Library of Congress publications—a record unmatched by any other government agency. The Library's winners were *Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites; Panoramic Maps of Cities in the United States and Canada;* and *Revolutionary America, 1763–1789: A Bibliography.*

The Publishing Office's tradition of producing major works in fields whose diversity reflects the breadth of the collections themselves continued in fiscal 1986. *The Printer & the Pardoner: An Unrecorded Indulgence Printed by William Caxton for the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, Charing Cross,* by Paul Needham, received impressively favorable reviews. *The Washington Post Book World* referred to *The Printer & the Pardoner* as a "fascinating new volume" that is "both an intellectual detective story and an introduction to the world of 15th-century English printing," and an enthusiastic *Times Literary Supplement* remarked, "Perhaps historians ought to be more indulgent to indulgences." *Book World* called the Library of Congress "one of the nation's most tasteful" publishers, producing "beautifully printed books on a variety of subjects."

Folklife Annual 1985, which appeared early in the fiscal year, also received warm praise and highly favorable reviews. Edited by Alan Jabbour and James Hardin, the annual represents a major step in furthering the American Folklife Center's goal of presenting to the American people evidence of a rich heritage of expressive life. This first *Folklife Annual* includes a broad selection of articles that reflect the nation's own cultural diversity: Mary Hufford discusses the people of New Jersey's Pinelands National Reserve and their various pursuits; David Steven Cohen talks about the origins of those people, the "Pineys"; Archie Green describes the Library's Archive of Folk Culture as a living repository and potent force for "cultural pluralism;" Edward D. Ives traces the history of a single song—"The Teamster in Jack Macdonald's Crew"—and the events that inspired it; John Bennett presents a study of the work, culture, and values of the cowboy and rancher in the North American West; John Erickson provides a close-up view of the life of a cowboy on a ranch in the northern Texas Panhandle; Marjorie Hunt looks at the artistry, craftsmanship, and culture of the stone carvers at the Washington Cathedral; I. Sheldon Posen and Daniel Franklin Ward connect Simon Rodia's striking towers in the Watts section of Los Angeles with the Italian *Giglio* tradition; and John F. Turner and Judith Dunham describe the visionary folk art of fundamentalist preacher Howard Finster. The volume includes 136 illustrations, 36 of them in full color.

Of the ten thousand cylinders and tape copies of cylinders in the Library's Archive of Folk Culture, seven thousand document the music and languages of nearly 140 Native American groups. This year the Publishing Office brought out the second volume of *The Federal Cylinder Project: A Guide to Field Cylinder Collections in Federal Agencies,* edited by Judith A. Gray and Dorothy Sara Lee, with the assistance of Gregory Pontecorvo. This volume lists recordings from Northeastern and Southeastern Indian tribes.

As contributions to the study of poetry and literature, the office brought out several works that originated as oral presentations at the Library. *Samuel Beckett: Nayman of Noland,* a lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on April 16, 1985, by Richard Ellmann, was published as the fourth in a series of literary explorations presented at the Library by Mr. Ellmann under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. The Beckett lecture was then united with its three predecessors—"Oscar Wilde at Oxford," "W.B. Yeats's Second Puberty," and "James Joyce In and Out of Art"—and published as *Four Dubliners: Wilde, Yeats, Joyce, and Beckett.*

In another literary compilation, the Publishing Office brought together papers and discussions from a conference held at the Library on

April 30 and May 1, 1984, under the title *George Orwell & Nineteen Eighty-Four: The Man and the Book*. The papers are: "What Orwell Really Wrote," by Peter Davison; "Orwell the Man," by Jenni Calder; "The Englishness of George Orwell," by Peter Stansky; "*Nineteen Eighty-Four*: Politics and Fable," by Denis Donoghue; "'Not One of Us': George Orwell and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*," by Alfred Kazin; "*Nineteen Eighty-Four*: A Novel of the 1930s," by Jeffrey Meyers; "The Reception of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*," by Bernard Crick; and "Orwell's Legacy," by Nathan A. Scott, Jr.

And finally, *Poets and Anthologists: A Look at the Current Poet-Packaging Process*, by Poetry Consultant Reed Whittemore, originated as a lecture presented at the Library on May 6, 1985.

Libraries and librarianship, appropriately enough, appeared as the subjects of a number of Library of Congress publications this year. Remarks by the Librarian of Congress at the General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, held in Chicago in August 1985, were published as *The Indivisible World: Libraries and the Myth of Cultural Exchange*. Two Engelhard Lectures on the Book, presented at the Library of Congress in the spring of 1985, were issued as *The History of Books and Libraries: Two Views*. John P. Feather, senior lecturer in the Department of Library and Information Studies, Loughborough University, entitled his paper "The Book in History and the History of the Book," while David McKitterick, rare book curator in the Cambridge University Library, selected as his topic "The Limits of Library History." And in *Books in My Life*, Robert B. Downs, a member of the National Advisory Board of the Center for the Book, discusses his "deep devotion to the printed word."

A major goal of the Publishing Office is to bring the Library of Congress and its collections to the attention of the various publics that make up the Library's users and potential users, in addition to providing valuable information for researchers at institutions elsewhere in the country. Bibliographies and guides to the Library's collections thus constitute one of the office's most important products. In fiscal 1986 such publications included additions to established series as well as new works reflecting current general or special research interest.

The twelfth volume of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789* covered the period from February 1 to May 31, 1779. This continuing series, edited by Paul H. Smith, originated during the Library's celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and is providing increasingly broad access to primary source materials relating to the activities of the First and Second Continental Congresses.

Access to primary sources covering the subsequent crisis that threatened the nation's very existence is provided in *Civil War Manuscripts: A Guide to Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress*, compiled by John R. Sellers. This comprehensive reference work lists 1,064 separate collections that relate in whole or in part to the Civil War. Each entry includes a statement about the character of the collection, its inclusive dates, and its approximate size, along with a brief description of those items that relate to the war.

Another era and another medium are reflected in *The Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection: A Catalog*, prepared by Wendy White-Hensen and Veronica M. Gillespie, with the assistance of Harriet Harrison. The catalog provides basic information on a collection that, in addition to recording the public life of one of the country's most photogenic Presidents, constitutes a major visual record of the first decades of the twentieth century.

And to mark the centenary of Samuel Gomper's election as first president of the American Federation of Labor, the Publishing Office brought out *Samuel Gompers: A Selected List of References about the Man and His Times*, by R. David Myers.

Several of the Library's extensive foreign and international collections were the subjects of major bibliographies published in fiscal 1986: *Afghanistan: An American Perspective: A Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications*, by Julian W. Witherell, includes 631 entries covering selected publications on Afghanistan issued by or for the U.S.

government from the time of initial official contacts between the two nations in the 1920s to 1984. *Chinese Newspapers in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*, compiled by Han-chu Huang and Hseo-chin Jen, lists some twelve hundred newspapers published from the 1870s to the present. The first annual volume of *U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at the Library of Congress*, compiled by the African Section, includes publications about Sub-Saharan Africa that were published or distributed in the United States from 1983 through 1985. The third supplement to *Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature*, also compiled in the African Section, covers Africana periodical articles published in 1977. And *Antarctic Bibliography*, volume 14, edited by Geza T. Thuronyi, includes 2,795 abstracts of current Antarctic literature, with a cut-off date of June 1985.

The Publishing Office also brought out major directories this fiscal year covering human and organizational resources in three diverse fields: *The Community of the Book: A Directory of Selected Organizations and Programs*, compiled by Carren O. Kaston and edited by John Y. Cole, is a selective listing of organizations that promote books and reading, administer literacy projects, and encourage the study of books. The third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*, edited by Inge Maria Harman, brings together biographic and bibliographic data for 4,915 individuals with specialized knowledge of Latin America. *Information Resources in the Arts: A Directory*, compiled by Lloyd W. Shipley, includes basic information on 367 organizations that provide publications and other services in such areas as the fine arts, dance, theater, music, film, and broadcasting.

Fiscal 1986 also saw the appearance of *Books for Children*, no. 2, compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan with the assistance of a committee of children's book specialists. This second annual list in a new format includes picture books, fiction, and nonfiction, arranged by age group.

Special items prepared and published by the office this year included *Casey at the Bat*, the authentic, famous baseball saga by Mr. Ernest L. Thayer, recited to great effect by Mr. DeWolf Hopper, and with an introduction by Mr. James Gilreath. This unique edition of the story of Casey, the over-confident Mudville slugger who strikes out at a crucial moment in the big game, includes Thayer's original text, illustrations by commercial artist Edgar Keller from a 1904 pamphlet, and a 1909 Victor recording of *Casey* by the man responsible for its popularity. New notecards this year included a boxed set of reproductions of four paintings by Chinese artist Ch'i Pai-shih. Ten new postcards were also produced, along with eight reprints of favorites from past years.

To bring the activities of the Library as a whole to the attention of the public, the Publishing Office compiled, edited, and produced the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985* and brought out *The Library of Congress 1985: A Brief Summary of the Major Activities for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985*, prepared by the Information Office. To bring the Library's publications to the attention of the public, the Publishing Office prepared and produced *Library of Congress Selected Publications, 1986–1987* and *The Library of Congress Card and Gift Catalog, 1986–1987*.

A list of the Library's publications for fiscal 1986 appears in Appendix 14.

3

Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the department of the Library whose sole function is to assist the Congress. CRS provides a variety of services to the Congress, ranging from in-depth policy analyses and close support of the legislative process to information and reference support on thousands of high-interest topics. The Service uses a number of products and services to help the Congress maintain its position as the best-informed legislative body in the world – including up-to-date Issue Briefs on 300–400 of the most pressing policy issues, Info Packs, Bill Digests, legislative histories, bibliographies, telephone hotlines, seminars and institutes for Members' staff, personal briefings, and television programming.

Speed of response, the watchword of any legislative support agency, is the driving force behind the CRS commitment to harness new technology in helping the Congress deal with the increasingly complex issues that beset the nation. The Congressional Research Service is constantly exploring new technologies to keep its services on the frontier of automation and communication (technologies such as the optical disk, facsimile transmission, use of microcomputers and computer models, etc.). As a part of the Library of Congress, CRS benefits from the new technologies constantly under development by the nation's library.

Working in a nonpartisan and objective manner, CRS can help the Congress sort out and put in context the welter of competing claims that characterize the legislative process in an information age. The seven research divisions and two information and reference divisions of CRS work together to form interdisciplinary teams to offer comprehensive assistance on the most complex issues facing the Congress. These efforts are under the leadership of the Director of CRS – Gilbert Gude until his retirement in December 1985, and Joseph E. Ross, who was named Director by the Librarian of Congress in March 1986.

Fiscal 1986 was a year of challenge for the Library and CRS. Budget cuts imposed across the legislative community under the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction efforts strained the resources available to meet the needs of Congress. CRS was also affected by earlier reductions made in the regular appropriations process. Forced to cut services to reach mandated budget targets, CRS had to freeze vacancies, stop special deliveries, cut Info Packs, and take other steps that had the unfortunate effect of limiting access to CRS services.

Despite fewer offerings and staffing that was almost 10 percent less than normal, the Congressional Research Service was still able to handle 433,666 requests.

Notwithstanding the budget constraints under which it operated, the Congressional Research Service was also able to provide noteworthy direct support to an unusually ambitious and productive Congress. The following examples illustrate some of the help provided in congressional deliberations concerning a number of major issues dealt with in the second session of the 99th Congress.

Deficit Reduction and the Budget Process

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction legislation was extraordinary, not only in its sweep and ambitious design but also because the development of the legislation, its passage and initial implementation, judicial review and partial Supreme Court invalidation, and consideration of curative legislation all occurred in the span of about ten months. CRS analysts were closely involved in all stages of this legislative (and judicial) process.

Numerous reports and memoranda were prepared by the American Law Division and the Government Division on various aspects of the bill as it evolved, some of which were reprinted and referred to during debate on the legislation. Constitutional questions of separation of powers and delegation of legislative power were a significant component of the debate, and a Government Division specialist testified on these issues before the House Committee on Government Operations. The division also assisted at the bill's conference stage.

American Law Division attorneys and a Government Division specialist assisted congressional plaintiffs, House Counsel, and the Senate Legal Counsel during the judicial challenge before the District Court and the Supreme Court. A televised CRS seminar with representatives of all the participants in the case was also sponsored by the American Law Division. Immediately following the Supreme Court's decision partially invalidating the law (*Bowsher v. Synar*), American Law Division attorneys, with specialists from the Government Division, conducted two seminars to discuss the implications of the decision. Efforts to respond to the Court's objections and revive the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings mechanism began immediately after the Court announced its decision, and American Law attorneys and Government Division specialists have been closely involved in suggesting and analyzing alternatives that have emerged.

Congressional concern over the impact of reductions extended across the board as cuts were made in federal programs and activities for fiscal 1986 and the possibilities of further cuts were contemplated for fiscal 1987. All CRS divisions responded to these concerns. For example, congressional attention to funding cutbacks resulted in a workshop by the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division on the effect of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act on natural resource agencies, with the participation of the American Law and Government divisions. The Science Policy Research Division prepared a major review of the effects of the sequestration on nondefense research-and-development budgets for the House Science and Technology Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee.

The impact on defense and foreign assistance budgets was examined throughout the year in a series of policy alerts, Issue Briefs, and seminars produced by analysts in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division immediately before key congressional votes on budget issues in these areas. The Congressional Reference Division created a new Info Pack, "Gramm-Rudman-Hollings," which became a best-seller (5,496 copies in fiscal 1986).

Congress called upon the Education and Public Welfare Division for legislative support during the budget reconciliation process. For example, seven members of that division's Health Section assisted with the agenda for the Senate-House conference on Medicare and Medicaid FY87 reconciliation legislation, which concerned the Senate Finance, House Ways and Means, and House Energy and Commerce committees. Working closely with staffs of these committees, Education and Public Welfare Division analysts clarified legislative language and provided technical assistance on issues and policy options in the legislation.

With regard to other facets of federal budgeting, the Government and American Law divisions produced studies dealing with the evolving role of the Office of Management and Budget (issued as a committee print by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee), financial management reform in the executive branch, and legislative-executive relations over such budgetary practices as the impoundment and reprogramming of funds.

Tax Reform

"One of the most far-reaching enactments in decades," was the verdict of a number of observers concerning Congress's major revision of the income tax code, affecting the taxation of corporations as well as individuals. The report of the conference committee on the tax reform bill was adopted by the House and Senate in September 1986. The Economics Division provided assistance on many special aspects of tax reform, including consultations, briefings, seminars, and reports and memoranda. One division specialist testified before the Senate Finance Committee on tax treatment of corporate reorganization. Economics Division products on implications of tax reform proposals for income distribution and effective tax rates were virtually the only research sources on these matters available to Members during the period of decisive consideration. They circulated widely during deliberations and were available during floor debates. For each of the three omnibus tax bills, an Issue Brief was prepared by the Economics Division presenting comparisons to current law and other proposals, seminars were conducted, and reports were issued on such matters as income distribution effects and effective tax rates on different asset types and major industry groups.

The tax reform issue snowballed as the year progressed – in terms of both congressional and constituent interest. Demand for CRS's "Tax Reform Issues" Info Pack paralleled this increasing concern, and a total of 3,354 copies were distributed. Documents associated with the tax bill's passage were of particular interest to Member offices but were in short supply. As a result, reference copies of the documents in the CRS Reference Centers and the La Follette and Jefferson Congressional Reading Rooms saw heavy use. In addition, the Library Services Division provided ten short bibliographies and a series of newspaper editorial compilations on the tax reform efforts.

American Law Division attorneys and paralegals responded to numerous questions on the effect of various proposals at each step during congressional consideration of the tax bill. Reports were prepared on a number of aspects of the reform legislation, including its effect on taxation of federal pensions, IRA investment, taxation of insurance annuity fund buildup, and tax exempt municipal bonds. At year's end, American Law Division tax lawyers were preparing a series of seminars, with the Economics Division, on the impact of the tax reform legislation.

The Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division provided close committee support and written reports on the impact of tax reform on forestry. In revising the tax bill, Congress also gave much attention to taxation of pensions and of deferred compensation. At a committee's request, Education and Public Welfare Division analysts prepared papers exploring how after-tax yields of Individual Retirement Accounts for various taxpayers would be changed by repealing tax deductibility for IRA contributions.

Trade Deficit

Reaching unprecedented levels by the end of the fiscal year, the nation's trade deficit – with its significant impact on jobs, trading partners, and capital flows – triggered the most important congressional policy debate in international economics during the year. Economics Division analysts collaborated on a congressional seminar entitled "Trade Policy: New Directions?" After the House omnibus trade bill was passed in May 1986, a report was prepared by the Economics Division comparing the House bill with selected Senate trade bills.

In August of 1986, the President's veto of major textile legislation was subject to an override vote in the House. In response to a flood of inquiries, the Congressional Reference Division provided financial data on the domestic textile industry over the past five years compared with other domestic industries. Using an outside database, the division also compiled a master list of all textile manufacturers' plants ranked by sales and employees. This list provided the Members with contacts at manufacturing plants so that they could conduct inquiries into the views and concerns of those most affected by the textile legislation.

A number of congressional trade reform proposals raised issues of legal compatibility with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The American Law Division prepared an analysis assessing the GATT implications of a proposal to authorize countervailing duties on imported goods favored by subsidies in foreign producing nations. The division also prepared analyses regarding the interpretation of GATT requirements by U. S. courts and identifying the standard utilized by the International Trade Commission in reviewing agricultural import cases where injury to U.S. domestic interests is alleged.

Trends in bilateral economic relations, especially between the United States and Far Eastern countries and Latin America, stimulated many requests. Studies were prepared by the Economics Division for committee prints on metal mining and processing, economic development in Asia, and the Chinese economy. A senior specialist assisted in arranging a trade mission to Asia for a committee of jurisdiction that visited eight countries and made a major report to Congress.

Congressional concern with protectionism in the United States and abroad increased in the past year. The Economics Division issued reports on protectionist policies of major U.S. trading partners, market access to Japan, and protectionist legislation in 1985. Several Economics Division reports examining trade practices of U.S. trading partners were issued in congressional documents by the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the Joint Economic Committee.

The Science Policy Research Division assisted a number of congressional committees with analyses comparing U.S. and foreign industrial innovation and productivity. The division also analyzed legislative proposals to encourage innovation, expand federal technology transfer activities, and create new mechanisms for the support of technology development.

Assistance was provided by the Economics Division for committee hearings on a variety of issues, including U.S.-European economic affairs, Eximbank, unfair trade practices, U.S. trade policy, and South African-U.S. economic relations, among others. Three Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division reports on trade were published as committee prints (one on GATT by the Senate Agriculture Committee and two on U.S. agricultural trade relations with the European Community and Japan, respectively, by the Joint Economic Committee.)

The trade deficit and international trade were consistently among the most popular topics of inquiry during fiscal 1986. The Congressional Reference Division's "Trade Issues" Info Pack, which covers legislation and also provides statistics on over eighty of the largest U.S. trading partners, was in heavy demand (2,125 copies). The Congressional Reference Division used a comprehensive database for U.S. international trade statistics to answer questions on trade in specific commodities. The Library Services Division prepared a bibliographic backgrounder and an editorial compilation on foreign trade issues which were used at CRS-sponsored seminars.

Drug Control

Public alarm over reports of rapidly accelerating use of cocaine and cocaine freebase ("crack" or "rock"), heightened by several highly publicized cocaine-related deaths, prompted passage of an omnibus law aimed at the nation's drug problem. In a period of less than three weeks, twelve House committees produced a 365-page, twelve-title bill. The House passed the bill after adopting some controversial floor amendments, in particular a death penalty provision. Subsequently, the Administration submitted its own omnibus bill, the Senate Democrats developed another, and the Senate Republicans yet another. The measure which the Senate considered and passed initially was a composite of these three proposals. Conferees reached agreement late in the session and Congress cleared the measure on October 17, shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

The Government Division provided assistance to a number of committees and Members, both in designing proposals and in research on the rationales for their inclusion. A summary of the House bill was prepared by the division for quick availability to Senate Members and staff working on the issue, and comparative analyses of the various proposals were provided, on a conference basis, to a number of these Members and staff.

American Law Division attorneys also consulted with requesters and prepared reports on many aspects of the omnibus drug bill proposals, including the death penalty, use of the military in drug law enforcement, forfeiture reform, and the exclusionary rule. After enactment of the omnibus bill, a summary for general congressional use was prepared by a team of analysts from the American Law, Education and Public Welfare, Foreign Affairs, and Government divisions.

In March of 1986, the Presidential Commission on Organized Crime recommended that federal agencies begin screening their employees for illegal drug use. Later in the year, the President issued an executive order requiring that programs be established for testing executive branch employees in "sensitive" job positions for illegal drug use. The Science Policy Research Division was frequently asked to explain how a proper drug testing program could function and to provide information on the sensitivity and accuracy of current testing technology. American Law Division attorneys and Government Division analysts prepared reports and responded to many inquiries on the legal questions raised by drug testing of federal employees and related proposals.

Members of the Congressional Reference Division made extensive use of databases to respond to requests in the drug abuse area. Of particular value was the ability to retrieve articles from the Miami and Philadelphia newspapers and from newspapers in Texas and California.

Crises Affecting U.S. Interests in Key Foreign Countries

Congress's foreign policy interests focused on monitoring major changes in countries of particular importance to the United States and assessing U.S. responses to these changes.

Central America

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division analysts prepared a variety of short papers and reports to answer the heavy volume of congressional requests concerning developments in Central America and the Reagan Administration's policy against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Issue Briefs were available on Nicaragua, U.S. assistance to antigovernment guerrillas in Nicaragua, the progress of the "Contadora" peace plan for Central America, and the related situations in El Salvador and Honduras. The Economics Division prepared reports assessing economic sanctions on Nicaragua and Cuba.

Throughout the year, the American Law Division responded to many congressional queries regarding the legality of U.S. assistance to Contra forces in Nicaragua in the context of international legal prohibitions against intervention by one nation into the affairs of another. From a domestic legal perspective, there was considerable legislative interest in assessing the extent to which privately funded Contra assistance might run afoul of U.S. neutrality laws.

Central America was the biggest foreign affairs issue for the Congressional Reference Division. Three Info Packs covered the major areas of interest. A "Central America Notebook" of newspaper clippings was set up by the Library Services Division and maintained in the reference centers and reading rooms.

South Africa

In what was viewed by some observers as the year's most important foreign policy defeat for President Reagan, Congress overwhelmingly overrode his September 26 veto and enacted into law a measure imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. Foreign Affairs Division analysts produced most of the eighteen major CRS products available on the deepening crisis in South Africa and its implications for the United States.

Congress sought the assistance of the American Law Division on a variety of legal issues associated with legislation imposing sanctions against South Africa. The division prepared analyses comparing existing executive branch sanctions with those mandated by House and

Senate bills, determining the extent to which federal sanction legislation would preempt related state and local laws, evaluating the legal issues raised by proposals to require divestiture by U.S. firms in South Africa, and assessing the compatibility of the suspension of air carrier landing rights with the U.S.-South African bilateral air transport agreement.

U.S. investment in South Africa also continued to be of considerable interest to Congress. The Economics Division provided assistance for congressional hearings on South African-U.S. economic relations. The United States is viewed as being dependent on the Republic of South Africa for imports of several critical materials, including ferrochromium, ferromanganese, vanadium, platinum-group metals, fluorspar, and industrial diamonds. Congress addressed this issue in its efforts to draft legislation that would impose sanctions on South Africa; the Science Policy Research Division assisted a number of committees and Members in hearings, and with briefing materials and personal consultations on relevant materials dependency, alternative sources, and the utility of materials substitution.

The Philippines

The crisis of leadership under President Marcos and the transition to government under President Aquino represented the most important issue in Asia for the Congress. Specialists from the Foreign Affairs Division kept up with congressional demand through Issue Briefs, a major workshop convened a few days before the Philippine elections, and a seminar briefing for congressional staff following a division specialist's participation in the official U.S. observer mission to the Philippine presidential elections.

Farm Problems

U.S. farmers have been plagued by dramatic declines in agricultural exports, burgeoning crop surpluses, declining prices, and rising debt. Federal farm programs have been unable to solve these problems despite their record-high costs.

To frame the issues, explain the ongoing debate, and analyze various options, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division analysts prepared several analytical reports and memos on issues stemming from the interaction of last year's farm bill and credit act amendments.

Support was provided to the Congress in all phases of the legislative process: assisting in numerous hearings (preparing witness lists and questions, providing background information for committee members, and summarizing hearing records); conducting many staff and Member briefings and seminars (including a seminar on the impact of the 1985 Farm Act, sponsored jointly with Resources for the Future); and preparing materials used by both the House and Senate Agriculture committees in conferences as well as in reports on legislation. Over the past year, the Environment and Natural Resources Division also worked with the House Foreign Affairs Committee—which is reprinting a division report on U.S.-European Community agricultural trade relations in a hearing record.

The Education and Public Welfare Division assisted congressional committees on the food stamp and commodity provisions of the Food Security Act of 1986. American Law Division attorneys prepared memoranda on the agricultural export enhancement program and the dairy termination program.

Defense Spending and Arms Control

Congress and the Reagan Administration set sharply competing positions in what proved to be a major confrontation over defense spending. Under pressure from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law and strongly competing domestic priorities, the Senate and House passed budget, authorization, and appropriations legislation that markedly scaled back and modified the Reagan Administration's fiscal 1987 budget proposals on defense.

The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division developed a three-part strategy to manage congressional inquiries on defense issues: 1) Seminars were used to brief over 160 House and Senate staff on key issues in the House and Senate versions of the fiscal 1987 defense authorization bill; 2) Issue Briefs were used to provide pertinent facts and describe the debates over controversial weapons systems; 3) Analyses of particular aspects of the defense budget were used to examine key issues.

Various reports were issued in response to strong congressional interest in obtaining maximum benefit from defense spending through changes in Department of Defense procurement practices and procedures and changes in military benefits and manpower policies.

The Science Policy Research Division worked on several defense research issues during the past year. An analysis of the growth of DOD research and its impact on funds available for universities, industry, science, and the economy was completed for the House Committee on Science and Technology. Analyses of the balance between military and civilian components of the Federal R&D budget were provided to House and Senate committees. The proposal to create a federal contract research center and a Strategic Defense Initiative Institute was analyzed for Senate committees and individual Senators.

Congressional demand for information and analyses relating to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was very high in fiscal 1986. In addition to answering more than two hundred requests for information, Science Policy Research Division analysts wrote a number of reports and conducted several briefings on SDI. In January, that division's analysts coauthored with the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division a background report that describes the SDI program and its major policy issues. Subsequent writings on SDI by the Science Policy Research Division included an analysis, for a Senate committee, of the effect of the U.S. space launch vehicle problems on the ability of the SDI to fulfill its mission on time. Additionally, the division prepared questions for Senate committee hearings on SDI and moderated a debate on the feasibility of developing reliable battle management systems for multitiered ballistic missile defenses. The debate was attended by Members and staff and videotaped for viewing on the House cable network.

Congressional interest in arms control and U.S.-Soviet relations was met by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division through policy alerts, Issue Briefs, and reports assessing such important developments as the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the Soviet Union's 1986 party congress, the Chernobyl nuclear accident, and U.S.-Soviet discord caused by the Soviet detention of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff. The widely cited CRS study of the U.S.-USSR military balance was updated at congressional request by a senior specialist.

Nine Issue Briefs were prepared by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division detailing the respective U.S. and Soviet positions on arms control questions such as negotiations dealing with strategic arms, intermediate nuclear forces, mutual force reductions in Europe, chemical weapons, and other issues. In addition, division analysts wrote special reports on the deployment of U.S. sea-launched cruise missiles and completed a yearlong division-wide project for the House Foreign Affairs Committee examining the fundamentals of nuclear arms control.

Superfund and Toxic Waste

The dominant environmental issue before Congress continues to be efforts to restrict adverse effects of the generation, movement, and disposal of toxic wastes and hazardous substances.

Of particular interest was the extension of the Superfund program for the cleaning up of leaking and abandoned hazardous waste sites. Environment and Natural Resources Division analysts assisted congressional committees and Members on such questions as how large a federal program is needed, what standards should be applied to cleanup, and who should pay for the cleanup. The Economics Division provided analyses on alternatives to finance the Superfund.

A number of papers were also prepared by the American Law Division on aspects of the Superfund reauthorization, which was enacted in the calendar year.

Oil Price Changes and Other Energy Problems

The plunge in world oil prices led Congress to review many basic energy policy positions taken when oil supply was short and prices were assumed to be on a continuing upward course. The Environment and Natural Resources Division took part in this reassessment with studies and workshops, briefings and analyses, ranging in subject from the implications of increased dependence on imported oil to the need for the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire in light of lower oil prices. A series of workshops on the price of oil and its implications for domestic U.S. energy, as well as sessions on the Middle East and the Soviet Union, were organized by a senior specialist.

Changes in the financial health of the domestic oil industry and proposed oil importation taxes to reduce the budget deficit while encouraging domestic oil exploration were examined in an Issue Brief by the Economics Division. Several studies were also prepared by the Economics Division addressing the construction cost of nuclear electric power plants and the concomitant issues of utility industry financial health and rising utility rates.

Space Shuttle Accident

The explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger* and subsequent investigation raised many questions about the U.S. space program. Congressional interest has centered on why the accident occurred, whether or not to replace the orbiter, and how to fund it. There was also concern about U.S. dependence on a single launch vehicle, prompting congressional approval of Air Force procurement of expendable launch vehicles. The Science Policy Research Division produced an Issue Brief on the accident within forty-eight hours of the event. The Issue Brief was used by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation for hearings on the accident. There were a large number of other requests, including one for information on previous launch delays which the House Energy Committee released to the *New York Times* and one for an analysis of past launch demand which a Senate committee used in its consideration of the need for a replacement shuttle orbiter. The Science Policy staff also prepared an Issue Brief on launcher options and a report on the effects of the accident on the SDI timeline for a Senate committee.

Nuclear Safety and Waste Disposal

Following the disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl plant, several CRS analysts in two divisions helped meet heavy congressional demand for information about the extent of the accident, its health effects, and its broader impacts in the U.S., the Soviet Union, and elsewhere. During the first week, Science Policy Research Division analysts answered numerous information requests on the accident, prepared a fact sheet, and briefed congressional staff and Members. Science Policy analysts also coauthored, with a senior specialist, a general Issue Brief on Chernobyl within a week of the accident. In addition, Science Policy staff wrote a separate Issue Brief on Chernobyl's implications for U.S. reactors and, jointly with the Environment and Natural Resources Division, authored an Issue Brief on health and agricultural effects.

The Chernobyl disaster led to intense demands on the Environment and Natural Resources Division's nuclear experts for information, analysis, interpretation, and determination of the implications for U.S. nuclear power. Congress showed increased interest in nuclear power plant safety for the rest of the session, during which the Environment and Science Policy Research divisions responded to congressional requests and assisted with numerous congressional hearings about Chernobyl and its consequences. As part of its Federal Law Update series, the American

Law Division conducted a seminar on legal issues associated with the interstate compact in low-level radioactive waste disposal.

Immigration

Late in the 99th Congress, after five years of efforts, the House and Senate reached agreement on the Immigration Reform and Control Act – a major overhaul of the nation's immigration law that was enacted as P.L. 99-603 shortly after the close of the fiscal year, on November 6, 1986. The measure establishes penalties for employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens and provides for legalization of some undocumented aliens. Over the several years of development of this legislation, Education and Public Welfare Division analysts and American Law Division attorneys provided extensive assistance to the House and Senate Judiciary immigration subcommittees and other congressional participants.

Retirement: The New Federal System and Other Issues

On June 6, 1986, the President signed Public Law 99-335, which establishes a new retirement system for federal workers covered by the Social Security system (chiefly those hired after 1983). Enactment of the law climaxed more than three years of work by the Education and Public Welfare Division project team, which had first (in December 1984) produced a major study of the options for designing a new system.

In fiscal 1986, the team, which sometimes numbered as many as seventeen analysts from the division, in addition to contractors, used the methods and models it had earlier developed under the leadership of a senior specialist to help House and Senate committees analyze congressional options. The team provided Congress with a common language, structure, and data for issues that needed resolution. After committee staffs decided their specifications for elements of a new retirement plan, they relied on the division to develop ways to analyze them and to present their distribution of benefits, long-term costs, and the issues they raised. In the House as well as the Senate, both sides of the aisle used division data and analytical methodology to make tradeoffs and reach compromises, and the team leader helped conferees in their final negotiations.

Health Care Financing

Education and Public Welfare Division analysts also focused systematic efforts on programs and issues related to financing of health care for America's elderly and poor. Most of their work concerned Medicare, which pays medical and hospital bills for the elderly and disabled and in fiscal 1986 accounted for almost 7 percent of total federal government outlays.

Congress requested CRS help in finding ways to restrain Medicare costs, improve payment systems for hospitals and physicians, and ensure the quality of patient care. Division analysts helped design options to include capital costs in Medicare's new "prospective payment system," which sets hospital payments in advance. They also studied the impact of the prospective payment system upon hospitals in rural areas, those with above-average costs, and those providing significant amounts of uncompensated care to poor and elderly patients. Analysts also examined methods of paying for cataract surgery under Medicare, proposals to improve quality of care in Medicare nursing homes, and ways to increase access to medical care.

Gun Control

As the result of a successful discharge petition, an amended version of the McClure-Volkmer amendments to the Gun Control Act was passed by the House, accepted by the Senate, and enacted into law. Close assistance was provided by the Government Division during markup and floor consideration. Assistance was also provided in connection with the so-called "son of gun" amendments to the amendments (S.2414), enacted in June. The Government Division prepared a paper summarizing the McClure-Volkmer bill, later revised to reflect the amendments, and an analysis for the *CRS Review*.

In addition, after wrestling with the "armor-piercing" ammunition issue for a number of years, Congress completed work on a bill to ban the further manufacture and importation of such bullets. Government Division analyses of the various proposals were used by House and Senate committee members and staff during consideration of the legislation.

Higher Education Act

Reauthorization of major higher education student assistance programs commanded much attention from the Education and Public Welfare Division and associated senior specialists. Both the majority and minority of the relevant committees asked CRS for technical assistance, especially regarding federal student aid programs.

A computer model developed by the division enabled CRS to provide prompt answers to committee questions about how proposed changes in the method of analyzing "need" would affect Pell grants, the largest federal student financial aid grant program. The division also gave technical assistance to the committees on such issues as the development of income-contingent loans and institutional aid for historically black colleges and universities. Analysts conducted a series of preparatory staff briefings on each title of the act and coordinated a CRS seminar on need analysis which attracted almost two hundred congressional staff.

Impeachment and Judicial Nominations

It had been over fifty years since a federal official had been impeached and convicted and seventeen years since a Chief Justice of the United States had been nominated and confirmed. Both events occurred in the past year, and American Law Division attorneys were heavily involved in both processes.

Voluminous briefing books were prepared for use by Senate Judiciary Committee members during the confirmation hearings on Chief Justice-designate Rehnquist and Justice-nominee Scalia. Assistance was provided on formulating questions to be asked of the nominees at their confirmation hearings. Senior specialist attorneys played a special role in preparing Congress for judicial nomination hearings.

The impeachment and trial of Judge Harry Claiborne occasioned close American Law Division support of both House and Senate committees, including the specially created Impeachment Trial Committee. Division attorneys were asked to analyze novel questions of procedure, rules of evidence, and the constitutional implications of the impeachment process, often on a rush basis. The Government Division provided historical documentation on earlier impeachment proceedings, including rules of procedure used in past cases.

Library Services Division provided a clipping service on the Judge Claiborne impeachment which presented press commentary from three Nevada newspapers, major newspapers nationwide, and magazine sources. Including clippings dating from 1982 onward, some two thousand pages were distributed in multiple copies as part of this service.

4

Processing Services

Processing Services weathered changes both physical and fiscal during the year while also planning to improve operations, communication, and the work environment. Three divisions – the Cataloging Distribution Service, MARC Editorial Division, and Catalog Management and Publication Division – were moved to temporary space as part of the Library's major renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams buildings.

The department began the year by combining strategic and operational planning into a more comprehensive planning process. Each division formulated basic goals and objectives for ongoing activities. In addition, strategic goals and objectives continued from the previous year. Some objectives were implemented, some current objectives were modified, and new objectives were added. While this planning was in progress, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation raised the possibility of serious fiscal challenges in the coming year. The planning process adapted readily into contingency planning and the department concentrated on worst-case scenarios and cost/benefit analyses. As the year drew to a close, the outcome seemed brighter and the worst-case plans were happily shelved. The planning process then changed focus again as the divisions began to discuss how to plan more efficiently with increased staff participation.

To implement the department's mission of acquiring, organizing, and facilitating access to library materials and services for Congress, the Library of Congress, and the national and international information community, goals for the next two years were drawn up:

1) To review, develop, and improve the department's products and services.

2) To have installed an improved automated system configuration to satisfy the current and future requirements of Processing Services.

3) To improve the organizational effectiveness and efficiency of the department.

4) To improve the work environment in order to significantly increase the degree to which staff members at all levels can grow, find more satisfaction in their work, and contribute more effectively to the department's mission.

5) To improve communication, coordination, and cooperation with other LC departments regarding Processing Services activities.

In February Susan H. Vita was appointed chief of the MARC Editorial Division, transferring from the Cataloging in Publication Division, and Donald F. Jay was hired as the field director of the Cairo field office (before being sent to Egypt in June, he served an orientation period in the Overseas Operations Division). Patricia S. Hines transferred in April from the Catalog Management and Publication Division to become assistant chief in the Special Materials Cataloging Division. At the end of May, Rodney G. Sarle retired as chief of the Overseas Operations Division after twenty-eight years of service in the Library, over twenty-two of them with the Overseas Operations Division. Mr. Sarle had also served as director in the Cairo, Karachi, New Delhi, and Rio de Janeiro field offices. In June, E. Christian Filstrup returned from temporary duty as acting field director in Cairo and assumed the duties of acting chief in the Overseas Operations Division. Judy C. McDermott was promoted to chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division in July. Susan M. Tarr, the department's executive officer, was appointed acting chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service. In August, Cynthia J. Johanson became assistant chief in the MARC Editorial Division.

The Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office (TPAIO) was inaugurated in October 1985 with the appointment of Judith P. Cannan as chief. TPAIO was formed to meet Processing Services' need for an ongoing program of in-service training in technical processing and automated technical processing systems. Among the subjects taught in the first year were one-on-one instruction and communication skills, searching in LC's bibliographic files, use of the electronic mail system, and proofreading for cataloging staff. In addition, a Series Authority Institute was held for six librarians from Name Authority Cooperative participating libraries.

In the Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Directorate, adjustments were made in the quantity and kinds of materials purchased in response to the decline of the dollar's purchasing power overseas and anticipated cuts in appropriations. Each division in the directorate contributed to the design of an automated online acquisitions system being developed by a joint project team from the Automation Planning and Liaison Office and the Automated Systems Office.

The Cataloging Directorate implemented new online systems for visual materials and subject authority control, planned cooperative programs with research libraries to enhance the national bibliographic file, and achieved increases in cataloging productivity for nearly every type of material processed in the department.

In the Bibliographic Products and Services Directorate, the Library's participation in the CONSER program for the past ten years was celebrated and evaluated. With the CONSER Participants and Advisory Group, the Library entered into a planning process for future directions and membership. Processing Services is working with the Association of Research Libraries on a project to convert the master file of the National Register of Microform Masters to machine-readable form. The Automation Planning and Liaison Office is developing (together with Processing Services divisions and the Automated Systems Office) several new systems which include an online Library-wide Serials Management System, the capability to receive National Union Catalog reports in machine-readable form, a new version of the Automated Process Information File, and changes in the way records are retrieved in the online files. The Cataloging Distribution Service has expanded its marketing research functions and is changing many of the ways products and services are produced and sold. Among the new products being distributed are foreign MARC data converted to the UNIMARC format, the tenth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, the Visual Materials Distribution Service, and machine-readable subject authority records.

CATALOGING

Descriptive Cataloging

The Cataloging Directorate implemented new online systems for the preparation of bibliographic records materials traditionally cataloged in Processing Services, adopted or planned to adopt new minimal-level and accession-level bibliographic records for music and sound recordings, participated in studies and plans to cooperate with U.S. research libraries in the preparation of bibliographic records for a national database, and cataloged as usual, with notable gains in productivity for nearly all types of materials.

In March 1986, the chief of the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy attended the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) for Revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* in Toronto. The JSC considered a rewriting of the chapter on machine-readable data files to broaden the scope; among the decisions made was the name change of the general material designation from "machine-readable data file" to "computer file." The JSC also approved an Australian proposal to change the rule for authors who use multiple names and at least one pseudonym, an American Library Association proposal to reorganize rules for music uniform titles, and three Library of Congress proposals (on initial articles in corporate names, addition of fuller form of name in personal name headings, and replacement of several rules with formerly optional provisions).

The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy provided training sessions to the Prints and Photographs Division, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, and

Manuscript Division and to the staff in the Manuscripts Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, when those staffs began to create name authority records for special materials and manuscript collections. Training sessions were coordinated between the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO), and the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office to teach selected NACO participants how to create series authority records.

The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy has also worked on the final "harmonization" for the four International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) documents that are being revised by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Monographs, Serials, Non-book Materials, and Cartographic Materials. The chief has also contributed to the first draft of a new ISBD document on computer files.

Two cataloging aids are being developed with help from the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy: a set of guidelines describing LC's romanization of Hebrew and a set of rules for the description of loose-leaf publications.

Productivity in the Processing Services cataloging divisions generally improved during this fiscal year. Music catalogers' productivity rose 16 percent, rare book catalogers remained steady compared to the previous year, Descriptive Cataloging Division staff productivity rose 14 percent, and Shared Cataloging Division staff productivity rose nearly 9 percent.

The rise in productivity is impressive in light of the changes expected of the catalogers during the fiscal year. Music catalogers settled into online cataloging production and nearly returned to productivity levels achieved in the last full year before the adoption of the Music Online System. The Special Materials Cataloging Division's automated operations coordinator worked closely with the Music Section to develop a type of minimal-level cataloging records called "accession-level," which will provide temporary bibliographic control for an arrearage of sound recordings. The accession-level records will eventually be replaced by more complete cataloging. The coordinator and section are also developing guidelines for fuller minimal-level cataloging records which can be applied to music and sound recordings and which can be distributed together with Music full-level records.

In November 1985 the Visual Materials Online System was implemented, a product of several years' efforts by the Special Materials Cataloging Division, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the Automated Systems Office, and the Cataloging Distribution Service. Concurrent with the implementation of Visual Materials was the mounting of a MARC file of 74,000 audiovisual records which were previously not online in LC; the old records have been transferred to the new Visual Materials online file. Initially the catalogers in the Audiovisual Section input retrospective records from cataloging worksheets completed before implementation of the online file and made corrections to records in the old films file. These projects held up production of current materials but provided good training in the use of the new system. Cooperation with cataloging sections in Research Services was an added benefit to the adoption of the new online file. Units in the Prints and Photographs and Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound divisions met with and received training from Processing Services staff.

The Manuscripts Section began the fiscal year by editing the index volume for the 1980–84 cumulation of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (*NUCMC*). This index volume and the 1984 annual volume of descriptive entries were published in April. Over sixteen hundred manuscript collections were described for the 1985 *NUCMC* volume. This was the year to begin planning for the automation of *NUCMC*. A large-scale market research effort was coordinated by Special Materials Cataloging Division and the Cataloging Distribution Service and performed by King Research, Inc., to answer questions about the content of an automated *NUCMC* and what types of products should be developed and marketed. In an effort to prepare for the automation of *NUCMC*, the Manuscripts Section received training and began to prepare name authority records according to procedures and guidelines in place for the other Processing Services cataloging units. Harmonization of the section's subject heading practices with those of the Subject Cataloging Division also took place.

Rare book catalogers reduced current arrearages of pre- and post-1800 titles to about a hundred titles. Descriptions of rare manuscripts in the fields of canon law and theology were begun for the second of three volumes planned to detail the Library's holdings of medieval and Renaissance western-language manuscripts. The division's automated operations coordinator worked with the rare book catalogers and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division to develop guidelines for the creation of minimal-level cataloging records to provide bibliographic control for a 30,000-item Bound Pamphlet Collection (some of which are already under bibliographic control in either the MARC or PREMARC files). Work began in December 1985, and by the end of the fiscal year 221 volumes containing 2,100 pamphlets had been processed. Minimal-level cataloging records were created for 801 pamphlets, 63 percent of which were found in the PREMARC file.

The Shared Cataloging Division celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a reception in July. Native costumes provided a visual treat at the reception while those present celebrated the creation of over 1,950,000 monographic records during the life of the division. Created to implement the cataloging responsibilities of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, the division shares an honorable history of providing widespread access to bibliographic records for western-language titles identified as major research materials by leading North American research libraries.

The Shared Cataloging Division extended its coverage of minimal-level cataloging in the French and Scandinavian sections. Catalogers in the French Section, together with the Music Section in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, began an experiment in the online creation of name authority records.

Several studies of cataloging created by other institutions were undertaken by Shared Cataloging Division staff. One study was begun to assess the usefulness to LC of cataloging copy found in the OCLC and Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) files. Twelve hundred titles representing items in process in the Shared Cataloging Division were searched on the two utilities. Records found on either system will be compared with completed LC cataloging to determine which elements could have been used with no or minor changes. Another study looked at completed LC cataloging for 300 titles published in the United Kingdom; these are being compared with corresponding UKMARC records found on OCLC to see if the UKMARC record could be used for the creation of LC records. The UKMARC study is part of a larger investigation into the utility to LC of various foreign MARC databases, especially in the areas of acquisitions and cataloging.

The division also cataloged 2,600 minimal-level titles on contract with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), while the Descriptive Cataloging Division provided 1,200 full-level English records, 500 Spanish and Portuguese minimal-level records, and 700 Chinese minimal-level records to NLM on contract. The specialized language expertise of the Library's staff is frequently called upon by other federal agencies and by Congress.

The Descriptive Cataloging Division experienced an overall decline in number of titles cataloged and name authority records created, due to staff reductions. However, cataloger productivity rose from 1.05 new titles cataloged per hour in fiscal 1985 to 1.18 in fiscal 1986. Two catalogers worked on a special project to provide bibliographic control for 280 Philippine titles, and a special project was undertaken to provide either full or minimal-level cataloging to selected materials in the Malagasy, Rwanda, Rundi, and Somali languages. Two contracts with firms that have prepared minimal-level cataloging records for approximately 7,000 Spanish and Portuguese titles were concluded this year. In the future, these materials will be processed by LC cataloging staff.

The Preliminary Cataloging Section staff improved their productivity of titles cataloged per hour from 2.27 in fiscal 1985 to 2.47 in fiscal 1986. The section modified its procedures to make more extensive use of the PREMARC database. The PREMARC file is now routinely searched for all items published during the years of PREMARC coverage.

The chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division chaired a Subcommittee on Revised Workflows, part of a larger evaluation called for by the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services to evaluate the movement of materials through the processing stream and steps in the cataloging process.

Descriptive Cataloging Division staff aided many other divisions through special details during the year. Among the offices enhanced by temporary details were Cataloging in Publication, Serial Record, Overseas Operations, Exchange and Gift, Special Materials Cataloging, Order, Automation Planning and Liaison, and Descriptive Cataloging Policy. A special program was implemented during the year which allowed nine descriptive catalogers to accept extended details to the Subject Cataloging Division; the program helps to achieve a better balance of resources between the two divisions.

Cooperative Cataloging

The Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) concentrated its efforts to expand cooperative name authority and bibliographic projects into new areas. There are currently forty-one libraries contributing records to LC. While one participant was forced to resign its NACO membership because of financial constraints, five new institutions joined: Ohio State University, University of Maryland, University of Pittsburgh, University of California/San Diego, and the Center for Research Libraries. Three NACO participating libraries (Indiana, Yale, and University of Michigan) expanded their submissions to include headings in Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. By the end of the fiscal year, NACO libraries had contributed over 208,000 name authority records to LC's file (over 43,000 records were submitted in fiscal 1986).

In addition to name authority records, NACO participants submit series authority records and bibliographic records. Fiscal 1986 was the first year for the submission of series authority records. In the summer six libraries volunteered to contribute records, and by fall the six had received training in the establishment of series authority records. In the area of bibliographic record contribution, Harvard continued to contribute high-quality original cataloging. The University of Chicago expanded its program to include original cataloging of rare books. The Government Printing Office records for federal documents serve as the basis for LC's cataloging of these documents. The National Library of Medicine provided cataloging for biomedical titles contributed through the Cataloging in Publication program.

The Special Materials Cataloging Division participates in NACO activities in conjunction with an independent contractor who funnels name authority records for music materials for the Retrospective Music (REMUS) Project. The Shared Cataloging Division contributed to the planning of a cooperative cataloging project with the University of Illinois Slavic and East European Library, which has agreed to contribute bibliographic records for monographs published from 1986 forward by seven Soviet publishers.

The cooperative cataloging project with the Research Libraries Information Network for the bibliographic control of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials continues to prosper. Slightly more than 50 percent of the CJK records in RLIN are created at LC. In fiscal 1986, LC created 20,505 original Chinese, Japanese, and Korean records in RLIN (nearly 53 percent of the original records submitted from all the CJK participants).

The Library of Congress has a long history of successful cooperative cataloging projects, ranging from the National Union Catalog to the Linked Systems Project, from card distribution services to the distribution of UKMARC tapes. These projects are all undertaken as part of the

Library's mission to share the cataloging created at LC to spare other libraries the expense of duplicating that intellectual work. A new cooperative endeavor, the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP), is under development by Processing Services, members of the Research Library Advisory Committee to OCLC, Inc., and members of the Research Libraries Group. An initial pilot project will involve eight libraries (already NACO participants) which will contribute full-level bibliographic records to the LC database. These records will subsequently be distributed through the Linked Systems Project and the MARC Distribution Service.

The Library of Congress role in NCCP is to train staff from the participating libraries, supply the participants with necessary documentation, and monitor the quality of the contributed records. The objectives of NCCP have been established as meeting the national need to "increase the timeliness of cataloging copy, extend cataloging coverage, reduce duplication of effort, and produce cataloging of 'national-level quality.'"

Subject Cataloging

The major new publications arising from developmental work in the Subject Cataloging Division this year were the tenth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, the first edition of *KJV–KJW, Law of France*, and a new edition of the *Subject Cataloging Manual*. Development of "Law of Europe" was completed with the decision that Roman law should be included in KJA as part of European law. Additional work in the law schedules included refinements in common law tables and the arrangement of countries for law schedules for Asia and Africa (incorporating opinions from the LC Law Classification Advisory Committee).

During the year several policy changes affected the structure of subject headings. The free-floating subdivisions "Addresses, essays, lectures" and "Yearbooks" were discontinued. "Yearbooks" is replaced by "Periodicals."

Although the division's arrearages grew by over 8,000 pieces (or 12 percent) this year, the cataloging of new book titles rose over 6 percent. Over 3,700 new classification numbers were created and slightly over 200 numbers were changed. The number of titles which were shelflisted rose over 7 percent (from 166,522 in fiscal 1985 to 178,585 in the current year).

The Shelflisting Section also nearly completed work on a new shelflisting manual which will be issued as part G of the *Subject Cataloging Manual*.

The Decimal Classification Division suffered a slight decline in titles assigned Dewey classification numbers (a 7 percent drop from the previous year). However, the division staff was active during the year with editorial work. *Dewey Decimal Classification for School Libraries: British and International Edition* was published by Forest Press with the cooperation of the School Library Association. The chief played a major role in its indexing and editing.

Edition 20 of *Dewey Decimal Classification* occupied the editor, three assistant editors, and several classifiers in the fields of computer science, bibliography, library science, museology, journalism, publishing, Christian denominations and sects, sociology, statistics, political science, economics, communication, commerce, transportation, customs and folklore, language and languages, mathematics, astronomy, physics, paleontology, music, the performing arts, and sports.

In January 1986 a meeting was held in Dublin, Ohio, to discuss the results of a joint study to determine if the Dewey Decimal Classification is a useful means of access to bibliographic records in a large database. The study was jointly conducted by OCLC, Inc., Forest Press, and the Council on Library Resources. The study, which shows that Dewey is a powerful tool to gather together works in a particular field of study, was published by OCLC under the title *Dewey Decimal Classification Online Project*.

Machine-Readable Cataloging

As the cataloging divisions move toward an online cataloging environment, the role of the MARC Editorial Division is undergoing some changes of focus. The traditional duties of converting monograph and authority records to machine-readable form showed a slight increase this year as 165,352 monograph records and 217,736 authority records were converted. Division staff took on more of the conversion work as reliance on contractors decreased slightly; MARC Ed staff verified 75 percent of the authority records converted and 77 percent of the books records.

As the fiscal year ended, two major contracts were completed. A special project, called the Series Flip, matched 6,886 series authority records with 57,341 bibliographic records to change the series information to correct *AACR 2* form. A second bibliographic project, called Bib Flip II, updated 38,487 bibliographic records to match *AACR 2* forms of name authority headings.

The division took a careful look at procedures for ensuring quality in the database and instituted several changes. Staff from MARC Ed were called upon to train catalogers participating in online cataloging experiments and in the creation of minimal-level cataloging, series authorities, and name authorities. Two new manuals were prepared to aid in the training activities: the *NACO/LSP Generic Manual* and the *MARC Conversion Manual: Authorities (Series)*.

MARC Editorial Division's participation in maintaining the PREMARC file (a machine-readable file based on the Library's Shelflist and various non-MARC files) is expanding. Division staff serve on the Library's PREMARC Advisory Group and the PREMARC Users Group. Duplicate records, corrections to the PREMARC records, upgrading records to fuller entries, conversion of records that were omitted from the file, linking PREMARC records to preservation activities—these are all being studied to determine procedures for MARC Ed staff involvement.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Purchases

Congressional actions aimed at reducing the deficit led to fluctuations in the appropriations for the purchase of books. The fiscal year began with a GENPAC appropriation of $4,576,000 and ended with $4,053,000 and the expectation that fiscal 1987's appropriation will be $3,980,500. The decline in book funds, as well as the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar overseas, led the Order Division to reduce purchases of nonbook and noncurrent materials.

The Blanket Order Section coordinated with blanket order dealers during the year to react to the changes in the appropriations. Some cutbacks by the dealers were instituted for specific periods during the year. By year's end, the section had revised blanket order specifications for the next fiscal year's collecting activities. The specifications will affect the purchased acquisitions of dictionaries, belles lettres, art exhibition catalogs, guidebooks, telephone directories, medicine, agriculture, published dissertations, government publications, and society publications.

The Blanket Order Section staff concentrated on improving receipts, particularly from Third World countries. New blanket order arrangements were made for West Africa and Algeria. New or revised blanket orders are under preparation for North Africa, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Refinements to blanket orders are under discussion for China, the Philippines, and Cyprus. The Order Division will begin to receive publications from Afghanistan through the acquisitions work of an American Embassy employee. Ineffective blanket orders were canceled in Cyprus and Turkey.

The Library's field office in Tokyo was closed in December 1985 after many years of providing publications from Japan under a bibliographic services agreement. The acquisitions of Japanese materials will continue as a blanket order arrangement with the Japan Publications Trading Company. Bibliographic services agreements in Ireland and Sierra Leone were canceled.

The Order Division coordinated with the Collections Development Office to reduce expenditures for serial publications. More than 2,000 serial subscriptions were canceled. Staff is evaluating arrangements with various serials dealers to recommend further economies. The number of new titles ordered was reduced 50 percent (from 4,751 titles in fiscal 1985 to 2,375 in fiscal 1986). The division is maintaining a careful review of the European phenomenon of charging U.S. subscribers higher prices. The differential pricing has now spread from the United Kingdom to West Germany. The division is coordinating this study with the American Library Association and North American research libraries.

The Order Division reduced the purchase of nonprint materials, especially microforms, prints and photographic materials, and maps. However, the division acquired several large collections, including the complete historical collection of Moody's business manuals, a collection of Egyptian television programs, sixty-eight episodes of the British television series "Upstairs-Downstairs," and a collection of over fifteen hundred jazz discs acquired from an Argentinian collector.

The Order Division contributed to the development of a new acquisitions system under development by a project team in the Automation Planning and Liaison Office and the Automated Systems Office, as did staff in the Exchange and Gift Division, the Cataloging in Publication Division, and the Overseas Operations Division.

Exchanges

The Exchange and Gift Division defines its mission as the acquisition of "information sources by nonpurchase means for use by the Library of Congress." While funds for the purchase of materials declined, further emphasis was placed on the acquisition of materials from nonpurchase sources. International exchanges profited from increased attention in this year as 182 new exchanges were initiated. The 15,065 international exchange partners contributed 497,636 pieces in fiscal 1986 for an increase in receipts of just over 5 percent.

East Asian exchange receipts grew this year, particularly those from Korea. A special project, involving staff from the Asian Division, the Collections Development Office, and the Exchange and Gift Division, was undertaken to improve the acquisition of South Korean serials. Interlibrary cooperation also led to increases in exchange receipts from Laos, the Philippines, Israel, Gambia, Ghana, and South Africa.

European exchange receipts rose 18 percent this year, returning to the level reported in 1984. The European sources are generally responsive and productive. The Hispanic Acquisitions Section had remarkable success this year in the areas of its coverage. New exchanges were initiated in Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad/Tobago. The flourishing exchange with Haiti was a casualty of the fall of the Duvalier administration. LC's special exchange with Chile continues satisfactorily; the national library in Chile provides Chilean commercial publications in exchange for LC MARC tapes. A second blanket order dealer was contracted in Argentina to fill gaps in the coverage of the first, and a local representative was hired to contact potential Argentinian exchange partners. A former staff member was contracted to pursue exchanges in northern Mexico; several exchanges were reactivated and others were strengthened. Exchanges were solidified for Belize, Guatemala, and Panama as the result of the acquisitions trip completed by the assistant chief of the Hispanic Division in July and August.

Gifts

The Gift Section's files of gifts made to the Library before 1956 have been preserved through microfilming; the deteriorating paper of the deeds of gift had threatened to destroy valuable legal information.

The Gift Section coordinated the acquisition of some important gifts this year, including personal papers of William Safire, Caspar Weinberger, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, W. Averell Harriman, and Joseph W. Alsop, organizational papers of the National Urban League and the League of Women Voters, a collection of photographs by Joseph T. Keiley, music manuscripts of Richard Rodgers and Otto Klemperer, NBC–TV kinescopes, classic motion pictures from MGM/United Artists, and a collection of Rudyard Kipling material from Mrs. H. Dunscombe Colt.

Documents

Receipts of publications from the Government Printing Office declined by approximately 4 percent this year, and receipts of federal publications acquired directly from U.S. government agencies were down by 11 percent. This reduction in federal publications seems to be a direct result of government cost-cutting activities. The number of copies of congressional publications provided to the Exchange and Gift Division also declined this year.

The Documents Expediting Project grew by 3 members to a total of 129 university, public, and special libraries and other institutions. The project staff sent 2,553 titles to member libraries on the regular automatic distribution of current federal publications, for a total of 30,279 pieces distributed this year. The project also fills special requests for publications and distributes the CIA reference aids series to 263 subscribers.

State agencies sent 122,486 items to the State Documents Section this year. Twenty-two states have designated the Library of Congress as a full repository for their state publications and fourteen send partial sets of their publications. The *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* was issued in twelve parts and averaged 2,235 entries per issue.

Special Foreign Acquisitions

The six field offices of the Overseas Operations Division acquire publications from fifty-three countries, use the services of eighty-three commercial dealers and nineteen contract representatives, and sustain exchanges with over five thousand institutions. In fiscal 1986 staff from the field offices made thirty-six acquisitions trips, covering about half of the countries for which the offices are responsible. The field offices acquired 774,000 pieces, of which 31 percent were for the collections of the Library of Congress and the remainder for research libraries participating in cooperative programs or for libraries subscribing to English- or Arabic-language programs.

Pieces acquired by the field offices for the Library increased (even as the offices were being more careful about the types of materials acquired) while pieces acquired for participants declined, in part because the offices are being more selective, the participants' budgets are tightening, and both Karachi and New Delhi concluded English-language publication programs).

The Rio de Janeiro office experimentally expanded its coverage to include Uruguay. The field director visited 90 institutions in that country, acquiring 2,160 exchange receipts as compared to 340 in fiscal 1985. The office made special efforts to collect ephemeral publications of popular movements in Brazil and found over 500 pieces covering human rights, labor, church, health, and political concerns. The pamphlets will be microformed and copies will be available through the Library's Photoduplication Service.

The Nairobi field director traveled to Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Réunion, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The African countries' publishing levels are relatively stable, but the lack of commercial distribution systems dictates personal visits to ensure acquiring the full range of materials. Publishing in the Sudan rose dramatically after the fall of the Numeiri regime and the subsequent decline in state censorship; as a result, the Library's acquisitions from that country increased by 58 percent. Publishing in Ethiopia is also on the rise. Receipts from Zimbabwe increased with the acquisition of new serials.

The Cairo field office was reorganized this year. Acquisitions trips increased the receipt of pieces from Tunisia by 22 percent, from Algeria by 79 percent, from Morocco by 44 percent, and from Syria by 292 percent. Publishing in Egypt is declining because of censorship, a scarcity of affordable paper, and inadequate printing facilities. The field director's visit to Syria prompted a new exchange with the Syrian national library. With the assistance of the Exchange and Gift Division, the Cairo office arranged for an exchange of one copy of every Syrian publication selected by the Cairo field office, in return for which the Library will send science books at the rate of one U.S. publication for three Syrian titles. Exchange receipts from the Cairo office rose 143 percent through a combination of personal visits to exchange partners and a supply of books to be used for exchange from the Exchange and Gift Division.

Karachi increased its acquisitions of titles by 13 percent while reducing its total number of pieces by 11 percent. Coverage of Pakistani publications is comprehensive and more selective to ensure acquiring needed research titles. The Karachi office has begun efforts to expand coverage of Iranian publications, and the office's representative in Quetta, Pakistan, visited Tehran. These activities resulted in an increase of receipts from Iran by 46 percent.

New Delhi's receipts dropped 15 percent in the past year. Participants are being more selective in the titles they want to receive because of budgetary constraints, and the office is more selective in the titles acquired for the Library. This was the first year that New Delhi ran the South Asia Cooperative Acquisitions Program, special foreign currency reserves having been nearly liquidated. Funding for the new program came this year from unexpended rupees carried over from the previous fiscal year and from participant payments in dollars. The rupees covered publications acquired from India and Bhutan, while the dollars were used to acquire publications from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka and to cover administrative costs in New Delhi. In March, New Delhi began training catalogers in the assignment of LC subject headings and classification for titles on South Asian history as part of the program to take full advantage of the language and subject expertise of local staff.

Jakarta increased the acquisitions of new monograph titles by 41 percent and of total pieces by over 8 percent. The field director made acquisitions trips to Brunei, Malaysia, and Singapore. Representatives from seven Southeast Asia participant libraries attended an all-day meeting with the field director during his home leave to the United States in May; he also visited four participant libraries on that trip.

Cataloging in the field offices improved in both quantity and quality. Titles cataloged increased 13 percent over the previous year, and both Cairo and Jakarta recorded notable increases in cataloging productivity. New Delhi adopted new responsibilities for subject cataloging of South Asian history titles. Microform production in New Delhi increased dramatically, and Jakarta sent New Delhi over 5,400 volumes to be microfiched. A backlog of materials to be filmed has led Overseas Operations to consider acquiring a new camera for New Delhi.

Cataloging in Publication

On July 1, the Cataloging in Publication Division celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. Since the program's inception, CIP data for 388,236 titles have been prepared. In carrying out its mission to provide CIP coverage for those titles most likely to be acquired by U.S. libraries, the division reached an all-time high in the extent of its coverage of the U.S. publishing industry. CIP data were prepared for at least 80 percent of the total titles published in the United States, excluding mass market paperbacks. This year the division analyzed the coverage of publications by subject areas compared with the categories of subjects reported by the R.R. Bowker final book industry statistics for fiscal 1985 and determined that there are no obvious gaps in CIP's subject coverage. The largest number of CIP titles are in the fields of sociology and economics, followed by fiction and literature, science, medicine, religion, and history. Medical titles are processed cooperatively with the National Library of Medicine. NLM received 3,304 CIP galleys for biomedical titles and provided descriptive cataloging according to LC cataloging policy, with subject analysis and classification according to NLM policy. CIP coverage of medical titles appears to be at least 85 percent of the total published in the field. December 1985 marked the first anniversary of this cooperative program with NLM.

Federal documents are provided with Superintendent of Documents numbers by the Government Printing Office. This year the CIP Division forwarded 482 titles for such treatment. Federal documents account for slightly over 1 percent of the new CIP titles added. Juvenile titles constitute 8 percent of the new CIP titles prepared. CIP coverage of juvenile titles accounts for nearly 90 percent of those published.

Nearly five hundred new publishers indicated their intention to participate in the CIP program, bringing the estimated total of participating publishers to well over two thousand. CIP titles were submitted between one and fourteen months before their projected publication dates, the majority two or three months in advance. Most publishers submitted front matter alone—only 9 percent of the titles were received as full galleys. Turnaround time for processing a CIP title remains superior. The average number of days required to catalog a CIP title was 6.5, and 92 percent of CIP titles were completed within ten working days.

Production of new CIP data rose 2 percent, to 37,160. Requests for preassigned LC card numbers declined by 600 titles (about 3 percent), reflecting an increase in publishers' participation in the program rather than a decline in interest. Card numbers are automatically assigned to new titles submitted for CIP data. The division handled 61,719 pieces, of which 87 percent were received directly from publishers.

In fiscal 1985, the CIP Division identified approximately 7,500 titles that were more than three years overdue from the publishers. This year 58 percent of these titles were located as records in RLIN, and the Descriptive Cataloging Division undertook a special project to update LC's bibliographic records for the titles, using the RLIN records as a source of complete information. Another 22 percent of the records were located in OCLC. The project ultimately reduced the number of records needing updates by 43 percent.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Serials

The Conversion of Serials (CONSER) Project celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. As part of the activities commemorating this last decade, during which over 600,000 records have been created in the CONSER database, the Library of Congress commissioned a study on the future of the project. A report from the study was published in the Library's Network Planning Papers series as *The CONSER Project: Recommendations for the Future*, by Jeffrey Heynen and Julia Blixrud. The report concludes that the CONSER project works very well and should be continued. The CONSER Participants and Advisory Group met several times during the year to evaluate future directions for the project and the members.

In May, changes necessitated by *AACR 2* were issued in the *MARC Serials Guide*, which was published as part two of the *CONSER Editing Guide*. The new guide was implemented by Serial Record Division staff in July and was distributed at the first LC/ALA-sponsored Serials Cataloging Institute.

The United States Newspaper Program (USNP), funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, expanded its activities this fiscal year. Newspaper cataloging projects were completed in the states of Hawaii, Montana, Utah, and West Virginia and by repository projects at the New York Historical Society, Rutgers University, and Western Reserve Historical Society. In Montana, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia and at the New York Public Library, preservation microfilming is part of the USNP activity. New cataloging projects began in Mississippi, Nevada, and Texas and at NYPL.

During the life of USNP, over fifty thousand new bibliographic records for newspapers have been added to the CONSER database and over twenty thousand have been updated. The union list created for USNP has over eighty-five thousand local holdings records and profiles nearly nine hundred members. Serial Record Division staff participated in two USNP workshops to train participants for new projects this year.

USNP documentation was updated to reflect the newly published *CONSER Editing Guide*, and the revised information was issued as *USNP Bibliographic Notes*.

The USNP technical coordinator has become involved with the preparation of international newspaper cataloging guidelines for presentation to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' Working Group on Newspapers.

The CONSER Abstracting and Indexing Project was extended during the past year by supplemental grants. This portion of the project is now completed. The CONSER database has been enhanced with information about where serial titles are indexed or abstracted. Also undertaken in the project were the verification and addition of International Standard Serial Numbers, key titles, and abbreviated key titles for each bibliographic record.

The cataloging staff in the Serial Record Division underwent several changes during the year. A reorganization formed three new serials cataloging sections from the former English and Foreign Languages Serials Cataloging sections and the Editing and Input Section. Each of the new sections will be able to catalog LC serials, authenticate CONSER records, convert manual serial entries to MARC serials records, etc. In spite of the reorganization, catalogers increased their productivity by 4 percent this year. As more of the serials cataloging is done online, the *Serial Record Manual* was beginning to be out of date; catalogers in the English and Foreign Languages Serials Cataloging sections helped to rewrite and update portions of the manual this year.

The division discontinued the authentication of pre-*AACR 2* CONSER records. Beginning this year, if a cataloger encounters a pre-*AACR 2* record, it is recataloged. Several retrospective projects of this kind were undertaken by the serials catalogers during the year.

Fiscal 1986 was the CONSER Minimal-Level Cataloging Section's first full year of operation. New titles selected for MLC cataloging were primarily foreign college catalogs. Over three thousand titles from the serials cataloging arrearage were processed, and the section also cataloged a number of reproduction microforms. A special microform project was undertaken to catalog the serial titles in the microform collections *History of Photography*, *History of Women*, and *Moody's Manuals on Microfiche*.

Serial Record Division staff participated fully with the planning committee for the joint Library of Congress and American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division Serials Cataloging Regional Institutes. The first institute was held in Minneapolis in May. The workshops cover the history of serials cataloging and an overview of CONSER as well as principles of serials cataloging, special types of serials records, the revised *CONSER Editing Guide*, and the National Serials Data Program.

Early in fiscal 1986, a joint effort of the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, and the Cataloging Distribution Service produced a tape of the seventy-one thousand retrospective U.S. imprints needed for the International Serials Data System files.

NSDP and the U.S. Postal Service continued to work together to handle the authorization of applications for NSDP second-class postal permits. The Postal Service plans to decentralize the handling of the postal permits to regional Rates and Classification Centers. The impact of this change on the NSDP procedures was negotiated with the Postal Service so that requests can be handled without delays.

The *New Serial Titles (NST)* five-year cumulation (1981–85) was prepared for publication this year in six volumes. Receipts for the annual issues rose as outside libraries reported holdings in 173,075 reports. *NST* staff created 11,214 new records and input 108,899 library symbols in CONSER records.

The Serials Location (SERLOC) file continues to grow. Contractors have input over 80,000 records to the SERLOC file from manual visible file records. Staff in the Processing and Reference Section helped to document the file for easier use with the *SERLOC Search Guide* and the *SERLOC Search Manual* and conducted training sessions in searching for other Library staff. The *SERLOC Input Manual* is also being updated.

Catalog Publication

A major new automation effort involving one of LC's book catalogs was undertaken this year in conjunction with the Association of Research Libraries. Planning was completed for retrospective conversion to machine-readable form of the *National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM)* Master File, which will begin in fiscal 1987. ARL received initial funding for the project from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

NRMM was designed to report the location of microform masters to help reduce the cost of preservation activities in libraries. Automation of the master file will help to broaden the distribution of the location information and allow for a comprehensive cumulation of the register's information. The ARL/LC project will use a contractor to produce standard machine-readable records for over 460,000 monographs or about 90 percent of the *NRMM* file. A separate project for serials is contemplated for the future. The converted *NRMM* records will be distributed in the MARC Distribution Service.

The automated *National Union Catalog* continues to grow and mature. This fiscal year the staff doubled the size of the NUC file, input 105,951 bibliographic records (representing nearly 100 languages and published in 160 countries), and created 65,066 name authority records. Also included in the NUC database are records for microform masters, 9,845 of which were input this year.

While the NUC itself is automated, over three million card form reports from outside libraries continue to be received from nearly 400 libraries in North America. A joint effort involving the Catalog Management and Publication Division, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the Cataloging Distribution Service, and the Automated Systems Office neared completion by the end of the fiscal year. Starting next year, NUC reports from bibliographic utilities and libraries can be submitted and processed in machine-readable form on tape. The Research Libraries Group was the first organization to submit NUC reports on tape regularly. NUC reports on tape have also been received from the Western Library Network and the University of Chicago.

NUC: Books was issued in twelve monthly issues containing 398,339 bibliographic records in 202 register fiche and 1,847 index fiche. The eleven monthly issues of *NUC: U. S. Books* contained 170,738 records for books published in the United States. *NUC: Audiovisual Materials* is normally a quarterly publication, but only two issues were completed this year due to changes in the online system to accommodate expanded coverage in the future. The 2,077 records of motion pictures, video recordings, filmstrips, transparency sets, and slide sets were released in 3 register fiche and 114 index fiche. The quarterly *NUC: Cartographic Materials* included 15,549 records on 11 register fiche and 371 index fiche. Reports of 1,899,600 additional locations of materials appearing in the *National Union Catalog* were received in the division this year. The 1968 through June 1986 cumulative edition of the *National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations* included 39,231,417 locations for 4,845,582 titles. Also published during the year were five issues of *Name Authorities, Cumulative Microform Edition*, the 1985 annual of *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*, and the thirteenth edition of *Symbols of American Libraries*.

Catalog Management

A major reduction-in-force curtailed the Catalog Management and Publication Division's ongoing maintenance of the Library's card catalogs. This reduction-in-force affected thirty-seven of the forty-eight staff members in the catalog management part of the division.

The filing staff in the division reviewed portions of the Main Card Catalog to prepare those cards for the filming process undertaken by K. G. Saur, Inc. The cards are being filmed in reverse alphabetical order, and by the end of the fiscal year, filming had been completed from *M* through *Z* and preparation of cards had been completed from *Hi* through *Z*.

The Filing Section staff are also engaged in a reduction of the Official Card Catalog. Cards represented by entries in the online catalog are being weeded from the Official Card Catalog to help reduce its size by about 40 percent. Main entry cards for non-MARC records, all name authority cards, reference cards, and information cards are being retained in the card catalog. The Official Card Catalog was physically moved this year to allow for a much-needed space reorganization of the cataloging divisions.

Automation Planning

The Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) operates at the center of the automation activities planned and implemented in Processing Services offices and divisions. Staff in APLO work with user divisions to conceptualize an automated application, respond to and anticipate problems in current systems, plan for equipment and software needs, help to train users, and work with the divisions that develop and implement the systems.

A project team of one Automated Systems Office (ASO) and two APLO staff members completed the functional requirements for the new ACQUIRE acquisitions system. A first draft of the user requirements and structured specifications was completed and the ACQUIRE team gave briefings to potential users and the Library's Committee on Automation Planning. Phase 1 of the ACQUIRE project is expected to be implemented in October 1990.

A joint APLO/ASO project team has begun development of a Library-wide Serials Management System (SMS). The team spent time in various divisions studying the many individual serial check-in files and, by the end of the fiscal year, had drafted structured user requirements for SMS and was holding user briefings and obtaining comments on the draft requirements document.

APLO completed the detailed requirements document for a new release of the Automated Process Information File. Changes to the file, named APIF 2, will be implemented in 1987 and will allow creation and maintenance of records in the file, production of printed records needed in the cataloging workflow and in the Shelflist, and migration of APIF 2 records to the Books file.

The Library has been replacing the Four-Phase terminals used in Processing Services for input and update of cataloging-related records (whether for newly acquired titles or for NUC, etc.) and for MARC record verification procedures. The new COMTERM terminals require newly developed software for input and update activities. ASO and APLO are working together on this software development. Another input/update application under the joint development of Processing Services, Research Services, and ASO is for records in the PREMARC file.

Processing Services acquired microcomputers for each division, for staff in the department office, and for the overseas field offices last year. APLO coordinated the acquisition of the personal computers, recommended standard software packages, oversaw training in the use of the hardware and software, and chaired the department's Office Automation Committee.

APLO is also very involved in the development of some retrieval features for the Library's database. The office participated in the development of technical specifications, the test plan, and messages for the FETCH command, which permits MUMS or SCORPIO users to request a book through the Book Paging System. The LIST command, a new search capability requested by Processing Services, is being developed. When available, it will permit users to view an alphabetical list of access points in authority and bibliographic records. A project team of one APLO and two ASO staff members is preparing detailed user requirements for LIST.

Cataloging Distribution

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) streamlined operations, evaluated activities, and implemented new procedures to increase efficiency and accountability this year. A reorganization of the division changed the sections into the service's four major functional areas: Computer Applications, Customer Services, Fiscal, and Distribution.

The Customer Services Section investigated its mailing procedures and customer data files. Redundant stock in storage at the Library's Landover facility was reduced. New debt collection procedures were adopted and delinquent accounts were collected. The section instituted new market research studies for the NUC family of microfiche publications, the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, and several potential products and services. New promotional activities were initiated, including advertising in professional journals, revised product brochures, bookmarks, and press releases. Product "packaging" was changed to enhance sales.

The Computer Operations Section was merged into the Computer Applications Section. An ASO IBM 3033 mainframe computer was installed for CDS use in the spring. CDS, ASO, and APLO worked together to effect a change of responsibilities: in January, all card printing activities formerly handled in ASO were transferred to CDS, and all records are now disseminated to CDS from ASO by electronic transfer rather than by physically transporting tapes from one operation to the other.

In February, one of the Distribution Section's major customers (the Catalog Management and Publication Division) canceled its card orders in conjunction with the decision to cease maintaining the card catalogs. The Distribution Section took over responsibility for processing those records which are still set in type by the Government Printing Office; galley proofs of those cards are now routed by the Card Control Unit.

Net revenue from the sale of CDS products and services increased 11 percent this fiscal year. Two products which helped to bring about the increase were *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, tenth edition, and MARC tapes.

NETWORKING

The Network Advisory Committee (NAC) met in December 1985 and July 1986. The objective of the first NAC meeting was to identify a common vision for nationwide networking and to develop a plan to realize it. Speakers from bibliographic utilities, national and state libraries, regional networks, local systems, and the private sector spoke on their visions of a nationwide network and the role their organizations might play in it. The purpose of the July meeting was to identify networking directions for the years 1986–90. Among the issues discussed were links, standards, education, public policy, and economics.

The NAC Communications Subcommittee recommended changes in the distribution of Network Planning Papers, the published papers given at NAC meetings. Wider dissemination of the papers has resulted in several reviews in professional journals. The two Network Planning Papers resulting from this year's meetings are *Key Issues in the Networking Field Today* and *Toward a Common Vision in Library Networking*.

The Network Development and MARC Standards Office (ND/MSO) is active in the development of the Linked Systems Project (LSP) together with APLO and ASO and other divisions in Processing Services. LSP is a cooperative effort of LC, the Western Library Network (WLN), the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and OCLC, Inc., to implement computer-to-computer links. The initial application of the links will be for maintenance of the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) file. As the fiscal year ended, the first full year of the operation of LSP's record transfer/distribution with RLIN was completed. During this first year, 620,000 authority records were distributed via the LSP link from LC to RLIN. RLIN is now ready to begin testing the record transfer/contribution application, which will allow RLIN member NACO participants to contribute authority records via the LSP link rather than by typing the worksheets and mailing them to LC.

Software changes were completed which will allow OCLC to participate in record transfer (both distribution and contribution). LSP intersystem information retrieval is in production at the Library, and testing is ready to begin with RLIN for the authority application. The LSP participants and LC met several times during the year to plan for the bibliographic analysis component of LSP. Documentation has been prepared in several areas and two publications were issued: *Organization and Communication Coordination Plan* and *General Description of the LSP Bibliographic Component*.

The Network Development and MARC Standards Office developed a Linked Systems Project/Standard Network Interconnection (LSP/SNI) test facility this year (SNI is the telecommunications component of LSP). The facility is used by LSP participants to validate their protocol implementations. Both OCLC and Geac International have successfully tested their implementation of SNI using the test facility.

ND/MSO and the Cataloging Distribution Service have worked together to implement UNIMARC services at the Library (UNIMARC is an international MARC format that can simplify the exchange of MARC data from countries using incompatible MARC formats). LC had earlier made it possible to distribute all LC MARC Distribution Services in UNIMARC. This year's work enables LC to receive and convert UNIMARC records to USMARC.

The division is redesigning the USMARC formats documentation and producing new versions on its microcomputer equipment. For each of the USMARC formats for bibliographic data, authority data, and holdings data, the new documents include national level requirements and guidelines for applying the format's content designation. A ready reference manual, *USMARC Concise Formats: Bibliographic, Authority, Holdings*, is in preparation and will combine content designators with brief annotations. ND/MSO prepared several technical documents for sale through the Cataloging Distribution Service: *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*, Update numbers 12 and 13, *Authorities: A MARC Format*, Update number 2, and updates to the *National Level Bibliographic Record* for films and maps.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Communication with the library and information community is an integral function of Processing Services. Staff attendance at seminars and workshops provides an opportunity for continuous dissemination of information about the accomplishments, goals, and objectives of the department.

Henriette D. Avram, the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, represented the department and the Library at national and international meetings. She attended board meetings of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in the Hague in November 1985 and April 1986. She chaired both meetings of the Network Advisory Committee. In December she addressed the New York Technical Services Librarians at their fall meeting in New York. At a meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in Minneapolis in April, Mrs. Avram attended the membership meeting, the LSP Policy Committee meeting, and a meeting of the Committee on Bibliographic Control. After attending the IFLA General Conference meeting in Tokyo in August, she traveled on to Taiwan and delivered three papers at the National Central Library. At the end of April she spoke on the topic of national library databases abroad and participated in a panel discussion on international networking initiatives at the OCLC Users Council in Columbus, Ohio, in September. Mrs. Avram chairs the International Committee of the American National Standards Institute and is a member of the ANSI Information Systems Standards Board/International Standards Coordinating Committee, of the National Library of Medicine Panel 1 on Building and Organizing the Library's Collections, of the Program Committee of the Council on Library Resources Bibliographic Service Development Program, and of the LSP Policy Committee. In IFLA, Mrs. Avram is First Vice President, honorary consultant to the Section on Information Technology, and a member of the Executive Board, the International MARC Network Committee, the Program Management Committee, and the UBC Advisory Committee. She also chairs the American Library Association's International Relations Round Table.

Lucia J. Rather, the director for cataloging, attended the meetings of the Research Libraries Group's Standing Committee on Library Technical Systems and Bibliographic Control (BIBTECH) at Stanford in November and chaired the Library of Congress Law Classification Advisory Committee meeting in July. She participated in meetings of the National Library of Canada Cataloging Advisory Group held in Ottawa in April and September 1986. In IFLA, Mrs. Rather serves as honorary consultant to the Cataloging Committee. Within the Library of Congress, she served as a member of the Optical Disk Futures Group and chaired the group's Library Operations Committee.

Mary S. Price, the director for bibliographic products and services, attended the October 1985 and April 1986 Paris meetings of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) Board and General Assembly. She attended the CONSER Participants and Advisory Group meetings in February and the International Conference on the Preservation of Library Materials in April in Vienna. Mrs. Price chairs the IFLA Section on Serial Publications, is president of the ISDS Board, and serves as the secretariat of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries.

Robert C. Sullivan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, served as a member of the Budget and Finance Committee of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division and of the Membership Committee of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) Z39 Committee.

Mrs. Avram and the three directors attended the American Library Association meetings held in Washington and New York this year. Processing Services staff are very active members and participants in meetings of various committees and divisions within ALA, particularly in the Resources and Technical Services Division. The Processing Services delegation to the IFLA General Conference included Mrs. Rather, Mrs. Price, and Peter Bridge, as well as Mrs. Avram. The Forest Press Editorial Policy Committee meetings in October 1985 and April 1986 were attended by both Mrs. Avram and Mrs. Rather. In March they discussed matters of mutual concern with Utlas, particularly in the areas of networking, the Linked Systems Project, PREMARC, and products and services.

Staff in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office participated in the work of the LSP Technical Committee, of Subcommittee T5 (Open Systems Interconnection) of Accredited Standards Committee X3 (Information Processing Systems), of the Canadian Task Group on Computer Protocols for Bibliographic Data Interchange, of the International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 4, Working Group 1 (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use) and the Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 4, Working Group 4 (Application Level Protocols), of the USMARC advisory group at ALA's Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), NISO's Standards Committee D, and NISO's Standards Committee on Non-Serial Holdings Statements.

5

Research Services

An unusual year. A difficult year. An idiosyncratic year. An interesting year.

In their annual reports, Research Services' division chiefs sought various adjectives to characterize fiscal 1986, a year marked by severe budget cuts, loss of positions, reductions in hours of public service, and protests, demonstrations, and oversight hearings focusing on the Library's priorities, constituencies, and needs. In hindsight, the interval of intense protest was brief. Reduced hours of service in general reading rooms went into effect March 10, leading to several protests at closing time that week. Within two weeks, however, the reading rooms had settled down, though occasional demonstrations continued against budget reductions, Library priorities, and other, seemingly extraneous issues. By July 10, with funds made available in an urgent supplemental appropriations bill, the Library was able to resume normal hours of service, four months to the day after their curtailment.

According to Kierkegaard, life can only be understood backwards, but it must be lived forwards. Library staff members coping with exasperated and disruptive readers in mid-March did not know that within four months this particular problem would be solved, though it might have made things easier if they had. Nevertheless, there was permanent damage done in 1986 to the department programs, and permanent scars remain. The National Referral Center (NRC)—which had been established in the 1960s, merged with the Science and Technology Division, then given independent divisional status again five years ago—was abolished. About half its staff were placed in a reduction-in-force. Its remaining staff and functions were transferred to the General Reading Rooms Division. The staff will continue to maintain the NRC database, but referral activities and publications will be sharply curtailed.

Throughout the department, as throughout the Library, staff shortages and unfilled vacancies were the rule, in an effort to distribute the impact of the budget cuts with the least damage to services and staff. The earliest result of budget cuts was the discontinuance at the end of January of twenty indefinite positions authorized for an inventory of the collections. The loss of this specialized and well-trained staff will be sorely felt.

Other developments pale by comparison to the upheavals caused by budget cuts, but the year was also marked by genuine accomplishments and progress, some of which had had a long germination process. The following pages detail these developments.

There were several relocations in preparation for renovation. The Hispanic Division, European Division, and Rare Book and Special Collections Division relocated their reading rooms to the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion and North Curtain, second floor, Jefferson Building. The temporary quarters required some adjustments by patrons and staff, but, after a shakedown interval, the adjustments occurred. NRC staff moved to the Jefferson Building during the summer, in keeping with the organizational changes mentioned above, and Collections Management Division offices were also relocated.

Among major administrative changes, Earl Rothermel retired June 30 as chief of the Federal Research Division after a career of thirty-two years in the Library of Congress. J. Thomas Rimer resigned July 11 as chief of the Asian Division. As reported last year, Donald L. Leavitt, chief of the Music Division, retired because of illness October 29, 1985. He died November 28.

Several long-time staff members retired, including Wilhelmena Curry, senior manuscript librarian in the Manuscript Division. At the time of her retirement June 3, Mrs. Curry had thirty-five years of federal service, almost all in the

Library and twenty-three years of it in the Manuscript Division. Leroy D. Davis, science reference librarian in the Science and Technology Division, retired March 3 after thirty-four years of federal service, all but two of which were in the Library. Finally, Leonard Beck, who served the Library forty years, most recently as subject collections specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, retired in June.

ACQUISITIONS

The principal acquisitions news of 1986 was the necessity to adjust recommending and selection functions to diminished resources, caused by an initial "Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cut" and by the decline in purchasing power overseas of the U.S. dollar. Research Services recommending and selection officers worked closely with colleagues in Processing Services and in the Collection Development Office to achieve orderly reductions in serial subscriptions, blanket orders, and overall expenditures. To achieve cost-savings, it has been necessary in some cases to rely solely on microform subscriptions and thus delay availability of some journals and periodicals in the Library. Increasing reliance on copyright claiming is a positive result of the budget difficulties.

A case in point was the in-depth study of Serial Record receipts, bound and unbound holdings, and copyright records by Jane Collins, assistant head of the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. Miss Collins's knowledge of copyright law and publishing practices led to positive results. The firm of Butterworths, for example, agreed to the Copyright Office request for deposit of seventy-one of its basic scientific journals, hitherto undeposited. Cost-savings of thousands of dollars are thus being realized.

A significant landmark was reached in what is believed to be the world's largest map library collection when the Geography and Map Division accessioned its four millionth cartographic item.

Some Notable Acquisitions

The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) donated to the Library its entire collection of some twenty thousand early television programs, covering the period 1948–77. The Library will transfer the programs, preserved on kinescope and film, to videotape for reference service. This is the second major gift from NBC, which in 1978 donated eighty thousand hours of radio programming from 1926 to 1970. These major gifts help make the Library of Congress the largest archive of broadcasting in the United States.

The NBC acquisition was only one of several major developments in the documentation of our times through film and video. Negotiations with British television companies resulted in the acquisition of more than four hundred hours of Britain's most distinguished productions, including *The Jewel in the Crown*, *Brideshead Revisited*, the historic first televised session of the House of Lords, etc. Compilation of a "most wanted" list of American films substantially missing from the Library's collections was the first step toward negotiations with Turner Entertainment Co., leading to acquisition of fifty Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer titles in mint 35-mm prints, including *Gone With the Wind*, *The Good Earth*, and *The Thin Man*, among many other classics, all deserving individual mention.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division received a large (fifty-nine boxes) and important collection on anarchism from Paul Avrich of New York. In addition to often-scarce secondary sources, the collection contains letters, photographs, and records of interviews of prominent early twentieth-century anarchists. The Avrich Collection dovetails nicely with the division's Radical Pamphlet Collection. Two major rare book purchases were initiated by the Science and Technology Division: Giovanni Branca's *Le Machine* (Rome, 1629), a rare illustrated work that documents seventeenth-century technology, and the collected works in ten volumes of Girolamo Cardano, *Opera Omnia* (Lyons, 1663).

Among notable items acquired by the Geography and Map Division were two rare Civil War military map books, hand sketched in the field by Union and Confederate officers, depicting troop positions in Tennessee and other Southern locations; the first fire insurance atlas of London, 1792–99, of Richard Horwood; a 1795 postal map of Germany not previously in the collections; a 1660 Blaeu hand-colored map of England; Pierre Duval's earliest (1661) world map and Hernando Solis's very rare Spanish world map, entitled *Tipus Orbis Terrarum* (1603).

The Manuscript Division's unparalleled resources for study of civil rights and Black Americana were further strengthened by acquisition of the records (on microfiche) of the United Negro College Fund, 1944–79, a transfer from the Copyright Office. The first installment of the papers of editor Kenneth McCormick is notable for its substantial correspondence with novelists Kenneth Roberts and Somerset Maugham. A large group of H. L. Mencken letters is included in the recently acquired papers of the late Marcella Miller Du Pont. Some 250,000 items documenting the administrations of former Librarians of Congress Archibald MacLeish and Luther Evans were transferred from the Library's central files to the permanent historical archive in the Manuscript Division.

"Acquisitions" come in many forms. The conversion in status from "deposit" to "gift" of a body of materials already in the Library may not sound very exciting, but two major occurrences of this kind in 1986 involved American musical masters, John Philip Sousa and George Gershwin. The Sousa Collection contains more than 375 music manuscripts, many in Sousa's own hand. The Gershwin gift is performance materials from Gershwin musicals, mostly in the hands of arrangers and copyists but some in that of the composer. Some non-holograph concert music manuscripts are also included.

Other Music Division acquisitions in the centennial year of Franz Liszt included five Liszt letters and a heavily annotated publisher's proof of Liszt's arrangement for a piano solo of Schubert's *Der Gondelfahrer*, of which the division also holds the original manuscript.

The architectural holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division were strengthened by acquisition of some fifteen hundred drawings of American Victorian buildings by New England architect H. M. Francis and the gift of the files of Washington architect Donald H. Drayer, with significant documentation of area apartment building designs. More than thirty thousand items were accessioned from the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record. Twenty-five albums relating to the history and genealogy of the Theodore Roosevelt family were received. Some two thousand posters were added to the collections, including eight hundred new political propaganda posters from Gary Yanker and nearly three hundred foreign posters, principally from the Library's Rio de Janeiro office.

Foreign-Language Acquisitions

The closing of the Library's office in Tokyo and the decline in purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in Japan combined to have a significant impact on acquisitions from Japan, necessitating increased reliance on gifts and exchanges. Some twenty-five thousand pieces, mostly serial issues, were received through exchange with the National Diet Library. Notable gifts included several hundred volumes in a collection formed by the late William Magistretti, a former naval officer in the Office of Strategic Services in Japan. Overall, some twelve thousand volumes were added to the Japanese collections in 1986, many of which represent acquisitions from an earlier year.

The Chinese collections also increased significantly, by more than seventeen thousand volumes, most of which were 1985 acquisitions. Notable 1986 acquisitions included back issues of such important serials as *Hsin hua yueh pao* (New China monthly) and *Ch'uan kuo pao k'an so yin* (National index to newspapers and serials). Also received were the final volumes of the massive fifteen-hundred-volume reprint *Ssu k'u Ch'uan shu* (The Four Treasuries) and the first thirty-five volumes of the catalog of the Harvard-Yenching Library.

There was a significant increase in Hebraic Section holdings, largely as a result of a publications survey trip to Israel by Peggy Pearlstein of the staff. In addition to an overall increase in the collection, some individual items of note were received, including *Lekah Tor* and *Be'er Moshe*, by Moses Saertel, both published in Prague, 1604–05, and a work on rites of the Cochin Jews, *Seder Tefilot Shevachot ve-Shirim* (Amsterdam, 1757). Other Middle East acquisitions included *Tarikh-i Armenistan*, a Persian-language study emphasizing Armenia's Christian heritage.

Several recordings were added to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape or the Archive of World Literature on Tape, including videotaped interviews with Ernesto Sabato (Argentina) and Nélida Piñon (Brazil) and a reading from his *The Polygamist* by Zimbabwean novelist and nationalist Ndabanigi Sithole.

Microform Acquisitions

Many forms of library material are routinely acquired on or converted to microformat. Chief among these are newspapers. Under the terms of a special program granting publishers relief from the two-copy deposit requirements of the copyright law, archival-quality microfilm may be substituted. Sixty-two U.S. newspapers are now in this program, the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Hackensack* (N.J.) *Record* having been added in 1986. Fifty-four other newspapers have been approached about joining this program. Present cost-savings are more than $50,000, and this amount can be expected to increase as additional American newspapers take advantage of the program. This is an arrangement of benefit to all.

The Serial and Government Publications Division also received, in fulfillment of the agreement announced in last year's report, 169 reels of microfilm for five Brazilian newspapers.

More than 350 reels of microfilm were added to the Manuscript Division collections through the Library's preservation microfilming program. Among the collections filmed in 1986 were the papers of James A. Farley (54 reels), the Federal Writers' Project (43 reels), Philip Sheridan (104 reels), and Josephus Daniels (90 reels). The division also filmed a substantial number of German Captured Documents and returned the originals to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, in accordance with an agreement.

The Music Division was permitted to borrow and film a large collection of music and nonmusic items owned by or associated with famed cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. The collection includes holograph scores of Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, and Schumann. The nonmusic material is notable for the correspondence of William Walton and Piatigorsky, documenting the relationship between composer and performer. Microfilming of the division's own collection of Franz Liszt correspondence was completed, as well as the cataloged book materials from the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection (144 reels).

Microfiche of Agency for International Development reports for 1982 through 1986 were added to the holdings of the Science and Technology Division, supplementing earlier accessions.

The Library also received 230 reels of microfilm of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Louisiana and West Florida archival materials from the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. Another microfilm acquisition of interest to Hispanic scholars is the Anthony Gibbs Archive, documenting nineteenth- and twentieth-century British interests in Chile and Peru. From the University of Pennsylvania came a gift of 23 reels of negative microfilm of the Indian daily newspaper *Navshakti* (in Marathi), covering the years 1948–61. Acquisition of a film of the Czech-American newspaper *Slavic* (1861–1914) provided a source for the Library's publication *Masaryk and America*.

A cooperative project involving the Library of Congress and the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) was approved in 1986, with funding provided to LAMP by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The material involved is the *Ministerial Reports* of Latin America, an important body of source material. Preservation filming will begin in fiscal 1987.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

Some divisions were unable to sustain earlier momentum in managing collections because of staff vacancies during the year. Nevertheless, some notable achievements were evident in progressively bringing the world's largest collections of library materials under control.

For the third consecutive year, the Serial and Government Publications Division reduced the size of the Federal Agencies Collection of restricted-use government publications. By identifying duplicates and arranging for the declassification of other materials, the staff was able to process out 7,592 pieces. For the three-year period, the collection has been reduced by more than one-third, making for better control and authorized access. That division also made significant progress on its U.S. Newspaper Project. By year's end, 10,895 American newspapers had been cataloged—90 percent of the collection.

After its relocation, the Science and Technology Division's Technical Reports Section was able to arrange all of its two million microfiched reports in direct alphanumeric order, an achievement which had not been possible in the section's previous storage area. The section has also begun work on twenty-two tubs of older technical translations, which had been stored at the Landover Center Annex.

A library collection is dynamic, not static. Growth and change impose their own imperatives and keep the department's maintenance staff busy. The Collections Maintenance Section realigned numerous classes of the general collections in 1986 and began work on the massive Class H to accommodate unusual growth in parts of that collection. More than one million recordings were shifted to accommodate new large collections received and anticipated. The White House News Photographers Collection from the 1950s to the 1970s was relocated from the Southwest Attic, Jefferson Building, to Landover Center Annex. At Landover the entire motion picture collection of 235,000 reels of film was relocated and/or realigned. The section also undertook a massive evacuation and relocation of materials in the Duke Street Annex.

The Geography and Map Division crossed another major milestone in 1986 when the one hundred thousandth LC map record was keyed into the online system. The MARC program for maps began in 1969, with online access beginning in 1984. Approximately seven thousand new records are cataloged and added each year to the Library of Congress maps database.

Progress of the Inventory

There was little progress on the inventory of the collections throughout 1986, following an 80 percent reduction in January of staff devoted to this project. For 1986 about 21 percent of Class P (Language and Literature) was inventoried, bringing this large class to about 56 percent completion. At least three more years of effort by the reduced staff will be necessary to complete the inventory. Nevertheless, in 1986 more than 100,000 volumes were slipped for preservation treatment, 63,575 shelfmarkers prepared, and 14,168 obsolete charge slips removed from the Central Charge File. The Pre-1801 Imprint Collection continues to grow, especially following the completion of Class D (History, except American), requiring additional shelving and a "shakeout" of the class.

AUTOMATION

During the past year, the content of the computer catalog was expanded significantly by new online cataloging operations in special collections areas. Bibliographic records for bound pamphlets in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division are now being entered into the computer catalog and are available for online access through MUMS/SCORPIO or for printing in a variety of formats, using JANUS. Likewise, bibliographic records for visual materials are being entered into the computer catalog and are available for online access or for printing in a variety of formats. This development is of major assistance to the Prints and Photographs Division and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded

Sound Division in control of their visual collections. The addition of the LC subject heading list to the online computer catalog environment greatly facilitates the selection of the appropriate index terms to be used in locating desired records.

The automated facilities for printing computer catalog data at data processing workstations were enhanced during the year through implementation of the SCORPIO SEND command at selected terminals. This command enables sets of catalog records to be printed on printers at local or remote locations, eliminating the necessity of having printers connected to every ADP workstation requiring printouts of computer catalog records and of having to print out sets of records by pages. These enhancements are proving to be especially valuable to Research Services staff providing reference and/or bibliographic service.

The uses of microcomputers in producing finding aids and bibliographies were also greatly expanded during the year, particularly in downloading records from the computer catalog or outside database services into microcomputers for manipulating, editing, and including in research aids.

During the year, special attention was given to the use of microcomputers in producing research aids containing foreign-language alphabets or scripts. For this purpose, special configurations of microcomputer hardware and software were specified and ordered for use and evaluation in the Area Studies divisions—for such languages as Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Arabic, Cyrillic, Greek, and various other European languages.

The commencement of an implementation plan for PIN (piece identification number) labels was the major automation event in the collections control area. The specifications and procurements of machine-readable label-affixing machines, stationary and portable label-reading machines, and an initial batch of preprinted machine-readable labels (1,000,000) were completed during the year—with label-affixing operations to begin early next year.

During the past year, the development of an automated link between the MUMS/SCORPIO computer catalog and the Book Paging System was begun and accelerated for early implementation next year. It would enable users of the computer catalog to request, through a FETCH command, items from storage locations using the catalog records retrieved during searching of the catalog—without having to sign on to the Book Paging System separately. Though limited initially to staff use, this FETCH command provides a most significant first link between the bibliographic control and the collections control domains in an automated environment.

All these developments have a common thread and purpose: to make information more readily accessible to staff and patrons of the Library of Congress.

PRESERVATION

Preservation activities at LC were not spared the round of 1986 budget cuts. Some programs, in fact, were especially hard hit, including binding and rebinding, motion picture preservation, preservation microfilming, and phased conservation supplies. In addition, staff reductions affected the preparation of material for various preservation procedures, especially in the Book Preparation Section of the Binding Office. As a result, the number of volumes prepared and transmitted for binding and rebinding fell below 185,000.

Nevertheless, there were historic accomplishments (as well as some setbacks) in 1986, most of which have major implications for research libraries worldwide.

After fifteen months of intensive planning by Merrily A. Smith of the National Preservation Program Office and Mary Ann Adams of the Office of the Librarian, the first international conference on the preservation of library materials took place in Vienna, Austria, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Librarian of Congress. The meeting was sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in cooperation with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and UNESCO. This major effort resulted in papers by forty-one speakers from twenty-two countries and an attendance that represented most of the geographical areas of the world. Not only did the conference focus attention on the important issue of library preservation worldwide but it also indicated the leadership role that the Library of Congress and its National Preservation Program Office can play. The papers from the conference are being edited by Merrily A. Smith and will be published by K.G. Saur Verlag early in 1987.

Phase 1 of the operations part of the Optical Disk Pilot Print Project was completed. The objective of this part was to test basic system hardware and to develop links of SCORPIO/BIBL which allowed for scanning and retrieval of BIBL articles and documents. This phase of the project has been successful in terms of both technical accomplishments and the development and execution of procedures for input and retrieval in the system. A database of about fifty-two hundred documents has been built, which are delivered, displayed and printed electronically through the system. All aspects of the BIBL document input were fully tested and a thorough, highly detailed, and widely distributed report on phase 1 experiences prepared. The entire optical disk print retrieval system was formally opened to the public on January 23.

The database-building effort then moved on to phase 2, using optical disk SCORPIO files with both commercial and inhouse-developed software for input and retrieval. The first phase 2 file, opened to the public on March 27, includes full issues of the *Congressional Record* scanned at the part level, with some retrieval provided at the page level.

A second phase 2 file—manuscripts—has demonstrated that material not previously under machine control can be brought into an optical disk system with a capability to produce local or offline laser print hard copies of these items. The Asher Autograph Collection was made available to the public on August 1.

The Library's pilot book deacidification operation, which was undergoing tests at Goddard Space Flight Center, experienced several engineering difficulties in December and February, including two fires, one of which occurred during an attempted purging of lines. An analysis of the difficulties by an independent safety committee set up by NASA showed flaws in the design of the facility and serious lapses in safety and operational procedures. As a result, the Library decided to defer construction of the main facility and move the pilot operation to another location, using a new contractor from the chemical process industry. In addition, the entire deacidification program was reorganized to clearly identify projects that had to be completed in order to make the plant operational. Completion of the final plant will be delayed by about two years, with startup now projected to mid-1990.

In a paper prepared for delivery at meetings of the Society of American Archivists in August and the British Library Association in September, Peter Waters, the Library's conservation officer, reviewed developments in preservation in the twenty years since the Florence flood, many of which have been adopted or developed at the Library of Congress.

The past twenty years have seen improvements such as enzyme treatments, leaf-casting, deliquification, freeze-drying, polyester encapsulation, "conservation bindings," and phased conservation. There is increasing reliance on technology and mass treatment, because of the magnitude of the problems to be faced, but along with new technology, Mr. Waters cautions against neglect of the properties of paper, which can be made durable enough to survive all but total disaster. He also recommends various protective environments and decentralization of electronic media in an overall disaster plan.

SERVICES TO READERS

Readers are served directly in the department's seventeen reading rooms; by telephone, correspondence, and loan of materials; and through compilation of bibliographies, guides, and other publications. Although direct reader and reference service was curtailed in the general reading rooms for four months in 1986, other forms of service continued.

Had it not been for this cutback, several records for reader service would have been posted in 1986. During the first quarter of the year, for example, the Serial Division served more than forty-nine thousand readers, an increase of 13 percent over the same period in 1985. For the year, however, there was a 4 percent decline. Readers unable to use the Library in person during that interval relied on other services, and overall reference service increased in both the Serial Division and the Science and Technology Division.

Special Collections divisions in the Madison Building, unaffected by the shorter hours and relocations, experienced some increases in the number of readers. In August the Music Division served the highest monthly number of items since its move to the Madison Building. The Prints and Photographs Division's readership, on the other hand, was down sharply. Geography and Map Division readership dropped slightly. The greatest decline—about 20 percent—was noted in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, where relocation and renovation took their toll. One reader, in fact, after using the temporary rare book reading room, mistakenly believed the division had been closed. The exigencies of renovation will no doubt lead to other misconceptions over the next few years. Hispanic and European reading rooms experienced similar declines, for similar reasons.

The most difficult interval for readers and staff alike will occur over the twelve months beginning in Summer 1987, when the Main Reading Room is closed. There will be a severe shortage of available reader stations and study facilities during that period. The General Reading Rooms Division has taken the lead in trying to prepare for that day, with preparatory studies, plans, announcements, etc.

Despite some decline in numbers and the prospect of greater declines soon, there were indications that the quality of service in the Library's reading rooms remained high. The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room received the National Genealogical Society Award of Merit at the Society's Sixth Annual Conference on May 30. According to the citation, "This section of the Library of Congress offers exceptional assistance and support to genealogical researchers." There were other evidences of quality service throughout the year.

Five new states—Arizona, Michigan, Missouri, Idaho, and Arkansas—joined the Library's correspondence referral program, bringing the total to forty-two participating states. The assignment of National Referral Center staff to the General Reading Rooms Division is expected to have reciprocal benefits for the correspondence referral program.

In reference service, special mention must be made of the African and Middle Eastern Division. Although its small staff is mostly occupied with the business of acquiring, arranging, describing, and preparing bibliographical entries on its collections, staff members must be prepared for reference questions about areas that include many of the world's "hot spots" of the 1980s. Some of the subjects of its reference inquiries sound like a list of 1986 current events: American-Libyan relations, crises in Lebanon and Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, Islamic fundamentalism, American economic interests in the Arab World, Israeli elections, Ethiopian Jews, the Israeli defense industry, the Cuban presence in Angola, Sudanese politics, and U.S.-South African relations. More specialized topics included Hasidic legends, conversion tables for the Islamic calendar, and the New Testament in Ladino.

What else can researchers find out about in Library of Congress collections? In 1986 a historic preservation firm examined several hundred fire insurance and real estate maps to identify all apartment buildings in the District of Columbia for the past hundred years. Representatives of an aerospace technology firm conducted research on improvements in maintenance productivity in the Science and Technology Division (S&T) collections and were so pleased with the results that they sent along a model of the Space Shuttle with their note of thanks. The European Division, in response to many requests following the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, was able to refer inquirers to the February 1986 issue of the Moscow journal *Soviet Life*, which featured an extensive, illustrated account of the Chernobyl complex and its safety features.

Another twenty-five thousand copies of S&T's *Tracer Bullets* were distributed in 1986, in an effort to anticipate questions rather than merely answer them as they occur.

Loan Division

Requests for loans, items circulated, and congressional reference at the Capitol Station all increased during 1986, the last by 28 percent over 1985 as the staff went into overtime on 153 separate occasions, including one Saturday when the Senate convened at 8 A.M. and recessed at 3 A.M. the following morning. (The Capitol Station remains open whenever either house of Congress is in session.) Only Central Charge File (CCF) activity diminished, largely because CCF observes the hours of the general reading rooms and was thus affected by the March 10–July 9 reductions in hours of service.

In 1986 the Library received (and fulfilled) its first overseas electronic borrowing request, via OCLC, from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The request was for an 1890 Bogotá, Colombia, imprint. Electronic access via the OCLC Interlibrary Loan System was extended to three hundred AMIGOS network libraries in the Southwest. Almost 25 percent of incoming interlibrary loan requests are now received electronically, up from 1 percent only three years ago. In all, some fifty-three thousand borrowers were satisfied.

A profile of the thirty-five thousand books supplied to Congress is a good measure of legislative concerns. In a year that featured ship hijackings, airport bombings, and other acts of terrorism, borrowers were interested in such titles as *Fighting Back: Winning the War against Terrorism*, by Terrell Livingstone; *Transnational Terrorism*, by Edward Mickolus; and *Political Terrorism*, by Grant Wardlaw. Central America and the Near East were other topics of congressional borrowing, and throughout the year books on the federal deficit were in demand. During the confirmation hearing for Chief Justice Rehnquist, Lawrence Tribe's *God Save This Honorable Court . . .* was in great demand.

Considerable attention was given to reclaiming overdue—sometimes long-overdue—books. A large number of older city directories (903 cartons weighing 3,565 pounds), long in use by the Census Bureau, were returned, with more to come. In some cases replacement costs for lost books were provided.

PERFORMING ARTS LIBRARY

Kennedy Center volunteers, working under the direction of Performing Arts Library (PAL) staff, have virtually completed an index to program books for Kennedy Center performances from its opening in 1971 to the present. This is an invaluable resource for PAL readers, who numbered more than sixteen thousand in 1986, an increase of 3 percent.

PUBLICATIONS

A number of major publications long in preparation in Research Services were published in fiscal 1986, some by the Library, some by other scholarly publishers.

The third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*, edited by Inge Maria Harman, appeared in October 1985. This 1,011-page volume, four years in preparation, lists nearly five thousand Latin Americanists. *Chinese Newspapers in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Han-chu Huang and Hseo-chin Jen, lists some twelve hundred titles published from the 1870s to the present. Staff of the African and Middle Eastern Division prepared three publications of special note: the third supplement to *Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature*, covering articles issued in 1977; volume one of *U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at the Library of Congress*, with a second volume in press; and *Afghanistan: An American Perspective; A Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications*.

In addition to a half-dozen bibliographical lists on special topics (German-speaking countries of Europe, Joachim Lelewel, and Masaryk and America, for example), the European Division saw the publication at year's end of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* for 1983/1984, the first volume in the series (cosponsored with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies) to benefit from the application of automation in its preparation.

A major contribution to the study of cartography was the publication of the *World Directory of Map Collections*, second edition (Munich: K.G. Saur), compiled by John A. Wolter, Ronald E. Grim, and David K. Carrington, all of the Library's Geography and Map Division. A similar compilation is *Aeronautics and Space Flight Collections* (Haworth Press), which includes a chapter on aeronautics and astronautics in the Library of Congress, by John F. Price. (The publication also appeared as a double issue of *Special Collections*.)

No publication had a longer gestation period than *Civil War Manuscripts: A Guide to Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress*. Begun as a card file maintained by Civil War specialist Lloyd A. Dunlap in the 1960s, it was left incomplete at the time of Dunlap's death in 1968. Several other Manuscript Division specialists tried to revise it over the years, but it was left to John R. Sellers to go back to the beginnings and to compile what is certain to be a useful and informative guide.

Two substantial literary publications appeared, both the result of papers read and lectures given at the Library under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. *Four Dubliners*, by Richard Ellmann, is a gathering of his lectures on Oscar Wilde, W.B. Yeats, James Joyce, and Samuel Beckett, delivered annually 1982–85. *George Orwell &* Nineteen Eighty-Four: *The Man and the Book* prints the papers and summarizes discussions at a conference held at the Library April 30–May 1, 1984.

The final publication of the National Referral Center (NRC) was *Information Resources in the Arts: A Directory*, compiled by NRC's Lloyd W. Shipley with the cooperation of Peter Fay and the staff of the Performing Arts Library.

U.S. Government Periodicals, compiled by Karen A. Wood, is a cumulative list of 880 titles in the Federal Depository Collection, with Superintendent of Documents and Library of Congress classification numbers for ease of access. Among numerous other guides compiled in the department, two more may be mentioned: a guide to the papers of Earl Warren in the Manuscript Division, compiled by Allen Teichroew, and a catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection, by Wendy White-Hensen and Veronica Gillespie. Staff of the General Reading Rooms Division prepared thirty-nine bibliographical lists ("Read More About It"), "how to find" guides, and selected lists of references on special topics.

An unusual Library publication, based on a discovery six years earlier in the Rosenwald Collection, is *The Printer & the Pardoner*, by Paul Needham of the Pierpont Morgan Library, who discovered an unrecorded fifteenth-century printing by William Caxton in the binding material of other Caxton publications. Encouraged by the chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and assisted by the Library's Center for the Book, Mr. Needham produced a remarkable scholarly investigative study.

The department's major continuing series all published sequential volumes: the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (vol. 46), *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* (vol. 12), *Cold Regions Bibliography* (vol. 39), and *Antarctic Bibliography* (vol.14).

It has been a productive year, but an equally impressive list of titles is expected in 1987.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

The concert year featured five evenings devoted to the music of one composer—"Concerts from the Collections," as they have come to be called. Four of the composers, Herman Berlinski, David Diamond, William Schuman, and Hugo Weisgall, are well represented in Music Division collections. The fifth concert featured some of the unjustly neglected early music of Jerome Kern, a major acquisition of whose work is anticipated. The Weisgall concert included a premiere of the composer's *Lyrical Interval*, a setting of poems by John Hollander. Both poet and composer spoke. Other premieres were Vivian Fine's *Ode to Henry Purcell*, Walter Mays's *Sextet for Piano and Winds*, George Rochberg's *Trio for Piano, Violin, and Cello*, and Ezra Laderman's *Double String Quartet*, all of which had been commissioned by the Library, as well as works by Toru Takemitsu, Noel Lee, and William Albright.

In addition to the usual appearances by the Library's resident groups—the Juilliard Quartet in the fall and spring and the Beaux Arts Trio in the winter—the late spring season was especially crowded with the Festival of American Chamber Music, the Franz Liszt Centennial Celebration, and the Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival, in its fifth season under the musical direction of Miles Hoffman. The Juilliard's second violinist, Earl Carlyss, made his final appearance at the Library April 18 before his retirement.

A number of administrative matters relating to the concert program merit attention. The number of radio stations subscribing to Library of Congress chamber music broadcasts now exceeds eighty, reversing a downward trend. Ticket distribution procedures were changed, following widespread criticism and consultation with a small group representing the Library's audiences. Finally, local live broadcast arrangements resumed with WGMS, which had carried the concerts from 1948 to 1971. It will replace WETA for the 1986–87 season.

The Library presented its most varied and ambitious literary season in 1985–86, beginning with Gwendolyn Brooks's poetry reading September 30, 1985, to an overflow audience. Highlights of the season were a symposium on Alexis de Tocqueville, commemorating the 150th anniversary of *Democracy in America*; a reading by six distinguished poets celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Poetry Society of America; an appearance by the prairie humorist Garrison Keillor (televised by WETA for rebroadcast over the Public Broadcasting System); a virtuoso two-night performance by English actor Alec McCowen as Kipling; a reading by Nobel Prize winner William Golding; the inauguration of a series of short fiction programs by winners in the PEN syndicated fiction project; an evening of Chicano poetry; and solo appearances by Yevgeny Yevtushenko and James Baldwin. The season ended with another packed house for Consultant in Poetry Gwendolyn Brooks. A full listing of the Library's literary programs appears in Appendix 13.

In 1986 the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division offered 247 film and television programs to the public on 182 evenings. These were organized in seven separate series and five specials, including "Movies for Children." The year began with "Before Rashomon: Japanese Film Treasures of the '30s and '40s," presented jointly with the Japan-America Society of Washington, and "Hollywood," followed in December by "Charles Dickens," a series of film adaptations of the English novelist's work, enhanced by a Pickford Theater lobby exhibit of books, manuscripts, and Dickens memorabilia. The winter series were "'Acting It Many Ways': Shakespeare on Film and Television," in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library, and "Noir Landscapes." The spring series were "American Satire" and "Real-Life America," while the summer was given over to "Music and Movies," an exceptionally popular series. A full list of titles shown appears in Appendix 13.

The small sixty-four-seat Pickford Theater has a strong following, and 100 percent occupancy is commonplace. For many programs, brief informative introductions by Library or outside specialists are provided, and even those who cannot attend in person enjoy theater curator Scott Simmon's lively program notes. All activities are supported by the Mary Pickford Foundation Fund, which in three short years has helped make this form of outreach a staple of the Library's programming.

Other Programs

The Hispanic Division sponsored an October symposium on Cervantes and a May symposium on Atlantic port cities, the former in cooperation with the Cervantes Society and the Embassy of Spain, the latter in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University History Department. The division also cosponsored a program in honor of Argentine author Ernesto Sabato and initiated a Scholar Seminar luncheon series.

The Geography and Map Division hosted the annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, November 14–16, 1985, and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division hosted the American Film Institute Center for Film and Video Preservation steering committee meeting on September 17.

In cooperation with the Law Library and the Congressional Research Service, the department sponsored an invitational Summer Seminar on the Constitution, at which specialists of the three departments gave papers on differing aspects of the Constitution, in anticipation of Bicentennial observances. The seminar met on successive Wednesdays in July.

EXHIBITS

Research Services staff were exceptionally busy in the preparation of major exhibits in 1986. Hispanic Division staff were involved in the Great Hall exhibit "A Celebration of Cervantes," October–April, and "Atlantic Port Cities," which opened May 1 in the Geography and Map Division (G&M) exhibit area, both in connection with the scholarly symposia mentioned above. The latter was preceded by "Surveyors of the Pacific Basin, 1768–1842," prepared by G&M staff. (The "Pacific Basin" exhibit was an intellectual supplement to the major exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History, "Magnificent Voyagers," to which the Library lent a number of items and the chief and assistant chief of G&M contributed.) The sixth floor center lobby of the Madison Building was transformed and greatly enhanced by the installation of two magnificent Coronelli globes, recently acquired by the Library, and related cartographic materials.

Staff of both the Asian Division and the African and Middle Eastern Division collaborated on a major Great Hall exhibit, "Riders on Earth Together," which opened June 16, with a satellite exhibit on the sixth floor of the Madison Building. The exhibit documents religious beliefs and practices in Asia and the Middle East, as represented in the collections of the Library. The Oval Gallery exhibitions from the Swann Collection featured the satiric art of comic strip artists Garry Trudeau and Walt Kelly.

ADMINISTRATION

The principal change in organizational structure was the abolishment of the National Referral Center, described above, and the transfer of its Resources Analysis Section intact to the General Reading Rooms Division.

Carol Migdalovitz, a section head in the Federal Research Division, was promoted to assistant chief of that division in June. With the retirement of Earl Rothermel at the end of June, she became the senior manager of the division, pending appointment of a new chief.

The Library received an important gift from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation: a grant of $77,000 to assist in the 1986–87 observance of the fiftieth anniversary of major gifts to the literature, music, and Hispanic cultural programs of the Library by Archer M. Huntington and Gertrude Clarke Whittall. Late in the year the National Geographic Society agreed to donate $348,250 to the Library in behalf of a joint project for preservation and facsimile publication of historic maps associated with Washington, D.C., especially the plan of Pierre L'Enfant.

BASIC WORKLOAD

Some 940,000 readers used the department's seventeen reading rooms in 1986, a decline of 4 percent attributable to the four-month reduction in hours of service. Telephone reference and correspondence totals, on the other hand, were up by 28 and 35 percent, respectively, indicating that readers unable to use the department's reading rooms in person let their fingers (or their typewriters) do the walking. The total for all forms of reference service increased while the hours devoted to providing such service declined. Which is another way of saying that Research Services was obliged to do more with less in 1986, and apparently did so with some success.

Of particular interest in assessing the department's workload is the sharp increase in Research Services' handling of congressional requests. Whereas other administrative units in the Library showed only marginal increases or even declines in work performed for the Congress, Research Services' congressional workload increased by one-third. Especially marked increases occurred in the Area Studies divisions, where demands for translations more than doubled last year's totals. In addition, the number of books lent to congressional offices increased 14 percent, to 38,228.

It is evident, both from departmental statistics and from observation, that a significant shift of staff resources occurred in 1986, from behind-the-scenes activities to public services. Hence items cataloged or recataloged in the department, for example, were down sharply, as were other categories of materials handling. The department lived on its capital to some extent in 1986. That is not a long-term prescription for success.

6

Law Library

A United States Congressman wants a comparative study of wiretapping and electronic surveillance laws in major foreign countries and turns to the Law Library of the Library of Congress for it. An attorney in Turkey has a question about Texas corporation law and finds the source for his answer through the Law Library. The Law Library accommodates requests for information whether they come from the U.S. Capitol across the street or from somewhere across the globe. Although the extent of a response must depend on the nature of the request and the status of the requester, the means that the Law Library uses to share resources may take many different forms: on-site briefings, advisory legal opinions, publications and reports, direct consultations, lectures, or cooperative programs with other institutions. The New York Public Library, for instance, is involved in a joint effort to preserve on microfilm the Law Library's unique and fragile foreign gazette collection. The Law Library's commitment to provide answers and access may also entail looking at a standard reference source such as the *Congressional Record* to see if in a revolutionary new format like optical disk it might serve an expanded user population and make access to information more efficient for all.

As the Law Library encompasses a discipline that has the potential to affect a great number of areas of inquiry, its staff must constantly monitor political, technological, economic, social, and even medical issues. Topics like the military use of outer space, the worldwide epidemic of AIDS, the rights of prisoners, and potential conflicts of interest for former government employees are all within the sphere of the law. The staff of the Law Library must be able to respond to a half-million questions each year in these and many other areas, and the Library's law collection, representing 2.5 million volumes, must contain up-to-date and accessible materials in which the answers can be found.

Clientele

Meeting the needs of the United States Congress is the focal point of Law Library service. A response can take the form of a detailed report on suicide and euthanasia under Dutch law for a member of the House of Representatives or a survey of recent legal developments in the People's Republic of China to be incorporated into a committee report. Other recent topics of concern to Congress that required extensive research into the laws of other nations were:

> Legislation on aquaculture, including zoning and disposition of waste water
>
> Exceptions for religious or cultural apparel under the military dress codes of foreign armed forces
>
> Experiences of countries which have imposed the death penalty for drug trafficking
>
> Citations to laws, as well as translations of statutes, of nations that regulate private ownership of satellite dishes and their laws, if any, regarding scrambled satellite signals
>
> A survey of foreign governments that extend judicial review for veterans' claims
>
> An overview of major industrialized nations that disallow a business expense deduction for tariffs on imported products.

This sampling does not begin to illustrate the spectrum of questions received from Congress, or the volume. In fiscal 1986, for example, nearly six thousand congressional telephone inquiries were received in the Law Library offices and close to a thousand studies were completed.

In addition to providing extensive research services through the legal specialists in its five law divisions, the Law Library also provides reference assistance to the Congress. The Law Library in the Capitol is the first contact for such service. In the course of fiscal 1986, 52 percent of the Senate offices, including committees, subcommittees, and other support units, were provided with telephone reference from the Capitol, and 61 percent received in-person assistance. A number of times copies of various legal materials were delivered directly to the floor of the Senate. On the House side, 79 percent of the support offices relied on the Law Library's Capitol reading room for telephone reference assistance and 71 percent were assisted in person.

A number of other government agencies and offices sought assistance from the Law Library this year. To increase United States embassies' access to legal information, the State Department asked the Law Library to provide American posts with copies of laws, congressional documents, and bibliographies.

Work continued on requests such as one from the Department of the Army asking about criminal procedure in Malaysia, another from the Justice Department seeking background information on crimes committed by Greek nationals abroad, and a third from the Veterans Administration regarding recognition of foreign divorces in Poland and the law dealing with vital statistics.

Assistance to other organizations may sometimes entail long-distance travel. In June, Rubens Medina, chief of the Hispanic Law Division, went to Costa Rica to participate in a meeting organized by the United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. This assignment called for an evaluation of a legal database being designed to cover statutory, judicial, and monographic criminal law sources for all Central American nations. Tao-tai Hsia, Far Eastern Law Division chief, traveled to Hong Kong under the sponsorship of the United States Information Agency to give a speech on legal developments in the People's Republic of China and a paper on judicial independence. Closer to home, Dr. Hsia gave an orientation on Chinese law to members of the Copyright Office to help them prepare for a visit by a delegation from the PRC, and Austrian legal specialist Edith Palmer participated in a Congressional Research Service briefing given to Minister of Justice Rolf Krumsiek of North-Rhine Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany, and several attorneys on his staff.

Along with Research Services and CRS, the Law Library participated in a Library Scholars Series in which representatives from the three departments each spoke on an aspect of the U.S. Constitution or on constitutional law in general. Kersi Shroff, British legal specialist, gave a presentation dealing with English constitutional law.

PUBLICATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Law Library produced six new publications this fiscal year: *Bibliografia delle Opere sul Diritto degli Stati Uniti in Lingua Straniera: Sezione Italiana*, by Marie-Louise H. Bernal and Ivan Sipkov; *The Codified Statutes on Private International Law of the Eastern European Countries: A Comparative Study*, by Ivan Sipkov; *The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, by Sung Yoon Cho; *Dominican Republic: Divorce Law*, by Armando E. González; *Employee Invention Laws in Various European Countries*, by members of the staff; and *Foreign Investments and Taxation of Foreign Enterprises and Persons in Romania*, by Petru Buzescu. The *Bibliografia* is the fourth installment in a series of bibliographies of works on United States law in foreign languages.

Again in fiscal 1986, the American-British Law Division provided answers to reference questions from numerous incarcerated and institutionalized requesters.

The *Index to Latin American Legislation* continued to grow and to inspire interest in its progress from entities like the American Bar Association and the Agency for International Development. Both groups have been investigating the possibility of sharing this unique resource with lawyers and judges worldwide. Statistics reveal that the *Index* had a net increase of 19.4 percent in terms of items entered in 1986 over the previous year's production figures.

Two special projects that had been sponsored by the Law Library in fiscal 1985 won acclaim in 1986. The publication *Slavery in the Courtroom*, by Paul Finkelman, was given the Joseph L. Andrews Bibliography Award by the American Association of Law Libraries. The Law Library film *Legacy of Law* won a Council on International Nontheatrical Events (CINE) Golden Eagle Award. This honor enabled the film to be entered in a number of international film festivals.

An exhibit entitled "Legal Classics" was installed in time for the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Washington in July. The exhibit drew upon sources from each of the five Law Library divisions and included such legal milestones as the French Civil Code, *Las Siete Partidas*, Joseph Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, and the Code of the Ch'ing Dynasty. The poster for the exhibit was reproduced from the frontispiece of a 1701 Amsterdam edition of Hugo Grotius's *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*. The book itself was also on display.

ACQUISITIONS

The nearly 20 percent reduction in funds for law books (from $666,000 in fiscal 1985 to $538,000 in fiscal 1986) and the large proportion of the total obligated to continuations (83.3 percent) necessitated extreme selectivity in acquisitions. A special gift fund established in 1982 by the American Bar Association in honor of the Law Library's 150th anniversary made possible the acquisition of a rare first French edition of William Blackstone's *Commentaire sur le Code Criminel Traduite de l'Anglais* (Paris, Knapen., 1776, 2 volumes) and a 1794 *Introductory Lecture to a Course of Law Lectures* by James Kent.

Another unique acquisition is actually two books bound in one, Thomas de la Thaumassière Gaspard's *Décisons sur les coutumes de Berry: Livres V et VI* (Bourges, Mathiew Levez, 1675), which is bound with *Anciens Arrêts du Parlement, concernant le Berry . . . communiqués par Vyon D'Herouval* (Bourges, M. Levez, 1675). The Law Library also discovered a very unusual item in its collection, the first imprint on the attempted assassination of a president (Andrew Jackson). It is entitled *Shooting at the President: The Remarkable Trial of Richard Lawrence for an Attempt to Assassinate the President of the United States* (1835).

Other materials added to the Law collections this fiscal year included a considerable number of microforms. Among the major additions were: *Old Bailey Proceedings* (Great Britain), 1714–1834; fifty-six reels of microfilm covering fifty-six volumes of materials from the Great Court of Judicature—Old Supreme Court (Japan) 1885–1921; Vietnamese communist legal materials housed at the Harvard Law School Library; and *Complete Oral Arguments of the Supreme Court* (United States), 1969–1982. In all, the Law Library shelflisted 801 microfilm reels (the equivalent of 4,005 volumes) and 18,690 microfiche cards (equivalent to 3,115 volumes). The staff prepared 4,010 pieces for microfilming preservation from the Law collection.

In keeping with an ever-present Law Library need to retain complete holdings, the Seoul National University was extremely helpful in sending copies of individual issues of Korean legal periodicals that were not in the collection. During the year, the Law Library received 116 previously missing issues.

Khanh P. Nguyen, Vietnamese legal specialist, visited the École Française D'Extrême Orient, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and some Vietnamese book dealers while on a trip to Paris in July. She was able to arrange for the acquisition of new Vietnamese legal materials for the Law Library. Similarly, Edith Palmer was able to locate missing Austrian materials in Vienna.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Processing Section was renamed the Collection Services Office in August. The new title more accurately reflects the scope and custodial responsibilities of the office, which had carried the "section" designation with it from the Law Library's days in the Jefferson Building. In moving to the new quarters in the Madison Building in 1981, the Processing Section took on added duties that had been performed by staff within the divisions beforehand. In the new environment it was far more efficient to consolidate these functions in the Processing Section, and now the identification "office" finally indicates the expanded role.

In mid-January, after several mediation sessions, a collective bargaining agreement for the Law Library was signed with AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910. The contracts became effective on June 30, 1986.

Since the hiring freeze instituted in July 1985 continued, only two new Law Library employees have been hired. On September 30, 1986, a total of fifteen and a half positions were vacant.

In May, after thirty years of federal government service, Polish legal specialist Tadeusz Sadowski retired. Stephen S. Katich, who had joined the Law Library in 1981 as the Yugoslavian legal specialist, died while attending a meeting in his native Yugoslavia on June 21, 1986.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Members of the Law Library staff participated in a number of professional meetings during the year. Some went great distances, like Ivan Sipkov, who attended the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) meeting in Japan. Other staff members remained in Washington and took an active part in the AALL annual meeting held here in the summer. Among the speakers on the convention program was Charles Mwalimu, African legal specialist, who spoke on African law and legal systems. Roberta Shaffer, special assistant to the Law Librarian, cochaired the preconvention institute, "Our National Resources," along with Prof. Anita K. Head of the George Washington University Law Library. The chief of the Near Eastern and African Law Division, Zuhair Jwaideh, attended the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America and the jointly held meetings of the Middle East Librarians Association and African Studies Association.

Attending professional association meetings is but one of the ways in which the Law Library staff made a substantial contribution to various professional organizations. Rubens Medina served on the Board of Editors of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, a publication of the AALL. Ivan Sipkov, European Law Division chief, was reelected to the Board of Officers of the IALL. Marlene McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, was chairwoman of the AALL Copyright Committee. Roberta Shaffer served as the chairwoman of the Committee on International Placements, also of AALL.

Law Library staff members proved to be prolific contributors to publications outside of the Library. Ivan Sipkov and George Glos, assistant chief of the European Law Division, each contributed chapters for the *Modern Legal Systems Cyclopedia*. Marlene McGuirl and Robert Gee, Law Library reference librarian, coauthored an article on the comparative legal treatment of AIDS in Britain, Australia, and the United States which appeared in a symposium issue of the *Hofstra Law Review*. Petru Buzescu, Romanian legal specialist, published an article entitled "Foreign Bank Operations in Switzerland" in the *International Lawyer*, for which he received recognition from members of the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

At the request of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, staff members prepared an article on the Law Library for the September issue of *Syllabus*. This particular issue was devoted to law libraries and distributed widely to faculties at American Bar Association-accredited law schools.

COLLECTION ACCESS AND ORGANIZATION

Processing Services' subject catalogers began applying the Class K schedules (KKG–KKY) for the individual jurisdictions of Europe, effective April 21, 1986. The jurisdiction *Turkey*, originally located in the alphabetical listing of the Near East, was ultimately classed in Europe, and *Gibraltar*, first included in Europe, was classed with the offshore islands of Africa. This change was decided upon because Gibraltar requires the application of a common law table, whereas the only table used for Europe is civil law.

After seeking the opinions of Roman law scholars around the world, the Library administration agreed that Roman law would be included in the European schedules. There had been a charged intellectual debate concerning its placement there or as a separate schedule. As a result of this decision, the schedules for all of Europe, except the Soviet Union, were ready for application in May.

As a consequence of the introduction of the Class K schedules for Europe, there was a significant reduction in the number of foreign legal titles classed "LAW." Evidence of the effect of the new schedules is found in the 26 percent decline in the number of "LAW" volumes shelflisted in fiscal 1986—a total of 5,104 as compared to 6,881 in fiscal 1985. Another result of the application of these schedules was the relocation of major segments of the foreign law holdings.

By early spring, the MARC Editorial Division had completed input of the Carrollton Press "LAW" records into LC PREMARC files. Over 244,800 legal titles not previously found in other Library-based bibliographic files were thereby made available for searching in both MUMS (PREMARC) and SCORPIO (LCCC) files. Completion of this project supplemented the more than 68,000 records already in MARC format.

During the fiscal year, 1,734,310 items were received in the Law Library and 2,223,431 looseleaf inserts and 28,900 pocket parts were filed. United States Courts of Appeals records and briefs accumulated during the year at a steady rate, totaling 599 boxes or 36,299 items that required sorting and shelving. The receipts of serial pieces and official gazettes totaled 178,628, a 6 percent increase from the fiscal 1985 totals. The Law Library staff filled 1,114,524 requests for materials from Law Library Reading Room patrons, for use in the Law Library study areas, in the five law divisions, and for intralibrary loan. Another 8,660 items were provided to the Loan Division and 524 to the Photoduplication Service.

Despite the voluminous flow of materials passing from shelves to users, the "Not-on-shelf" rate for Law Library materials was 15 percent. The 13,030 "NOS" items represented a 10 percent decrease compared to last year's 14,468.

Although the law stack areas house an overwhelming proportion of the law collection, efficient use of materials in the Law Library Reading Room must be taken into consideration as well. Accommodation of the growing number of volumes retained there is a constant concern, and application of K schedules affects certain materials housed in the reading room's open stacks just as it affects the collections in the Law Library's closed stack areas.

An additional reading room problem entails replacement of heavily used resources that often cannot withstand the great stress put upon them by daily use. This year, through cooperation with the Exchange and Gift Division of Processing Services, a majority of the legal encyclopedia volumes and many *American Law Reports* were replaced. The Senate Library donated two sets of the *U.S. Reports* and the *U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, which were also needed.

By September, after a busy year of rearranging the reading room collection, replacement of older paper issues with microforms, and reconsideration of periodical holdings in the reading room, the Law Library issued a new version of its *Locator*. Its purpose is to facilitate reading room use, but it also stands as a testimony to the hard work performed by the staff in maximizing space and minimizing user frustration.

Conclusion

In fiscal 1986, a new Library of Congress Regulation was issued on the Law Library. A review of the new regulation in its historical context shows that the basic mission of the Law Library has not changed significantly since its creation in 1832. However, the work of the Law Library and the tools that are required in meeting its basic responsibilities have expanded dramatically just since the last regulation revisions in 1967.

7

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office registered 560,212 claims in fiscal 1986, an increase of 21,047 (3.9 percent) over the 539,165 registered in fiscal 1985. The 1986 total constituted the largest number of claims ever received in a single year, continuing the pattern of increasing workload that the Copyright Office has experienced every year since fiscal 1982. The office's success in managing this workload was all the more remarkable since the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction of $726,000 in the office's operating budget led to a 6 percent decrease in staff, from 532 to 500 people.

The most significant factor contributing to the increased numbers of claims registered was the Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS), from which the office reaped a number of benefits: dramatic gains in productivity in the receipt, recordation, and fiscal examination processes; faster processing of claims due to elimination of an entire workstation in the registration process; creation of an on-line record of all claims received; and constant availability of online information to assist managers in planning for workload fluctuations and increases.

Visitors

A ten-person delegation from the People's Republic of China spent three weeks during the month of May in the Copyright Office. They toured the office, heard lectures by experts within the office and from outside, and met with publishers and other copyright industry officials in New York. Li Qi, Assistant Director of the National Copyright Administration, headed the delegation. In preparation for the visit, Mr. Shen Rengan, Deputy Head of the Copyright Study Group of the Publishers Association of the People's Republic, visited the Copyright Office in December.

Elaine Y. Abrao, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Culture in São Paulo, Brazil, visited the Copyright Office for several weeks in July to conduct research as a Fulbright Program grantee.

Members of the American Association of Law Libraries' Copyright Committee visited the office July 7 for briefings about the office's plans and activities by the Register and several division chiefs.

Appointments

Michael Pew was named associate register for management on August 4. A native of London, he joined the Copyright staff in 1974 and was appointed associate register of copyrights in 1980 and associate register for automation in 1983.

Peter Young was appointed chief of the Cataloging Division in October. He came to the Library of Congress in 1980 as a customer services officer in the Cataloging Distribution Service and was assistant chief of the MARC Editorial Division before coming to the Copyright Office.

Orlando Campos was appointed chief of the Receiving and Processing Division in July. He came to the Copyright Office in 1966 to head the Fiscal Control Section, where he worked until he was appointed assistant chief of the division in 1974.

Retirement

Waldo Moore retired as associate register of copyrights for special programs in June. Mr. Moore had served the Copyright Office and Library with distinction since joining the staff in 1951. Before his appointment as associate register in 1977, Mr. Moore had served as assistant chief of the Examining Division and then as chief of the Reference Division.

Examining Division Lecture Series

The Examining Division continued its "View from the Other Side" lecture series designed to broaden the horizons of Copyright Office staff. Speakers included Harvey Winter of the State Department, who spoke about the interaction between that department and the Copyright Office; Carol Risher of the Association of American Publishers, who spoke about book piracy; Paul Brier, a composer, who writes music for publishers and network television; Robert Osterberg, a New York attorney, who presented a lecture with recordings of music plagiarism claims that have been filed in the courts; Richard Reimer, Senior Attorney in the legal department of ASCAP, who spoke on the history and mission of ASCAP as well as on copyright infringement; and Charles Butts, Director, Corporate Contract and Copyright Administration, at Houghton Mifflin Co., who spoke about the importance of copyright to publishers.

Labor/Management Working Group

The Labor/Management Working Group (LMWG), consisting of the associate register for management, the chief and assistant chief of the Information and Reference Division, and representatives from both AFSCME locals, focused on planning and implementing suggestions from the satellite groups on ways of improving communication between those groups and the LMWG.

Several actions were decided upon: each satellite group elected one person to serve as a liaison to the LMWG; these representatives meet at least once monthly to report the activities of their respective groups, exchange information, and seek clarification, assistance, and guidance on a wide variety of issues. The liaisons also serve as conduits in getting the opinions of their constituency back to the LMWG on many issues of officewide interest or concern.

The LMWG surveyed the staff to get employee opinion on projects and priorities the LMWG could pursue during the remainder of the year. The survey contained questions on both individual and officewide considerations.

As a result of the survey responses received from nearly two hundred staff members, the LMWG received approval from the Register and Operations Group to act on several suggestions. Specifically, supervisors began attending the operations meetings on a rotational basis, reaffirmed the policy that minutes from the Operations Group meetings should be circulated to all supervisors, began publishing summaries of those minutes in *Copyright Notices*, and began planning a "State of the Office" meeting at which the Register will address the entire staff. One of the most successful innovations was the establishment of a series of "brown bag lunches" for the Register and staff.

Members of the LMWG were invited to share the Copyright Office success story with members of the American Public Works Administration in Canada, at a National Conference on Excellence in Public Management at the University of Maryland, at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and at seminars sponsored by the American Productivity Center. In addition, several representatives of federal agencies visited the Copyright Office to learn how the office's consultative management program is designed. The visitors included representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

King Research Report

King Research, Inc., has concluded its cost-benefit study of copyright formalities. Commissioned in October 1981, one goal of the study, which focused particularly on the motion picture and textile industries, was to compare copyright transactions occurring under the U.S. copyright system with those occurring in nations whose copyright systems have fewer or no formalities. The study also contributed to the ongoing examination of ways in which U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention—an important international copyright convention to which this country is not a party – might require elimination or modification of some of the copyright formalities, such as the use of copyright notice, deposit, and registration.

King studied the practices and laws operating in Great Britain, France, and Sweden in the motion picture and fabric design industries.

King interviewed key copyright experts and personnel within the two industries and also compiled a questionnaire to survey U.S. copyright attorneys and industry executives. The final report emphasizes several points: (1) Even if copyright protection is not dependent on formalities, European intellectual property markets are in no way "formality-free." (2) Mandatory deposits build libraries. (3) Notice may be used to comply with the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and ensure copyright protection in the United States and other non-Berne countries. (4) Registration systems exist in Britain, Sweden, and France for some aspects of the motion picture business and for fabric design. (5) Survey respondents in the United States favor the U.S. copyright system over foreign systems in every aspect of conducting business and litigation.

South Korean Copyright Law

The Copyright Office was represented on a negotiating team that worked out the details of a new Korean copyright law that will offer protection to U.S. intellectual property in that country. The Korean agreement, announced by the White House on July 21, includes a modern law that offers protection to traditional media and software with limited compulsory licenses and adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention. Also represented on the negotiating team were the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Departments of Commerce and State.

WORKLOAD AND PRODUCTION

Receiving and Processing Division

The Receiving and Processing Division emerged as a new organizational entity during fiscal 1986, although its functions were not new to the Copyright Office. The new division has three sections: the Mail and Correspondence Control Section, with an Incoming Mail Unit, Outgoing and Registered Mail Unit, and Correspondence Control Unit; the Fiscal Control Section, consisting of the Data Preparation and Recording Unit and the Accounting Unit; and Materials Control Section, containing Materials Expediting Units I and II and the Registration Processing and Certificate Production Unit.

The Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS) significantly affected the daily work of the division, as updating functions in the Registration Processing and Correspondence Control units expanded. Some of the pressing problems still being addressed concern routing of materials, registration numbering, and how to deal with certain types of cases in the incomplete claims/missing elements area.

The Division Satellite Group developed and is carrying out an interdivisional on-the-job orientation program for the staff.

Examining Division

Fiscal 1986 was a particularly trying and difficult one for the Examining Division: rising receipts coupled with budget cuts that resulted in loss of staff presented the division with unprecedented challenges. The staff responded to this situation by forwarding ideas and suggestions for processing claims more efficiently, in addition to performing extra work and absorbing the duties of vacant positions. As the workload balance shifted, many staff members agreed to be detailed to other sections in the division. Working with the staff, the supervisors and managers continued to seek appropriate ways to reduce correspondence while maintaining an accurate public record. Moreover, the staff worked to sharpen their awareness of the overall needs of the Copyright Office, to actively foster interdivisional cooperation, and to volunteer help where possible. As a result of these efforts on the part of a dedicated staff, no serious backlogs remained at the end of the fiscal year.

In the Literary Sections, the Database Task Group continued its work of drafting practices and compiling statistics. The group produced an information leaflet that was later issued as Circular 65, *Copyright Registration for Automated Databases*, and prepared a detailed paper dealing with group registration for automated databases.

Fiscal 1986 was the first full year of operation for the Mask Work Unit, which has registered claims under the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act since January 7, 1985. In October 1985, the first set of "examining decisions" was approved and made available to the public upon request; guide letters were adopted to handle recurring problems. The unit completed registration for 996 claims during the year. Receipts, however, totaled only 618 claims. Of the claims received this year, only ten were refused registration. Six of these had missed filing deadlines and four were de minimis (one was also not fixed in semiconductor material). In its first year of operation, the unit had a 50 percent correspondence rate; in fiscal year 1986, the rate dropped to 16 percent.

Information and Reference Division

With additional experience, staff in the division continued to find beneficial uses of the COINS system that were not originally envisioned. For example, during the second half of the year, a COINS terminal was installed in the Records Maintenance Unit to provide the public with access to limited information about in-process registration and recordation claims. In the Reference and Bibliography Section and Certifications and Documents Section, staff began using COINS to track the progress of work through the sections, making it possible to abandon labor-intensive manual tracking systems and to provide status information more quickly to the public.

Extensive attention was given to inventorying the copyright deposit collection and implementing deposit retention policies. The division prepared a comprehensive class-by-class inventory of all deposits at the Landover and Federal Records Center warehouses and documented, when possible, the disposition of materials no longer in the Copyright Office's possession. Many published sound recordings were made available to the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, numerous paperbacks were sent to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, and the division worked closely with the Collections Development Office to begin coordinating review of published performing arts materials. The division also coordinated the review and disposition of Copyright Office publications stored at Landover, in response to a request from the Deputy Librarian.

Much effort was devoted to clearing out a backlog of unfiled copyright applications in the Records Maintenance Unit. With the help of a temporary summer employee, the unit filed all pending applications and began planning for the reorganization of the applications stored in the records room. A staff committee formed to determine the best means of preserving the applications made several field trips to study paperwork management systems.

On December 23, the Records Management Division officially became the Records Management Section in the Information and Reference Division. The section is responsible for the preservation activities of the Copyright Office, and its two units, the Deposit Copies Storage Unit and Records Maintenance Unit, are responsible respectively for maintaining and retrieving copyright deposits and for maintaining and servicing copyright applications.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget reductions caused all parts of the division to examine policies and practices to determine changes that could result in financial savings. As a result, the Reference and Bibliography Section and Certifications and Documents Section ceased providing free in-process searches for requests that had been in the Copyright Office fewer than eight weeks, and the latter section discontinued its practice of automatically providing expedited search reports for inquiries received by telephone.

The mailing list maintained by the Publications Section was suspended, since the office could no longer afford extensive mailings of announcements and circulars. The office also adopted a policy of limiting the number of application forms and other publications sent to individual requestors. Large-volume remitters were encouraged to photocopy application forms in accordance with criteria developed by the office.

Cataloging Division

Fiscal 1986 was an exceptionally productive year for the Copyright Cataloging Division. Despite significant staff shortages and continued high levels of receipts, the staff performed with proficiency, diligence, and competence. Major activities and accomplishments of the division include suspension of standards used in cataloger performance evaluations, improvements in the currency of document recordation, and establishment of new relationships with other divisions.

Although the division sustained a 3 percent cutback in personnel during fiscal 1986, production was up 5 percent and, by the close of the year, the backlog had been reduced by 13 percent as compared with fiscal 1985.

The Cataloging Division participated in several projects and programs involving other Copyright Office divisions in fiscal 1986. Working under the auspices of a standing interdivisional task force involving staff from the Information and Reference Division and Cataloging Division, representatives made progress in reviewing the utility and importance of the various data elements comprising the COPICS record. By the end of the year, plans were developed for a program involving the exchange of staff between the two divisions which will enhance the officewide perspective of the participants. On another front, staff from the Examining Division worked closely with Cataloging Division staff and supervisors in developing new procedures for handling registrations referred from cataloging to examiners for resolution of various problems. The implementation of new procedures for handling referrals will provide improved communications and better coordination between the two divisions.

Several automation projects and reviews during the year helped to clarify future plans for cataloging automated support systems. Automated Systems Office work on defining the design for replacement serials subsystem requirements will be incorporated into planning for a future automated copyright cataloging support system. Planning progressed this year on a pilot project involving the creation of catalog records for certain motion picture materials by Examining Division technicians. In addition, a Cataloging Division satellite group committee completed work on defining requirements for an automated log-in system to control and track work received and dispatched by the division.

Fiscal 1986 was an active and productive year for the Cataloging Division's satellite group. In addition to the communication and management advisory functions performed by the group, two special planning sessions were held to apply group problem-solving techniques to issues facing the division with the advent of budgetary restrictions. Discussions and projects that resulted from these planning sessions focused on various performance systems that incorporate both quantitative and qualitative measurement methods. In addition, the satellite group planned a series of divisionwide presentations by Library staff members on work site environment and the congressional budgetary process.

Deposits and Acquisitions Division

The transformation of the Deposits and Acquisitions Section of the Receiving and Processing Division into a separate Deposits and Acquisitions Division became effective October 7, 1985. The division's two units, the Copyright Acquisitions Unit and the Compliance Records Unit, became sections. Its twofold mission, however, remained the same: acquisition of copyrighted materials for the Library's collections by enforcing compliance with the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law, and cataloging and recording of material deposited under section 407 of the copyright law, with subsequent transfer of this material to the Library's collections.

As a result of the reorganization, the division chief gained greater access to those committees of the Library where decisions regarding current and future trends in acquisitions policies, budgets, and priorities are made. Such direct communications have paved the way for a more efficient and effective response to the needs of the Library's custodial and administrative divisions, crucial in a year that witnessed serious and far-reaching cutbacks in the Library's funds and staff due to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

The division continued to seek ways to become even more productive as its staff decreased while the Library's need for using the copyright law as a source of acquisitions increased.

A joint project with the Science and Technology Division resulted in the receipt of material with a value of over $18,000. Numerous microfilm sets were acquired, the most notable being the Schonburg Clipping File, sets from University Publications of America, and History of Nursing. The division processed 563 Motion Picture Agreements during the year, three times the number processed last year, and the highest annual number processed under the new law. The Library received 670 titles in response to recalls under the agreements.

Licensing Division

One of the major challenges faced by the Licensing Division during fiscal 1986 was the cutback in the division budget as a result of the effort to comply with congressional budgetary goals. The staff of the division was called upon to develop more efficient methods for carrying out the mission of the division by eliminating unnecessary work procedures and by reducing operating costs where possible. Various steps were taken to meet the reduced budgetary requirements, including discontinuing the public photocopy file for certain cable forms, reducing the number of cable communities for which cross-reference cards are prepared, reducing the quantities of forms printed (along with tighter controls in distribution of forms to the public), eliminating several forms, and not filling two vacant examiner positions and one records maintenance clerk position. Congress recognized the separateness of the Licensing Division budget from that of the Copyright Office's by stipulating in the appropriations bill that the budget of the Licensing Division was to be derived from offsetting fees collected from the jukebox and cable television royalties.

The overall total number of jukeboxes licensed in calendar 1985 (99,908) represented a decrease from the total for 1984 (104,316). The jukebox certificate was revised as a result of an agreement reached by the music performing rights organizations—ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC—and the Amusement Music Operators Association (AMOA).

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REGULATIONS

Cancellation of Registrations

On October 7, 1985, a final regulation was issued regarding cancellation practices and procedures. Cancellation is an action taken by the Copyright Office to expunge an already completed registration. The regulation gives the copyright claimant thirty days to present arguments against cancellation when the proposed action is based on substantive grounds.

Jukebox

On December 24, 1985, the Copyright Office issued final regulations modifying the jukebox certificate in order to implement an agreement negotiated between the Amusement and Music Operators Association and the performing rights societies. Since 1978 the compulsory license has been a source of contention between jukebox operators and music copyright proprietors. Congressional leaders urged the parties to resolve their differences through private negotiation rather than by seeking a revision of existing copyright legislation. Following this advice, the performing rights societies and AMOA succeeded in reaching an agreement resolving some of their differences. One part of the agreement permitted jukebox operators to transfer certificates of recordation from jukeboxes not in service to those which are publicly performing compositions. The change in the regulation governing the certificate advances this private agreement.

Deposit

On February 24, 1986, the Copyright Office adopted final regulations amending the deposit regulations. The amended regulations liberalize, clarify, or in limited instances expand the requirements. In addition, the Copyright Office announced the policy of applying strictly the requirement that in order to satisfy the deposit provisions of both 17 U.S.C. 407 and 408 the copyright deposit must be "accompanied by" the prescribed application and fee.

On May 23, 1983, the Copyright Office published a notice of inquiry in the *Federal Register* requesting public comment on the deposit of material containing trade secrets. The vast majority of the responses were from members of the computer industry requesting special treatment for computer programs. At the end of the fiscal year, on September 3, 1986, the office published a proposed regulation providing for four alternative deposits in the case of computer programs containing trade secrets; these alternatives are calculated to permit examination of the claim by the Copyright Office without jeopardizing trade secret protection.

Copyright Office Information

On August 22, 1986, amendments to regulation 37 C.F.R. 201.2 concerning information given by the Copyright Office were adopted as final. The amendments provide for public use of computer terminals accessing in-process files and permit public inspection of the correspondence relating to a rejected application even though the file has been reopened and is in process when the request for inspection is received.

On May 30, 1986, the Copyright Office published in the *Federal Register* a listing of its current systems of records, as required by the Privacy Act of 1974. The addition of new systems of records was necessitated by the registration responsibilities imposed on the office by the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984.

Cable Television

On August 25, 1986, the Copyright Office issued interim regulations implementing the district court decision in *Cablevision Company v. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. et al.*, Civ. No. 83–1655 (D.D.C. July 31, 1986). The decision invalidated the definition of "gross receipts" that appeared in the Copyright Office regulations, and held that the office must allow cable systems to exclude from the gross receipts they report to the office those revenues allocated to the delivery of nonbroadcast signals. Since the decision is under appeal, the interim regulation is intended to ensure that records are available for evaluation after the appeal process is concluded. Under the interim regulation, a cable system must also indicate whether it "allocated" in determining its gross receipts and must report the figure for the gross receipts as it would have been if the system had calculated it under the regulation found invalid by the district court.

Policy Announcements

Two policy announcements during the fiscal year concerned fees. On January 6, 1986, the Copyright Office established a $200 fee for the special handling of a request to record a document. The fee for the special handling of the issuance of an import statement was fixed at $50 when accompanied by a request for the special handling of an application Form TX (submitted with its special handling fee of $200) or $100 when the request is submitted alone. On January 6, 1986, the Copyright Office also announced that in cases where additional certificates of registration have been requested but cannot be provided (usually because no such registration exists) the fee will be retained to cover administrative expenses.

In a policy announcement published in the *Federal Register* on January 7, 1986, the Copyright Office waived its sixty-day refund limitation for cable systems that may have been misled by the instructions on Statement of Account Form CS/SA-3. Under the law, cable systems filing on Form CS/SA-3 were required to pay the larger of the minimum fee or the base rate fee. The instructions on the form, however, implied the minimum fee was to be added to the base rate fee.

On January 8, 1986, the Copyright Office published a clarification of its mandatory deposit requirements with respect to foreign works published in the United States with notice of copyright. Under the law, all works published in the United States with notice of copyright are subject to mandatory deposit for the use of the Library of Congress without regard to their origin. After studying the special circumstances relevant to foreign works, the Library of Congress declined to waive the mandatory deposit requirement with respect to them. It was noted that a number of special accommodations have already been made with respect to foreign works, and the procedures for requesting special relief would be further simplified.

On July 15, 1986, the Copyright Office announced the availability of a supplement to the Motion Picture Agreeement in order to address the special needs of independent filmmakers. The Motion Picture Agreement provides that a motion picture deposited under section 407 or 408 of the copyright law may be returned to the depositor in exchange for an obligation to deposit upon request a best-edition copy of archival quality. Although the agreement has worked well with the film community at large, independent filmmakers making ten or fewer motion picture prints and operating on a tight budget experienced difficulty in satisfying the deposit requirements. Under the supplement, an independent filmmaker who has made no more than ten prints of a motion picture may satisfy the deposit requirements by depositing a nonreturnable archival-quality ¾-inch videotape. The Librarian of Congress has the option of requesting a best-edition film print within five years after deposit of the videotape.

Two policy announcements were made during the fiscal year concerning administrative matters. On August 21 the public was given notification of the discontinuation of a separate index to documents received in compliance with section 508 of the copyright law. On August 26 the Copyright Office published notification that it will no longer conduct free searches to ascertain the status of certain fee service requests that are in process, nor will it give free expedited service to telephone requests for searches of Copyright Office records.

On September 15, 1986, the Copyright Office published a notice of inquiry concerning the registrability of colorization (colored versions) of black-and-white motion pictures. The purpose of the inquiry is to elicit public comment which will assist the office in developing practices regarding colorization.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

On October 30, 1986, Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman testified on S. 1739, the Home Audio Recording Act, before the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks. The bill would remunerate copyright owners for the widespread copying of protected audio works by requiring manufacturers and importers of blank audio tape and audio recording equipment to pay a reasonable royalty fee which would be distributed among those copyright owners whose works are being reproduced.

In November the Register gave testimony before the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice in support of H.R. 3108, a proposed amendment to the Copyright Act of 1976, which makes it clear that low-power television signals come within the "local service area of a primary transmitter" as defined in section 111. When the amendment passed both Houses of Congress it also included language that made technical changes in the

Copyright Act eliminating the notice of identity and notice of change requirements in section 111. The bill was signed into law by President Reagan on August 27, 1986, as P.L. 99-937.

Several bills were introduced concerning the scrambling of satellite signals. The Satellite Television Open Market Act of 1986, S. 2702, was introduced by Sen. Albert Gore, Jr., to require cable programmers to establish reasonable standards for third-party distribution of services by independent distributors. Sen. Dale Bumpers also introduced a bill, S. 2666, to require the Federal Communications Commission to study the encryption of television programming and ensure the availability of encrypted programming for private viewing under competitive market conditions. Another bill concerned with fairness in access to encrypted programming, H.R. 5442, was introduced by Rep. Bill Alexander. This bill would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify viewing rights to satellite-transmitted television programming. Individuals would have the right to receive decoded programming upon compliance with marketplace prices, terms, and conditions and could petition the Federal Communications Commission if denied access to programming. Taking another route to solve the scrambling access dilemma, Sen. Wendell Ford and Rep. Mac Sweeney introduced companion bills, S. 2290 and H.R. 3989, to amend the Communications Act to prohibit the encoding of satellite-transmitted television programming until decoding devices are available at reasonable prices. Finally, H.R. 5572, providing for a new compulsory license for satellite carriers, was introduced by Reps. Robert Kastenmeier, Mike Synar, Timothy Wirth, Frederick Boucher, and Carlos Moorhead. The bill would amend the Copyright Act to provide for a temporary compulsory license for the secondary transmission by satellite carriers of superstations for private viewing by earth station owners.

In the wake of *Quincy Cable TV, Inc., v. F.C.C.*, 768 F.2d 1434 (D.C. Cir. 1985), striking down the FCC's "must carry" rules, several bills were introduced to encourage cable carriage of local television broadcast signals. Rep. Barney Frank's bill, H.R. 3843, was almost identical to his earlier version, H.R. 3339, which would abolish the compulsory license in section 111 of the Copyright Act and, subject to some exemptions, grant the copyright owner exclusive rights in secondary transmissions. The bill would also amend the Communications Act of 1934 to withdraw the FCC's authority to establish rules relating to the retransmission of television broadcast signals, and likewise limit the authority of state and local governments to do the same. Sen. Paul Trible and Rep. John Bryant introduced companion bills, S. 1881 and H.R. 3807, to amend the Communications Act to encourage cable systems to carry all local television signals. The bills would also require that a system with thirteen or more channels carry all local stations within the cable system's local service area to be entitled to a compulsory license. However, cable systems would not be required to carry more than one station affiliated with the same national commercial television network.

The manufacturing clause was scheduled to expire on July 1, 1982, but legislation that year extended it to July 1, 1986. This fiscal year, five manufacturing clause bills were introduced. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum and Reps. Barney Frank and Kenneth Gray introduced, respectively, S. 1938, H.R. 3465 and H.R. 4696, and H.R. 3890, which would permanently extend the clause but make no substantive changes in it. Sen. Strom Thurmond's bill, S. 1822, would make the manufacturing clause far more restrictive, prohibiting all foreign manufacture of "printed material" of U.S. works unless certain conditions were met. Mr. Oman testified on the proposed manufacturing clause legislation before the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks on January 2, 1986, and before the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice on June 4, 1986. None of the bills passed, and the manufacturing clause passed from the copyright law on July 1, 1986.

Mr. Oman also testified on March 19, 1986, before the House Subcommittee and on April 9, 1986, before the Senate Subcommittee in opposition to two bills, H. R. 3521 and S. 1980, that would make source licensing mandatory in syndicated television production. Currently all performance rights to syndicated television programs, except music performance rights, are conveyed to broadcasters when they license the programs. Music performance rights are obtained separately by the broadcasters, usually by securing a blanket license from the performing rights societies. Under the proposed legislation, program producers would clear all music performance rights at the time the program was created, eliminating the need for the broadcasters to secure a music performance license to perform the work.

On April 8, 1986, the staff of the Copyright Office, at the request of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, and in cooperation with the subcommittee staff, prepared a draft discussion bill and commentary designed to permit U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention. The document served as a point of focus for witnesses at a hearing held by the Senate subcommittee on April 16, 1986, regarding the matter. On June 28, 1986, President Reagan transmitted the Berne Convention to the Senate with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to accession.

A "work made for hire" bill, S. 2330, introduced by Sen. Thad Cochran, would narrow the scope of the employment relationship and substantially limit those classes of works that can be specially ordered or commissioned. No hearings were held on the bill.

International protection of U.S. works concerned the 99th Congress, as several trade bills were introduced, conditioning trade benefits on protection of U.S. intellectual property rights. As part of a comprehensive strategy proposed by the President's Trade Strike Force, companion bills, S. 2525 and H.R. 4808, were introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond and Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr., which would encourage international research and innovation by protecting intellectual property, notably mask works. These bills would make it easier to bar imports, by eliminating the requirement under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 that injury to a U.S. industry be demonstrated, and would speed determinations by the International Trade Commission. Rep. Ben Erdreich also introduced a trade bill, H.R. 4585, which is almost identical to H.R. 4808. S. 2435, introduced by Sen. Pete Wilson, would eliminate the requirement of proof of injury to an existing domestic industry for relief to be obtainable under section 337. S.2435 would also establish an Office of Enforcement within the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to monitor protection of U.S. intellectual property rights. Similarly, Rep. Robert Kastenmeier introduced H.R. 4747 to speed determinations by the International Trade Commission in section 337 cases. S.1860, introduced by Sen. John Danforth, includes acts which would be presumptively violative of section 337. H.R. 4312, introduced by Rep. Bill Frenzel, would likewise amend section 337 of the Tariff Act to list specific acts which would be deemed to be unfair and injure or impair the establishment of an industry in the United States. Sen. John Chafee introduced S. 2663 to correct the imbalance in technology transfer between the United States and other countries. The bill would make reciprocal access to technology a bilateral and multilateral objective of U.S. trade negotiations and a specific objective of the new round of talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr., introduced H.R. 4070, which would modify the antitrust laws to encourage the licensing and other use of certain intellectual property. Rep. Vic Fazio introduced H.R. 3813, which would permit the U.S. Trade Representative, in the most extreme cases of violations of U.S. trade laws, to deny copyright protection to foreign nationals of an offending country. H.R. 3776, a catch-all trade bill introduced by Rep. Carlos Moorhead, would prohibit the importation of products made overseas in violation of U.S. process patents; amend section 337 to allow U.S. intellectual property owners to obtain cease-and-desist orders against the importation of infringing products without first showing damage to a U.S. industry; strengthen patent owners' ability to effectively license patents and efficiently transfer technology; and give ten years of copyright-like protection for the ornamental design of useful articles. Rep. John Dingell's bill, H.R. 3777, would make the importation of infringing articles a per se violation of section 337 and require an International Trade Commission decision in section 337 cases within six months. Finally, S. 2842, introduced by Sen. John Danforth, would prevent the pirating of prerecorded music by encouraging the use of copy-code scanners on digital audio tape recording machines. The bill, intended to preserve the status quo until Congress can consider a comprehensive response to the home taping issue, would require the installation in new tape recorders of an electronic chip called a copy-code scanner that can prevent the copying of copyrighted recordings encoded with an inaudible signal.

Two bills that would provide "moral rights" and "droit-de-suite" protection to visual artists were introduced this fiscal year. Sen. Edward Kennedy introduced S. 2796 to amend the Copyright Act to prevent the distortion, mutilation, or other alteration of pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works and to provide for resale royalties. H.R. 4366, introduced by Rep. Thomas Downey, would give the copyright owner the exclusive right to display visual works publicly and privately, as well as a royalty on the resale of such works.

Bills seeking alternative federal funding for the arts and humanities and addressing the question of compensation for not-for-profit lending of works were also introduced. S.1264, introduced by Sen. Dan Quayle, would require the Comptroller General to conduct a study to determine alternative sources of federal funding for the arts and humanities. One of the sources to be considered would be a revolving fund through extension of the copyright period and payment to the federal government for the right to use or publicly perform works in the public domain. The Comptroller General would be required to consider the impact that implementation of a supplemental funding mechanism would have on any international copyright treaties, commitments, and obligations to which the United States is a party. The measure was enacted as P.L. 99-194 on December 20, 1985. The Register of Copyrights is named in the legislation as one of the officials with whom the Comptroller General is directed to "frequently consult and seek advice, concerning the scope, direction, and focus of the study." Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., introduced a bill, S. 658, that would establish a commission to consider whether compensation for the lending of works would promote authorship in the United States without adversely affecting the reading public. Rep. Robert Kastenmeier introduced the companion measure, H.R. 5571, in the House of Representatives.

Reporting to Congress

A series of "consultations" between the office and various library associations, publishers, authors, and other interested parties is leading off preliminary work on the library photocopying report due to Congress in January 1988. Assistant Register Anthony P. Harrison chairs the Copyright Office committee responsible for preparing this report; other members are policy planning advisers Chris Meyer and Marybeth Peters and Information and Reference Division chief Winston Tabb. Under section 108(i) of the 1976 Copyright Act, the Register of Copyrights is required to report to Congress at five-year intervals on the extent to which section 108 of the act—which permits certain reproduction of copyrighted works by libraries—is achieving a balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Copyright Office Litigation

In *Cox Cable Tucson, Inc. v. David Ladd*, 795 F. 2d 1479 (9th Cir. 1986), a cable company sought to have section 201.17(h)(9) of the Copyright Office's cable compulsory license regulations held invalid. That regulation, which implements the Copyright Royalty Tribunal's 1982 rate adjustment, provides that cable systems may substitute distant signals at the non-3.75 percent rate pursuant to section 308(c)(2) of the CRT's regulations only if the substitution does not exceed the number of distant signals which was or would have been allotted to the cable system under the Federal Communications Commission's former distant signal carriage quotas. In opposition to this regulation, plaintiff argued that a cable system should be able to carry its market quota of distant independent signals and also be able to substitute signals of the same type (that is, independent, network, or noncommercial educational) at the non-3.75 percent rate for grandfathered signals that the system was carrying or would have been able to carry under the FCC's former rules. Cox argued that such substituted signals are "permitted" signals under the FCC's former rules, and thus their carriage should be subject to the relevant non-3.75 percent royalty rate under the CRT's rate adjustment. The district court upheld the validity of the Copyright Office's regulation. However, on appeal, before reaching the issue of the validity of the regulation, the Ninth Circuit dismissed the action for lack of the plaintiff's standing to bring its legal argument. The court determined that Cox's predecessor cable system in Tucson had failed to secure the proper authorization to carry the five signals at issue in the case under the FCC's regulatory scheme in effect before March 31, 1972, and thus the signals were never grandfathered under the FCC's regulations in effect on June 24, 1981. The court concluded that Cox was not "arguably within the zone of interest to be protected" under the copyright regulation at issue, and it reversed and remanded the case to the district court with direction to dismiss the action.

In *Cablevision Company v. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.*, and consolidated cases, 231 U.S.P.Q. 203 (D.D.C. 1986), the court found invalid the Copyright Office's definition of "gross receipts for the basic service of providing secondary transmissions of primary broadcast transmitters" under section 201.17(b)(1) of its cable compulsory license regulations. The Copyright Office's definition provided that cable system operators could not deduct from the gross receipts for a tier of cable service an amount purporting to represent the charge for nonbroadcast services on the tier where the nonbroadcast services are not priced separately but are offered in combination with retransmitted broadcast signals for a single fee. The court rejected plaintiff Cablevision's argument that "basic service" is the lowest tier of service offered by a cable television system to which all subscribers are required to subscribe before they can subscribe to any additional tiers of service, and that only revenues from that lowest tier should be accounted for as "gross receipts" in determining royalties under the cable compulsory license. On this point, the court agreed with the copyright owner defendants that section 111 requires the reporting of all revenues attributable to both local and distant broadcast signals. However, the court found the Copyright Office's regulation unfair, because the court concluded that since the cable systems have negotiated for a license to transmit the nonbroadcast signals, it amounts to "double payment" if any revenues attributable to nonbroadcast signals are not excluded from calculation of the cable compulsory license royalty. In reaching this conclusion, the court found it beyond its own province to "dictate the specific method of calculating the royalties to be paid." The Copyright Office was ordered to amend the definition of "gross receipts" in section 201.17(b)(1) of its regulations to conform to the court's ruling. The case has been appealed to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Second Circuit in *The Authors League of America, Inc. v. Oman*, 790 F. 2d 220 (2d Cir. 1986), affirmed the district court's decision that the manufacturing clause of the copyright law does not unconstitutionally infringe plaintiff's first amendment rights. The manufacturing clause, the court notes, contains a number of exceptions, including one which allows a certain number of copies to be imported without restriction; further, authors have the option of abandoning copyright and importing as many copies as they wish; therefore the author's right to circulate ideas is not unconstitutionally affected. The court also held that the manufacturing clause does not violate plaintiff's Fifth Amendment rights if distinctions therein are "rationally related to legitimate legislative objectives." Here the court found the legislature's carefully considered goal was to encourage the use and growth of the domestic printing industry. Third, plaintiff argued that in order to exercise power validly, Congress must relate its legislative goal to the purposes of the copyright clause. In the court's opinion, however, the copyright clause was not the only constitutional source of congressional power; the manufacturing clause could just as well be based on Congress's authority to regulate trade with foreign nations.

In *Ladd v. Law & Technology Press*, 762 F.2d 809 (9th Cir. 1985), plaintiff—publisher of a legal periodical subject to the deposit requirements—challenged the constitutionality of the deposit provisions of the copyright law which require the deposit for the use of the Library of all works published in the United States with notice of copyright. After losing in the court of appeals, plaintiff sought to have the Supreme Court hear the case. In March the defendant's petition for certiorari was denied, bringing to a close a case of great importance to the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress.

In *Kiddie Rides U.S.A., Inc. v. Curran*, Civ. No. 85-1368 (D.D.C. June 23, 1986), plaintiff, a manufacturer of children's rides, brought suit against the Register of Copyrights, seeking to have the court reinstate certain registrations that the Copyright Office had canceled. Earlier, in an Illinois lawsuit, plaintiff had brought a copyright infringement action against other defendants. Those defendants made inquiry to the Copyright Office about the effect of omission of notice on published works; thereafter, on the basis of the records retrieved from its files, the office determined that the registrations in question should not have been made. It therefore canceled the group of registrations made by plaintiff for vehicles used for children's amusement park rides. This action against the Register grew out of these cancellations. Subsequently, the office reconsidered the procedure followed in the cancellations and reinstated the registrations for the purpose of giving plaintiff a period of time to explain why the registrations should not be canceled. Since the reinstatement rendered the case moot, the action against the office was dismissed. The court, however, awarded costs and attorney's fees to the plaintiff as the prevailing party, under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. 2412(d).

In February the Register of Copyrights entered *Multi-Planar Diagnostic Imaging, Inc. v. Columbia Scientific Incorporated and Ralph Oman*, Civ. No. 85-3598 (D.D.C.) as defendant-intervenor under section 411(a). The office had refused to register plaintiff's format for diagnosing computed tomography, known as "cat scans," on the theory that the diagnostic tool lacked copyrightable authorship and was nothing more than a system for interpreting the images. Plaintiff requested and was granted a transfer of venue to a district court in California, and the office has filed an answer to the transferred case.

Another case in which the Copyright Office had intervened under section 411(a), *Brandir International Inc. v. Columbia Cascade Timber Co.*, Civ. No. 84-144 (S.D.N.Y.), involves a ribbon-shaped bicycle rack in which the Copyright Office refused to register a claim to copyright on the ground that it contained no separable copyrightable features independent from the shape of the utilitarian rack itself. The court agreed with the office and granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment.

John Muller & Co., Inc. v. David A. Schoenstadt, M.D., Civ. No. 85-2463WM (8th Cir. Sept. 3, 1986), was appealed to the Eighth Circuit after the district court granted the Copyright Office's motion for summary judgment on the copyright claim. The Copyright Office had refused to register the New York Arrows Soccer Team logo on the ground that it lacked sufficient authorship to support a claim to copyright. On September 3, 1986, the court of appeals affirmed the district court's grant of summary judgment on the ground that the Register of Copyrights acted within his discretion in refusing to register the logo.

Subject Matter of Copyright

At issue in *West Publishing Co. v. Mead Data Central, Inc.*, 799 F. 2d 1219 (8th Cir. 1986), is the right of Mead Data Central (MDC) to include the page numbers from West's National Reporter Series in MDC's LEXIS database. While West granted that first page citations were fair use, it objected to MDC's star pagination, maintaining that its copyrighted arrangement in each volume would be infringed if each page number and page break were captured in LEXIS's database. The trial court concluded that plaintiff's arrangements are probably copyrighted and that LEXIS's star pagination would probably infringe its copyright. Affirming, the court of appeals held that West's arrangement is a copyrightable aspect of its compilation of cases, that its pagination expressed its arrangement, and that MDC's intended use infringed that arrangement. The affirmance by the appellate court was supported with some analysis of case law, but the court, noting that it might see the case again, acknowledged that the standard review at this time was merely whether the trial court abused its discretion in granting the preliminary injunction.

In *Toro Company v. R&R Products Co.*, 787 F.2d 1208 (8th Cir. 1986), plaintiff below appealed the trial court's judgment that its parts numbering system is uncopyrightable. Toro, in connection with its manufacture of lawn care machinery, manufactured and sold replacement parts. Defendant, who also sold replacement parts, primarily advertised through its catalog, which listed plaintiff's parts and its own, by number, using plaintiff's number preceded by an *R*. The appellate court disagreed with the trial court's reasons but affirmed the result. The court of appeals questioned whether the plaintiff's work was uncopyrightable because it was a system, as the lower court had held. The court of appeals decided, however, that Toro's compilation of part numbers was uncopyrightable because it lacked sufficient originality. Plaintiff's witnesses testified that numbers were assigned arbitrarily or randomly. The assignment of numbers "without rhyme or reason" amounted to no more than an accidental marriage of a part and a number. The court added that by contrast a part numbering system using some sort of meaningful pattern would be an original work.

Whelan Associates, Inc. v. Jaslow Dental Laboratories, Inc., 230 U.S.P.Q. 481 (3d Cir. 1986), upholds the district court's finding that defendant's computer program infringes plaintiff's program by copying its structure and organization. Plaintiff produced a computer program for defendant's IBM Series I computer after conducting extensive research on businesses in the area. Seeing a potential market for a similar program for personal computers, defendant developed and began to license such a program. The defendant argued that it had not copied the source or object code of plaintiff's program but had merely taken plaintiff's idea for developing software for dental laboratories. The court disagreed. In response to appellant's arguments that neither the source codes nor the object codes of the original and allegedly infringing copies were substantially similar, the court held that copying of the literal elements of a computer program is not required to find infringement, but that copyright also protects the program's structure, sequence, and/or organization. The court found that the idea/expression dichotomy does not bar a finding of substantial similarity in the program's overall structure.

In *NEC Corp. v. Intel Corp.*, Civ. No. C84-20799 (WAI) (N.D.Cal. Sept. 22, 1986), the court refused to hold that Intel's copyright in microcode was invalid. Intel counterclaimed for copyright infringement. The district court based its ruling that microcode is copyrightable on its conclusion that microprograms are a set of statements used directly or indirectly to bring about a certain result and thus fall within the statutory definition of a computer program. As such, the court held microprograms protectible as literary works. The court noted that placement in the control section of the computer did not cause the microcode to become a functioning part of the computer.

In *M. Kramer Manufacturing Co., Inc. v. Andrews*, 783 F.2d 421 (4th Cir. 1986), plaintiff sued a former distributor for copying its computer program and audiovisual display of its videogame. The audiovisual elements of this version of Kramer's game, entitled Hi Lo Double Up Joker Poker, consisted of a split screen and a flashing card display. The court of appeals found that plaintiff's additions and modifications and their arrangement were not merely "trivial" but were "strikingly different and plainly discernible to the most casual observer." The circuit court also held that the district court erred in not permitting the plaintiff to introduce the computer program to prove copying of the audiovisual elements. Although the computer program and the videogame were separately copyrightable, the computer program was a copy of the audiovisual game because the computer program represents the fixation of the videogame. The court ruled that copyright in the audiovisual display protects not only the audiovisual game but also the underlying computer program to the extent the program embodies the game's expression.

In *Hogan v. Macmillan, Inc.*, 789 F2d 157 (2d Cir. 1986), the question whether photographs can infringe choreography was presented to the Second Circuit. The district court had decided that publication of Macmillan's book about George Balanchine's ballet *The Nutcracker* could not be preliminarily enjoined as infringing. In concluding that the sixty-three photographs from the New York City Ballet production "did not take or use the underlying choreography," the district court said that the "flow of the steps" could not be reproduced in the photographs; therefore the photographs could not infringe the choreographic work. The court of appeals found the district court applied too narrow a standard to the alleged infringement, declaring that it is not necessary to be able to recreate a work to find an infringement. The court held that the appropriate test was substantial similarity. Macmillan argued that the essence of choreography is movement and that since the photographs did not capture the movement, the photographs could not be substantially similar to Balanchine's *Nutcracker*. Additionally, Macmillan pointed out that the Balanchine work was itself a derivative work, based substantially on a previous version now in the public domain, and urged that since plaintiff's registration certificate showed no limitation of the claim, the registration should be declared invalid. The court of appeals remanded the case to the district court, acknowledging that these issues should be investigated.

In *Donald Frederick Evans & Associates, Inc. v. Continental Homes, Inc.*, 785 F.2d 897 (11th Cir. 1986), plaintiff's architectural firm appealed the trial court's decision that, although defendant copied plaintiff's advertisements, its copyright infringement claim failed because the five works had been published without notice. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed. Four of the five works had been published in a newspaper without their own notice of copyright. The court pointed out that the copyright law requires advertisements to carry separate notices of copyright, since they are not covered by the general notice on the newspaper as a whole if submitted on behalf of someone other than the owner of the collective work. Twenty-five hundred copies of the fifth work had been published in advertising folders without notice. Appellants asserted that this amounted to a "relatively small number" of the 100,000 copies distributed. Citing the Second Supplementary Report of the Register of Copyrights, 1975, the court said "a relatively small number," under 17 U.S.C. 405(a)(1) must be small in an absolute sense as well as in relation to the size of the edition. The court found that under that test, omission of the notice from 2,500 copies was not an omission from "a relatively small number."

In *Rachel v. Banana Republic, Inc.*, 228 U.S.P.Q. 416 (N.D. Cal. 1985), plaintiff's alleged copyright infringement of its sculpted animal heads failed because copyright in the designs was forfeited by publication without notice of copyright. Plaintiff admitted that approximately 39 percent of the animal heads had been distributed without notice. With no difficulty, the court held this percentage to be more than a "relatively small number," and therefore the omission was not excused under 17 U.S.C. 405(a)(1).

Hasbro Bradley Inc. v. Sparkle Toys, Inc., 780 F.2d 189 (2d Cir. 1985) addressed the question whether an omission of copyright notice on published copies may be cured within five years if the omission is intentional. Plaintiff, an American company, became the American owner of copyright in certain Transformer toys created by a Japanese firm. Toys sold in Japan before the assignment to plaintiff were intentionally published without notice. Plaintiff registered its claim to copyright within five years of the first publication in Japan. All copies published by plaintiff in the United States bore notice of copyright. Defendant copied the design from Japanese toys which had no notice. Plaintiff brought suit for copyright infringement and obtained a preliminary injunction. The court of appeals disagreed with a lower court decision in *Beacon Looms, Inc. v. S. Lichtenberg & Co.*, 552 F. Supp. 1305 (S.D.N.Y. 1982) and concluded that intentional omission of the copyright notice is not outside the purview of the statutory provisions for cure. In this case, the court said, "no violence is done to the statutory language by saying that the omission, though deliberate on the part of the assignor or licensor, was discovered by the person later attempting to cure it."

In *Dennis W. Koontz v. Richard Jaffarian*, 787 F.2d 906 (4th Cir. 1986), plaintiff developed and marketed both a manual containing a compilation of data to facilitate bidding on electrical contracts and a computerized version of this estimating system for electrical contracts. Only the manual bore a copyright notice. Defendants marketed a competing electrical estimating software system and were sued by plaintiff for copyright infringement. The lower court found plaintiff's copyright valid and infringed. Although the computer program bore no copyright notice, the notice on the manual was sufficient to cover both the manual and the program. Noting scarce judicial authority for the "unit of publication" doctrine the court of appeals nevertheless affirmed, holding that a copyright notice affixed to one element of a publication containing various elements gives copyright protection to all elements of the publication.

In *Hubbard Broadcasting Inc. v. Southern Systems, Inc.*, 777 F.2d 393 (8th Cir. 1985), plaintiff sued Southern Satellite (Southern) and Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (Turner) in connection with Southern's microwave retransmission of WTBS. At issue is Turner's provision of two signals containing the same programming content, one a local broadcast signal with local advertising and the other a microwave signal that has national advertising that is transmitted only to Southern for satellite transmission. Hubbard, a competitor of WTBS for national advertising, alleges that Southern's carriage of WTBS's microwave signal under these circumstances places Southern outside the passive carrier exemption of section 111(a) (3) of the Copyright Act, exposing it to copyright liability. The cable provisions of the copyright law exempt from liability communications carriers that retransmit secondarily the primary transmission of a licensed television broadcast station if the carrier has no direct or indirect control over the content or selection of the primary transmission or over the particular recipients of the secondary transmission. The court acknowledged plaintiff's complaint that Southern's microwave link enabled Turner to substitute commercials but held that Southern retransmitted whatever it received and thus had no control over content. The court of appeals affirmed the district court's decision. Hubbard has filed a petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

During the first week of October 1985, policy planning adviser Marybeth Peters served as a member of a U.S. fact-finding group from the Interagency Working Group on Intellectual Property. The group visited Ottawa to communicate its concerns about the absence of copyright protection for U.S. programming retransmitted via cable systems—both broadcast and satellite—throughout Canada.

Assistant register of copyrights Anthony P. Harrison was one of three guest speakers at a copyright symposium held October 7–11, in Cairo. The symposium was sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Egyptian government.

In November Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman served as head of the United States delegation to the WIPO meeting of governmental experts in Geneva, Switzerland, to consider a proposed new treaty to protect the layout design of integrated circuits (mask works fixed in semiconductor chip products). General counsel Dorothy Schrader was a member of the delegation.

Policy planning adviser Marybeth Peters attended a UNESCO/WIPO Meeting of Governmental Experts on Model Provisions for National Laws on Publishing Contracts for Literary Works, December 2–6, in Paris.

Policy planning adviser Chris Meyer visited Korea in December as part of a U.S. Trade Representative delegation to discuss with the Koreans protection for U.S. intellectual property and improved patent protection.

Attorney-adviser Patrice Lyons was one of the representatives of the United States at a WIPO meeting of the Committee of Governmental Experts on Model Provisions of National Laws on Employed Authors in Geneva, January 27–31, 1986.

Former Acting Register of Copyrights Donald Curran and policy planning adviser Lewis Flacks served as ex officio members of the Ad Hoc Working Group on U.S. Adherence to the Berne Convention, which issued its draft report on January 29, 1986. The report identified legal issues regarding the extent to which U.S. copyright and other laws are compatible with the Berne Convention.

Mr. Oman accompanied Michael A. Kirk, Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, and Linda Draker, international economist for the International Trade Administration, to Jakarta, Indonesia, where they met with local experts and conducted a seminar on the importance of intellectual property protection, particularly in the Third World.

In late June Mr. Oman served as head, and general counsel Dorothy Schrader as alternate head, of the U.S. delegation at the second meeting convened by WIPO in Geneva to continue work on the draft international treaty to afford protection for integrated circuits.

Mr. Oman spoke at the International Copyright Seminar on Antipiracy sponsored by the Motion Picture Association of America, WIPO, the Andres Bello University, and the Venezuelan government in Caracas in July.

In early September 1986, Mr. Oman served as a member of the U.S. delegation at a meeting of WIPO's governing bodies in Geneva. He spoke of the United States's desire to join the Berne Convention and attended the centennial celebration of the Berne Convention in Berne.

In late September Mr. Oman presented a paper entitled "Protection of the Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits," at a round table on intellectual property matters of interest in Latin America, sponsored by the Mexican government and WIPO.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH OMAN
Register of Copyrights and
Assistant Librarian of Congress
for Copyright Services

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of September 30, 1986

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name (and alternate name) and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974.
SAT	Party to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, Brussels, 1974, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 7, 1985.
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Angola
Unclear

Antigua and Barbuda
Unclear

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
Phonogram June 22, 1974
UCC Paris Feb. 28, 1978

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957
SAT Aug. 6, 1982
UCC Paris Aug. 14, 1982
Phonogram Aug. 21, 1982

Bahamas, The
UCC Geneva Dec. 27, 1976
UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975
UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975

Barbados
UCC Geneva June 18, 1983
UCC Paris June 18, 1983
Phonogram July 29, 1983

Belau
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Belize
UCC Geneva Sept. 21, 1981

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)
Unclear

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960

Phonogram Nov. 28, 1975
UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975

Brunei
Unclear

Bulgaria
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975
UCC Paris June 7, 1975

Burkina Faso
(formerly Upper Volta)
Unclear

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(See entry under Kampuchea)

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Cape Verde
Unclear

Central African Republic
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram March 24, 1977

China [2]
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936
UCC Geneva June 18, 1976
UCC Paris June 18, 1976

Comoros
Unclear

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980
Phonogram June 17, 1982

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960
UCC Paris Apr. 17, 1980
Phonogram Jan. 15, 1985

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris July 11, 1979

Djibouti
Unclear

Dominica
Unclear

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912
UCC Geneva May 8, 1983
UCC Paris May 8, 1983

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt [1]
Phonogram Apr. 23, 1978

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902
Phonogram Feb. 9, 1979
UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1979
UCC Paris Mar. 29, 1979

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
SAT Aug. 25, 1979
UCC Paris with German Democratic Republic Dec. 10, 1980

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964
Phonogram Feb. 1, 1977

Guinea
UCC Geneva Nov. 13, 1981
UCC Paris Nov. 13, 1981

Guinea-Bissau
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Holy See
(See entry under Vatican City)

Honduras[1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958
Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram May 1, 1978

Italy
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1980
SAT July 7, 1981

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
None

Japan[1]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956
UCC Paris Oct. 21, 1977
Phonogram Oct. 14, 1978

Jordan
Unclear

Kampuchea
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 21, 1976
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Kiribati
Unclear

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955
Phonogram Mar. 8, 1976

Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976
SAT June 30, 1983

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967
UCC Paris Nov. 30, 1985

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964
Phonogram Aug. 13, 1976

Nicaragua[1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 1, 1978

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
Phonogram June 29, 1974
UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980
SAT Sept. 25, 1985

Papua New Guinea
Unclear

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962
Phonogram Feb. 13, 1979

Peru
BAC Apr. 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963
SAT Aug. 7, 1985
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1985

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by UNESCO. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927
UCC Geneva Mar. 9, 1977
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956
UCC Paris July 30, 1981

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928

Rwanda
Unclear

Saint Christopher and Nevis
Unclear

Saint Lucia
Unclear

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
UCC Geneva Apr. 22, 1985
UCC Paris Apr. 22, 1985

San Marino
None

São Tomé and Principe
Unclear

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Seychelles
Unclear

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Solomon Islands
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974

Sri Lanka
(formerly Ceylon)
UCC Geneva Jan. 25, 1984
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1984

Sudan
Unclear

Suriname
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969
UCC Paris June 10, 1975

Turkey
None

Tuvalu
Unclear

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Upper Volta
(See entry under Burkina Faso)

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919
Phonogram Jan. 18, 1983

Vanuatu
Unclear

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955
Phonogram July 18, 1977
UCC Paris May 6, 1980

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966
Phonogram Nov. 18, 1982

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Zaire
Phonogram Nov. 29, 1977
For works other than sound recordings, unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

Zimbabwe
Unclear

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, this country became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Includes the people of Taiwan. In the absence of a domestic copyright law in the People's Republic of China, the status of works by these nationals is under study.

[3] For works other than sound recordings, none.

[4] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 1986

Category of material	Published	Unpublished	Total
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and machine-readable works	108,063	40,152	148,215
Serials	130,000		130,000
Total	238,063	40,152	278,215
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	36,808	119,498	156,306
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	35,620	15,638	51,258
Sound recordings	10,706	18,374	29,080
Grand total	321,197	193,662	514,859
Renewals			45,353
Total, all copyright registrations			560,212
Mask work registrations			996

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal 1986

Receipts	Claims	Fees
Copyright registrations at $10	540,449	$5,404,490
Renewals at $6	48,814	292,884
Total fees from previous claims	589,263	5,697,374
Fees for recording documents		217,510
Fees for certified documents		52,468
Fees for searches made		124,515
Fees for import statements		1,737
Fees for special handling		342,400
Fees for registering mask works at $20		12,380
Fees for 407 deposits at $2		736
Total fees exclusive of copyright registration claims		751,746
Total fees		6,449,120
Transfers		
Fees transferred to appropriation		5,742,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts		1,013,851
Total fees transferred		6,755,851

Disposition of Copyright Deposits, Fiscal 1986

Category of material	Received for copyright registration and added to copyright collection	Received for copyright registration and forwarded to other departments of the Library	Acquired or deposited without copyright registration	Total
Nondramatic literary works				
Monographs and machine-readable works	103,535	168,015	12,175	283,725
Serials		260,654	235,019	495,673
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	135,432	21,773	1,610	158,815
Sound recordings	16,834	2,118	485	19,437
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	46,510	1,383	47	47,940
Cartographic works	186	4,379	1,232	5,797
Total, all deposits	302,497	458,322	250,568	1,011,387

Estimated Value of Materials Transferred to the Library of Congress

	Items accompanying copyright registration	Items submitted for deposit only under 407	Total items transferred	Average unit price	Total value of items transferred
Books	102,058	12,175	114,233	$17.20	$1,964,808
Books, periodicals (for Exchange and Gift)	104,904	46,315	151,219	2.27	343,267
Periodicals	221,552	188,704	410,256	3.43	1,407,178
Motion Pictures	10,200	674	10,874		[1] 2,850,384
Music	11,573	936	12,509	19.00	237,671
Sound Recordings	2,118	485	2,603	12.60	32,798
Maps	4,260	1,232	5,492	20.20	110,938
Prints, pictures, and works of art	988	47	1,035	12.10	12,524
Total	457,653	250,568	708,221		6,959,568

[1] 8,974 Video @ $216.00
1,900 Films @ $480.00
10,874

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Secondary Transmissions by Cable Systems for Calendar Year 1986

Royalty fees deposited	$102,516,462.18	
Interest income paid on investments	9,850,173.52	
		$112,366,635.70
Less: Operating costs	556,697.00	
Refunds issued	389,888.20	
Investments purchased at cost	111,386,926.69	
Copyright Royalty Tribunal cost for services	29,000.00	
		112,362,511.89
Balance as of September 30, 1986		4,123.81
Face amount of securities purchased		110,225,000.00
Cable royalty fees for calendar year 1985 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		110,229,123.81

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Coin-Operated Players (Jukeboxes) for Calendar Year 1986

Royalty fees deposited	$4,720,057.20	
Interest income paid on investments	400,564.77	
		$5,120,621.97
Less: Operating costs	197,250.00	
Refunds issued	3,650.20	
Investments purchased at cost	4,794,630.74	
		4,995,530.94
Balance as of September 30, 1986		125,091.03
Face amount of securities purchased		4,308,000.00
Estimated interest income due September 30, 1987		453,570.07
Jukebox royalty fees for calendar year 1986 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		4,886,661.10

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1986

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1790–1869	150,000					150,000
1870		5,600				5,600
1871		12,688				12,688
1872		14,164				14,164
1873		15,352				15,352
1874		16,283				16,283
1875		15,927	267		267	16,194
1876		14,882	510		510	15,392
1877		15,758	324		324	16,082
1878		15,798	492		492	16,290
1879		18,125	403		403	18,528
1880		20,686	307		307	20,993
1881		21,075	181		181	21,256
1882		22,918	223		223	23,141
1883		25,274	618		618	25,892
1884		26,893	834		834	27,727
1885		28,411	337		337	28,748
1886		31,241	397		397	31,638
1887		35,083	384		384	35,467
1888		38,225	682		682	38,907
1889		40,985	312		312	41,297
1890		42,794	304		304	43,098
1891		48,908	289		289	49,197
1892		54,735	6		6	54,741
1893		58,956		1	1	58,957
1894		62,762		2	2	62,764
1895		67,572		6	6	67,578
1896		72,470	1	11	12	72,482
1897		75,000	3	32	35	75,035
1898		75,545	71	18	89	75,634
1899		80,968	372	76	448	81,416
1900		94,798	682	93	775	95,573
1901		92,351	824	124	948	93,299
1902		92,978	750	163	913	93,891
1903		97,979	910	233	1,143	99,122
1904		103,130	1,044	257	1,301	104,431
1905		113,374	1,028	345	1,373	114,747
1906		117,704	741	354	1,095	118,799
1907		123,829	660	325	985	124,814
1908		119,742	636	279	915	120,657
1909		120,131	779	231	1,010	121,141
1910		109,074	176	59	235	109,309
1911		115,198	576	181	757	115,955
1912		120,931	625	268	893	121,824
1913		119,495	664	254	918	120,413
1914		123,154	720	339	1,059	124,213

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1986

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1915		115,193	762	321	1,083	116,276
1916		115,967	833	402	1,235	117,202
1917		111,438	781	342	1,123	112,561
1918		106,728	516	192	708	107,436
1919		113,003	572	196	768	113,771
1920		126,562	622	158	780	127,342
1921		135,280	1,118	367	1,485	136,765
1922		138,633	1,560	541	2,101	140,734
1923		148,946	1,549	592	2,141	151,087
1924		162,694	1,350	666	2,016	164,710
1925		165,848	1,400	615	2,015	167,863
1926		177,635	1,676	868	2,544	180,179
1927		184,000	1,782	1,074	2,856	186,856
1928		193,914	1,857	944	2,801	196,715
1929		161,959	1,774	933	2,707	164,666
1930		172,792	1,610	723	2,333	175,125
1931		164,642	1,787	678	2,465	167,107
1932		151,735	1,492	483	1,975	153,710
1933		137,424	1,458	479	1,937	139,361
1934		139,047	1,635	535	2,170	141,217
1935		142,031	1,908	500	2,408	144,439
1936		156,962	1,787	519	2,306	159,268
1937		154,424	1,955	551	2,506	156,930
1938		166,248	1,806	609	2,415	168,663
1939		173,135	1,770	545	2,315	175,450
1940		176,997	1,856	614	2,470	179,467
1941		180,647				180,647
1942		182,232				182,232
1943		160,789				160,789
1944		169,269				169,269
1945		178,848				178,848
1946		202,144				202,144
1947		230,215				230,215
1948		238,121				238,121
1949		201,190				201,190
1950		210,564				210,564
1951		200,354				200,354
1952		203,705				203,705
1953		218,506				218,506
1954		222,665				222,665
1955		224,732				224,732
1956		224,908				224,908
1957		225,807				225,807
1958		238,935				238,935
1959		241,735				241,735
1960		243,926				243,926

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1986

	District Courts[1]	Library of Congress[2]	Patent Office[3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1961		247,014				247,014
1962		254,776				254,776
1963		264,845				264,845
1964		278,987				278,987
1965		293,617				293,617
1966		286,866				286,866
1967		294,406				294,406
1968		303,451				303,451
1969		301,258				301,258
1970		316,466				316,466
1971		329,696				329,696
1972		344,574				344,574
1973		353,648				353,648
1974		372,832				372,832
1975		401,274				401,274
1976		410,969				410,969
1976 Transitional qtr. [4]		108,762				108,762
1977		452,702				452,702
1978		[5] 331,942				[5] 331,942
1979		429,004				429,004
1980		464,743				464,743
1981		471,178				471,178
1982		468,149				468,149
1983		488,256				488,256
1984		502,628				502,628
1985		539,165				539,165
1986		560,212				560,212
Total	150,000	20,702,895	55,348	18,098	73,446	20,926,341

[1] Estimated registrations made in the offices of the Clerks of the District Courts (source: pamphlet entitled *Records in the Copyright Office Deposited by the United States District Courts Covering the Period 1790–1870*, by Martin A. Roberts, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, 1939).

[2] Registrations made in the Library of Congress under the Librarian, calendar years 1870–1897 (source: *Annual Reports of the Librarian*). Registrations made in the Copyright Office under the Register of Copyrights, fiscal years 1898–1971 (source: *Annual Reports of the Register*).

[3] Labels registered in Patent Office, 1875–1940; Prints registered in Patent Office, 1893–1940 (source: memorandum from Patent Office, dated Feb. 13, 1958, based on official reports and computations).

[4] Registrations made July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, reported separately owing to the statutory change making the fiscal years run from October 1 through September 30 instead of July 1 through June 30.

[5] Reflects changes in reporting procedure.

Appendixes

Appendix 1

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP

Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board during fiscal 1986 were:

Ex Officio

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary.
James A. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury.
Representative Frank Annunzio, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (term expires March 9, 1990).
Flora Laney Thornton (term expires March 9, 1988).

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

The board did not meet during fiscal 1986.

Contributions of $6,678 were received from Irvin McCreary ($5,000), H. K. Allen ($1,000), the University of Oklahoma Foundation, Inc. ($500), and the State of Michigan ($178) to augment the Raye Virginia Allen Trust Fund.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD

Income from funds held by the board was used to support the Library's concert and literary programs; to purchase books and library materials related to the Walt Whitman Collection and Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana; to commission three compositions of music; to publish *The Music of Henry Cowell: a Descriptive Catalog* and the final three volumes of the works of the American composer William Billings; and to support the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship.

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1985	$756,033	$1,333,642	$2,089,675
Income, fiscal 1986	392,267	291,428	683,695
Available for obligation, fiscal 1986	1,148,300	1,625,070	2,773,370
Obligations, fiscal 1986	470,734	217,006	687,740
Carried forward to fiscal 1987	677,566	1,408,064	2,085,630

[1] See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds, as well as for income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest.

Appendix **2**

Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

Category	Titles 1985	Volumes/items 1985
Classified Book Collections		
Class A (General Works)	75,772	362,544
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	133,265	215,889
Class BL-BX (Religion)	337,054	485,195
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	91,814	183,391
Class D (History, except American)	623,595	897,789
Class E (American History)	116,028	202,262
Class F (American History)	185,742	324,028
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	293,630	296,113
Class H (Social Sciences)	986,593	2,093,034
Class J (Political Science)	213,664	647,537
Class K and "LAW" (Law)	515,528	1,670,376
Class L (Education)	182,278	408,909
Class M (Music)	381,793	542,814
Class N (Fine Arts)	242,075	339,256
Class P (Language and Literature)	1,419,979	1,855,542
Class Q (Science)	471,693	829,367
Class R (Medicine)	200,769	343,192
Class S (Agriculture)	154,073	339,268
Class T (Technology)	508,470	990,783
Class U (Military Science)	64,535	145,926
Class V (Naval Science)	33,628	84,067
Class Z (Bibliography)	213,246	500,349
Total classified book collections	7,445,224	13,757,631
Nonclassified Collections		
Audio material		
Discs		
Recorded sound collection		905,066
Talking Books	12,033	14,303
Tapes and wires		
Recorded sound collection		153,115
Talking Books	13,474	14,020
Other recorded formats		5,228
Total audio material		1,091,732
Manuscripts		
Manuscript Division		35,501,191
Music Division		318,468
Other		334,438
Total manuscripts		36,154,097

Titles added 1986	Volumes/items added 1986	Titles withdrawn 1986	Volumes/items withdrawn 1986	Titles 1986	Volumes/items 1986
1,276	5,125	19	19	77,029	367,650
4,380	4,942	119	12	137,526	220,819
8,933	12,003	160	12	345,827	497,186
2,675	4,670	186	131	94,303	187,930
16,749	22,295	521	1,523	639,823	918,561
1,633	2,629	71	96	117,590	204,795
4,499	7,530	150	13	190,091	331,545
4,923	8,055	115	48	298,438	304,120
30,451	51,411	897	1,322	1,016,147	2,143,123
5,196	8,888	80	115	218,780	656,310
12,940	39,517	204	1,266	528,264	1,708,627
3,877	6,676	64	48	186,091	415,537
5,361	5,498	7	111	387,147	548,201
7,820	11,062	966	2,193	248,929	348,125
31,300	39,007	1,228	6,521	1,450,051	1,888,028
11,591	21,132	395	359	482,889	850,140
6,237	8,637	259	75	206,747	351,754
2,635	5,054	69	82	156,639	344,240
12,988	22,753	461	99	520,997	1,013,437
1,498	2,776	31	20	66,002	148,682
618	1,197	22	11	34,224	85,253
4,809	11,220	158	112	217,897	511,457
182,389	302,077	6,182	14,188	7,621,431	14,045,520
	47,149		166		952,049
306	306			12,339	14,609
	8,620				161,735
1,334	1,334			14,808	15,354
90	90				5,318
	57,499		166		1,149,065
	54,456		33,989		35,521,658
	1,004				319,472
					334,438
	55,460		33,989		36,175,568

Category	Titles 1985	Volumes/items 1985
Nonclassified Collections—Continued		
Maps (classified and nonclassified)	3,705,265	3,830,566
Microforms		
Microfiche [1]	2,129,454	4,030,131
Microfilm [1]	417,017	1,760,903
Micro-opaques	76,486	506,567
Total microforms	2,622,957	6,297,601
Print material/print products		
Books in large type	490	8,557
Books in raised characters	5,909	59,195
Incunabula	4,695	5,693
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	84,545	84,545
Music	3,573,374	3,694,256
Newspapers (bound)	8,060	41,281
Pamphlets	171,049	171,049
Technical reports	675,023	1,398,679
Other	3,031,781	6,619,819
Total print materials	7,554,926	12,083,074
Visual material		
Motion pictures	85,562	325,127
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)		8,795,056
Posters		58,611
Prints and drawings		253,475
Videotape and videodisc	24,700	31,052
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)		1,092,681
Total visual material		10,556,002
Total nonclassified collections		70,013,072
Grand total		83,770,703

[1] Includes newspapers, maps, and technical reports. Large microfiche sets are reported as a single title.

Titles added 1986	Volumes/items added 1986	Titles withdrawn 1986	Volumes/items withdrawn 1986	Titles 1986	Volumes/items 1986
39,913	39,913	8,151	8,151	3,737,027	3,862,328
193,193	355,398	5,690	5,690	2,316,957	4,379,839
24,922	27,529	21,552	21,552	420,387	1,766,880
				76,486	506,567
218,115	382,927	27,242	27,242	2,813,830	6,653,286
8	10			498	8,567
438	876			6,347	60,071
				4,695	5,693
33,014	33,014			117,559	117,559
5,004	5,004			3,578,378	3,699,260
		1,151	1,151	6,909	40,130
8,166	8,166	161	161	179,054	179,054
33,386	33,386	17,989	17,989	690,420	1,414,076
27,572	27,572			3,059,353	6,647,391
107,588	108,028	19,301	19,301	7,643,213	12,171,801
2,225	5,881			87,787	331,008
	51,710		1,088		8,845,678
	1,983		75		60,519
	3,845				257,320
8,387	9,220			33,087	40,272
	9,788		15		1,102,454
	82,427		1,178		10,637,251
	726,254		90,027		70,649,299
	1,028,331		104,215		84,694,819

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	Pieces, 1985	Pieces, 1986
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	1,601,299	1,555,259
Books for the Law Library	71,401	78,814
Books for the general collections	776,601	759,085
Copyright Office	7,688	7,730
Copyright Office—Licensing Division	155	216
Congressional Research Service	174,504	255,616
Special Foreign Currency Program	[1] 115,185	119,367
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	5,205	5,374
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	11,547	7,652
Microfiche of deteriorating materials	23,744	30,651
Motion pictures	158	388
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	56,231	44,762
Other working funds	101	104
Gift and trust funds		
ABA Rare Law Fund		3
Center for the Book	19	24
Childs Fund	250	
Documents Expediting Project	52	
Evans Fund	95	52
Feinberg Fund	1	
Green Fund		836
Gricena Fund		3
Heinemann Fund	2	2
Holmes Devise	20	
Hubbard Fund	1	
Huntington Fund	299	493
Kegan Fund		15
Morrow Fund	1	1

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1986--Continued

	Pieces, 1985	Pieces, 1986
Mumford Fund		3
Pennell Fund	4	
Rowman & Littlefield	1	
Schwartz Fund	5	11
Stern Fund	5	6
Swann Foundation	61	8
Time-Life Books	1	
Various donors		48
Whittall Foundation	1	
Total	[1] 2,844,637	2,866,523
By government source		
Local agencies	749	499
State agencies	125,525	120,577
Federal documents (GPO jacket)	656,126	564,223
Federal documents (agencies and non-GPO)	166,990	160,597
Copyright deposits	689,393	689,676
Books for the adult blind	184	396
Total	1,638,967	1,535,968
By transfer from other government agencies	2,599,223	2,152,224
By gift	2,233,487	1,693,068
By exchange		
Domestic	16,531	12,162
Foreign and international exchange	472,322	497,636
Total	488,853	509,798
Total receipts	9,690,007	8,757,581

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[1] Adjusted figure.

Appendix 3

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1985	1986
Descriptive cataloging stage		
New titles fully cataloged	227,929	215,871
Titles recataloged or revised	5,472	21,162
Name and series authorities established	221,769	262,626
Name and series authorities changed	45,341	54,965
Minimal level cataloged	36,726	34,174
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	178,345	190,429
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	170,862	189,234
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	187,441	199,642
Titles recataloged	4,486	6,447
Subject headings established	8,369	7,077
Class numbers established	4,090	3,794
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	123,737	114,884
Full level cataloging completed	183,954	190,857

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records September 30, 1985	Net increase [1] 1986	Total records September 30, 1986
Books [2]	2,188,897	189,008	2,377,905
Visual materials	73,988	6,198	80,186
Maps	94,073	8,885	102,958
Music	11,790	11,238	23,028
Name authorities	1,416,145	259,625	1,675,770
Serials	279,986	52,706	332,692
NUC	92,494	105,650	198,144
Total	4,157,373	633,310	4,790,683

[1] New records minus records deleted.

[2] Includes full-level and minimal-level records.

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1985	1986
Pieces processed	1,517,092	1,457,471
Volumes added to classified collections	57,394	34,836

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs September 30, 1985	New cards added 1986	Total cards September 30, 1986
Main Catalog	24,946,806	11,333	24,958,139
Add-on Main Catalog	229,630	21,674	251,304
Official Catalog	29,054,551	3,132	[1]
Add-on Official Catalog	1,529,762	2,100	[2]
Catalog of Children's Books	329,170		329,170
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	1,444,637	37,889	1,482,526
Add-on Far Eastern Languages Catalog	101,568	13,034	114,602
Music Catalog	3,447,756	5,800	3,453,056
Add-on Music Catalog	16,065	5,507	19,972
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	83,586		83,586
Law Library Catalog	2,410,539	5,223	2,415,762
Add-on Law Library Catalog	17,162	2,300	19,462
Total	63,611,232	105,892	[3]

[1] Redundant cards are being weeded from the Official Catalog. The *Subject* portion of the catalog was removed in 1985. An exact total cannot now be determined.

[2] The Add-on Official Catalog no longer exists.

[3] When the weeding project is completed in the Official Catalog, a total figure can be supplied.

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1985	1986
CARDS RECEIVED FROM OTHER LIBRARIES		
Pre-1956 imprints	1,028,000	239,122
Post-1955 imprints	4,040,835	2,323,179
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	658,315	658,315
Hebraic Union Catalog	677,737	681,837
Japanese Union Catalog	844,861	844,861
Korean Union Catalog	77,457	77,457
Near East Union Catalog	152,471	159,397
Slavic Union Catalog	442,456	442,456
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	2,066,997	2,196,847
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	11,977,676	11,977,676
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	16,961,682	17,102,558

Appendix 4

Cataloging Distribution

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS, BOOKS, AND MICROFICHE CATALOGS

	1985	1986
General	$4,259,334.33	$4,683,853.58
To U.S. government libraries	171,915.88	157,142.36
To foreign libraries	490,397.11	582,031.60
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	4,921,647.32	5,423,027.54
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	1,062,364.89	1,011,687.03
Technical publications	796,886.85	1,110,825.80
Nearprint publications	181,848.50	180,386.85
BOOK CATALOGS		
National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings	255,635.00	191,340.00
Monographic Series	5,985.00	695.00
New Serial Titles	678,264.00	634,873.00
Subject Catalog	9,050.00	8,230.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	76,885.00	89,580.00
MICROFICHE CATALOGS		
NUC Books	378,565.00	412,957.50
NUC U.S. Books	23,337.25	22,850.00
NUC AV Materials	51,582.00	54,215.00
NUC Cartographic Materials	33,938.00	32,684.50
NUC Production Masters	34,299.64	42,678.38
Register of Additional Locations	73,910.00	66,680.00
Name Authorities	287,570.00	300,495.00
Subject Headings	164,760.00	172,865.00
Books in English		340.00
Children's Literature		70.00
MARC TAPES	806,766.19	1,089,574.48
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	4,921,647.32	5,423,027.54

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$12,417.45	$4,249.94	
Technical publications	11,278.45	3,364.77	
Nearprint publications	1,298.50	556.14	
BOOK CATALOGS:			
Music and Sound Recordings	1,135.00	78.18	
National Union Catalog, etc.		94.18	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	3,700.00	199.99	
New Serial Titles	3,390.50	2,367.72	
Subject Catalog	935.00		
MICROFICHE CATALOGS:			
NUC Books	4,365.00	894.09	
NUC U.S. Books	150.00	73.18	
NUC AV Materials	470.00	105.91	
NUC Cartographic Materials	275.00	114.68	
Register of Additional Locations	180.00	175.01	
Name Authorities	2,805.00	710.92	
Subject Headings	7,370.00	509.06	
MARC TAPES	13,240.00	469.10	
Total	63,009.90	13,962.87	
Total net sales			$5,346,054.77

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1985	1986
Cards sold	9,366,154	8,084,042
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	1,407,263	881,210
Other accounts	8,503,983	7,256,865
Total	9,911,246	8,138,075
Total cards distributed	19,277,400	16,222,117

CARD SALES, 1975 TO 1986

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1975	44,860,670	$2,741,596.05	$2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69
July 1-September 30, 1976	8,238,642	635,672.05	622,505.84
1977	30,799,708	2,109,878.24	2,050,860.00
1978	23,318,278	1,672,955.50	1,637,891.87
1979	22,555,290	1,614,497.43	1,581,388.92
1980	19,536,019	1,347,513.12	1,314,485.28
1981	15,643,303	1,120,886.97	1,094,625.80
1982	15,355,512	1,292,490.61	1,227,000.67
1983	13,098,980	1,158,914.23	1,132,018.12
1984	11,469,747	1,236,614.07	1,203,298.59
1985	9,366,164	1,062,364.89	1,044,273.56
1986	8,084,042	1,011,687.03	995,019.64

PRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1985	1986
NEW TITLES AVAILABLE FOR PRINTING:		
Monographs		
MARC	257,434	264,559
Non-MARC	2,770	3,709
Films	5,193	[1]365
Maps	9,220	12,799
Sound recordings and sheet music	24,481	36,381
Far Eastern languages	21,029	23,097
Serials	458	[2]
Total	320,585	340,910

[1] None produced since November 1985.
[2] Included in Monographs.

Appendix 5

Reader Services[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries[3]
National Programs		
American Folklife Center (Archive of Folk Culture)	7	1,490
Children's Literature Center	2	387
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped[2]	10	1,455
Total	19	3,332
Research Services		
Performing Arts Library		
African and Middle Eastern Division	3	6,503
Asian Division		17,893
European Division	7	9,714
Hispanic Division	140	28,514
Collections Management Division		
General Reading Rooms Division	36	6,249
Loan Division		
National Referral Center		716
Science and Technology Division	11	1,187
Serial and Government Publications Division	3	1,267
Geography and Map Division	74	24,779
Manuscript Division		1,290
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	2	31
Music Division	17	1,884
Prints and Photographs Division	9	2,786
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Total	302	102,813
Law Library	620	24,935
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Services		
Grand total – 1986	941	131,082
Comparative totals – 1985	844	121,902
1984	807	124,823
1983	689	130,742
1982	473	99,471

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[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 433,666 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1986.

[2] See appendix 6 for additional statistics.

[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference service			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		14,000	8,000	7,200	29,200
		579	374	1,025	1,978
		687	19,055	5,333	25,075
		15,266	27,429	13,558	56,253
		2,094	113	2,421	4,628
9,879	*1,883*	11,823	1,651	16,281	29,755
64,356	*2,812*	15,343	1,089	31,807	48,239
50,767	*201*	13,647	1,425	17,447	32,519
27,165	*6,309*	15,536	3,603	55,635	74,774
611,600		17,312	11,954	4,335	33,601
408,686	*1,955*	281,854	7,286	71,148	360,288
87,586	149,238	7,172	56,829	69,460	133,461
		682	6,974	1,563	9,219
8,274		30,551	4,677	10,421	45,649
479,523	*7,098*	87,542	693	28,010	116,245
103,712	*540*	14,244	1,825	10,389	26,458
61,078	*1,714*	10,692	4,421	9,747	24,860
27,831	*2,890*	22,750	1,764	22,943	47,457
53,532	*688*	10,336	3,126	9,554	23,016
26,362	*10,381*	42,009	4,454	16,451	62,914
26,478		5,761	1,065	7,214	14,040
2,046,829	149,238	589,348	112,949	384,826	1,087,123
1,114,524		554,575	3,479	107,865	665,919
15,603	4,542	6,269		2,410	8,679
			3,308	16,200	19,508
3,176,956	153,780	1,165,458	147,165	524,859	1,837,482
3,339,677	152,884	1,008,488	124,823	522,807	1,656,118
3,196,537	163,312	931,980	138,175	562,421	1,632,576
3,079,405	152,268	874,525	149,752	507,756	1,532,033
2,840,050	118,456	751,857	98,670	436,927	1,287,454

[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

Appendix 6

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

	1985	1986
Purchase of sound reproducers	55,100	62,400
Acquisitions		
Books, including music		
Recorded titles	1,626	1,659
(containers) [1]	1,533,100	1,509,500
Press-braille titles	334	404
(volumes) [1]	55,100	53,300
Hand-copied braille titles	140	94
(volumes)	4,795	2,855
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	188	193
Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH	88	101
Commercial music recordings (containers)	1,420	1,075
Magazines, including music		
Recorded titles	41	41
(containers) [1]	5,832,400	5,613,100
Press-braille titles	34	31
(volumes) [1]	752,400	648,900
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	237	35
(volumes)	973	243
Hand-copied braille masters	54	167
Hand-copied braille volumes	128	473
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	6	
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	6	

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[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

	1985	1986
Certification of volunteers		
Braille transcribers	128	183
Braille proofreaders	8	8
Tape narrators	10	5
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc containers	11,220,400	10,755,300
Recorded cassette containers	8,120,000	8,659,400
Braille volumes	690,000	689,700
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc books	3,100	3,800
Recorded cassette books	7,000	11,000
Braille books	300	400
NLS/BPH music direct service		
Recorded disc containers	300	200
Recorded cassette containers	5,000	3,800
Braille volumes	3,400	3,200
Large-type volumes	1,500	1,200
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers		
Recorded disc containers	21,100	20,000
Recorded cassette containers	25,600	27,700
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	38,300	28,900
Braille volumes	13,900	13,700
NLS/BPH		
Recorded disc containers	4,300	
Recorded cassette containers	4,500	
Braille volumes	500	
Duplication (cassette or open-reel)	800	900

	1985	1986
Readership		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc	296,630	286,540
Recorded cassette	343,810	369,460
Braille	16,620	19,700
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc	230	230
Recorded cassette	400	420
Braille	40	50
NLS/BPH music direct service		
Recorded disc	80	100
Recorded cassette	5,160	4,770
Braille	1,660	1,190
Large-type	400	220

Appendix 7

Photoduplication

	Total 1985	Total 1986
Photostat exposures	6,083	4,774
Electrostatic Prints		
Catalog cards	21,185	5,271
Other material	275,137	255,110
Negative microfilm exposures		
Books, etc.		
Filmed at Library of Congress	7,481,321	6,600,946
Filmed in New Delhi	872,878	822,404
Positive microfilm (in feet)	3,008,142	3,351,514
Negative microfiche		
Filmed in New Delhi	17,132	17,858
Diazo (microfiche duplication)	159,984	103,033
Enlargement prints from microfilm	592	206
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	6,805	7,649
Photographic contact prints	16,446	15,089
Photographic projection prints	10,104	10,002
Slides and transparencies (including color)	4,205	4,043
Black line and blueprints	1,013	1,418

Preservation and Restoration

	1985	1986
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	272,978	189,350
Rare book materials treated (volumes)[1]	7,855	1,861
Rare book materials surveyed (volumes)	522	
Total volumes	281,355	191,211
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts treated (individual sheets)[1]	10,086	8,265
Maps treated (individual atlas sheets)[1]	7,034	224
Prints and photographs treated (individual items)[1]	5,033	5,470
Total nonbook items	22,153	13,959
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	2,888,195	2,097,653
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	429,139	276,800
Current materials	1,653,435	2,173,452
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	4,500	2,400
Deteriorating motion pictures replaced or converted to safety-base film (feet)	2,488,983	2,827,448
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	9,213	9,241
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	150	100
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	85	45
Disc recordings cleaned and packed	9,439	9,841
Tape recordings cleaned and repackaged	600	300

[1] The number of volumes, pages, etc., reported in any given year may vary considerably from previous years because of differences in treatment times for specific projects. Yearly total figures include both phased and full-treatment projects.

Appendix 9

Employment

	1985	1986		
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian	61	47	9	56
Management Services	898	698	152	850
National Programs	95	73	25	98
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	139	121		121
Total, National Programs	234	194	25	219
Copyright Office	574	517		517
Law Library	98	92		92
Congressional Research Service	867	771		771
Processing Services				
General services	1,217	1,128	4	1,132
Cataloging distribution service	169	146		146
Special foreign currency program	6	1		1
Total, Processing Services[1]	1,392	1,275	4	1,279
Research Services	1,150	811	214	1,025
Total, all departments	5,274	4,405	404	4,809

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

Appendix 10

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1986
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$8,955,124.45	[1] $132,985,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		[2] 16,905,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		37,288,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		32,309,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	838,163.59	796,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	262.48	853,000.00
Total annual appropriations	9,793,550.52	221,136,000.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
United States/India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation, special foreign currency program (dollar equivalent)		96,400.63
Consolidated working funds		
No-year		4,858,400.16
1986		28,534,504.51
1985-86		
1986-87		877,094.00
Total transfers from other government agencies		34,366,399.30
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [3]	6,223,973.34	8,261,147.53
Total all funds	16,017,523.86	263,763,546.83

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[1] Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts, amounting to $4,122,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 99-151, approved November 13, 1985, and Public Law 99-177, approved December 12, 1985.

[2] Includes copyright registration receipts, amounting to $5,742,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 99-151, approved November 13, 1985, and Public Law 99-177, approved December 12, 1985. Also includes $750,000 from copyright cable and jukebox fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C 111(d)(3) and 116(c)(1).

[3] The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	$20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	4,762,868
Total	6,193,981

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1986	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
$141,940,124.45	$130,052,873.09	$796,697.08	$11,090,554.28
16,905,000.00	16,873,576.61	31,423.39	
37,288,000.00	37,271,076.07	16,923.93	
32,309,000.00	32,247,334.26	61,665.74	
1,634,163.59	1,052,247.41		581,916.18
853,262.48	843,366.45	9,896.03	
230,929,550.52	218,340,473.89	916,606.17	11,672,470.46
96,400.63	73,094.57		23,306.06
4,858,400.16	4,858,400.16		
28,534,504.51	28,534,504.51		
877,094.00	877,094.00		
34,366,399.30	34,343,093.24		23,306.06
14,485,120.87	7,419,980.55		7,065,140.32
279,781,070.69	260,103,547.68	916,606.17	18,760,916.84

Outside the U.S. Treasury (Market value September 30, 1986)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,943,000
McKim Fund	1,653,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	85,000
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund	128,000
Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund	694,000
Total	4,503,000
Total investments	10,696,981

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [4]	
Library of Congress Trust Fund,[5] **U.S. Treasury investment accounts**	
Allen (Raye Virginia) Trust Fund	Support of folklife projects and activities
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Cronin (John W.) bequest	Purchase of books on the subjects of bibliography, medieval history, religion, and French literature
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind

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[4] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury.

TRUST FUNDS

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
$20,000.00	$3,031.46	$1,654.04	$4,685.50		$4,685.50
26,678.00	2,962.13	2,221.37	5,183.50		5,183.50
6,684.74	4,434.21	799.03	5,233.24		5,233.24
83,083.31	54,852.92	9,292.95	64,145.87	$(4,564.62)	68,710.49
14,843.15	11,432.63	1,928.73	13,361.36		13,361.36
93,307.98	11,249.78	8,082.76	19,332.54	3,280.50	16,052.04
804,444.26	53,617.99	66,074.05	119,692.04	68,056.89	51,635.15
25,000.00	3,102.89	2,067.87	5,170.76		5,170.76
6,000.00	3,788.66	576.60	4,365.26	3,788.00	577.26
6,585.03	4,060.36	634.35	4,694.71	3,712.00	982.71
25,000.00	9,072.20	2,439.06	11,511.26	1,250.00	10,261.26
1,000.00	154.82	81.65	236.47	154.82	81.65
11,659.09	1,703.91	990.22	2,694.13		2,694.13
90,654.22	150,016.52	16,739.14	166,755.66		166,755.66
5,227.31	5,340.67	753.58	6,094.25		6,094.25

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[5] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchases of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
IBM Corporation	Establish, exhibit, and service the Charles Eames Collection at the Library of Congress
Isenbergh Clarinet Fund	Support of public concerts and music collections at the Library of Congress, featuring the clarinet or other woodwind instrument
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund	Provision of harpsichord concerts at the Library
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs
Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, kinescopes, recordings, and other materials for the Music Division
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund	Benefit the concert program developed through the Music Division
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation	Provide fellowships for training in the field of preservation of library materials
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
$112,305.74	$24,417.25	$9,983.00	$34,400.25	$11,799.40	$22,600.85
49,746.52	16,111.98	4,888.34	21,000.32	1,017.21	19,983.11
98,525.40	14,192.31	8,510.07	22,702.38	10,331.05	12,371.33
	408,471.91	26,936.16	435,408.07		435,408.07
51,000.00	1,649.14	4,317.17	5,966.31		5,966.31
50,000.00	3,156.64	4,135.13	7,291.77	2,696.64	4,595.13
2,985.00	2,171.68	338.79	2,510.47		2,510.47
10,000.00	5,451.13	1,144.27	6,595.40		6,595.40
208,099.41	73,218.88	19,455.31	92,674.19	21,617.43	71,056.76
93,295.61	37,180.77	9,102.39	46,283.16	4,144.45	42,138.71
10,691.59	1,077.38	925.52	2,002.90	22.50	1,980.40
	89,610.29	[a] (22,404.97)	67,205.32		67,205.32
20,548.18	3,449.51	1,687.64	5,137.15		5,137.15
36,015.00	36,566.38	5,228.35	41,794.73		41,794.73
303,250.46	44,924.66	24,657.76	69,582.42	(2,074.87)	71,657.29

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[a] Net of $25,721.50 transferred to Library of Congress, Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation Gift Fund.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Pickford (Mary) Foundation	Support of programs related to the history and development of the motion picture industry
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund	Provision of a yearly grant to a "promising, talented, and creative writer of the American Scene"
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Special Reserve	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Public Law 99–177, approved December 12, 1985
Spivacke (Harold and Rose Marie) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials for the Music Division
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund [7]	Maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives

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[7] Investments held by American Security Bank valued at approximately $694,000. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$86,138.07	$31,266.17	$117,404.24		$117,404.24
$290,500.00	150,301.99	32,725.53	183,027.52	$19,455.22	163,572.30
74,126.07	32,382.99	7,920.16	40,303.15	4,500.00	35,803.15
62,703.75	77,628.99	10,031.37	87,660.36		87,660.36
92,228.85	13,302.81	7,773.76	21,076.57	14,698.50	6,378.07
12,088.13	17,872.62	1,474.40	19,347.02	10,000.00	9,347.02
		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
24,913.00	7,632.83	2,555.43	10,188.26		10,188.26
27,548.58	13,863.46	2,905.69	16,769.15	2,376.00	14,393.15
540,842.37	123,423.05	48,782.31	172,205.36	59,411.99	112,793.37
957,977.79	143,317.85	79,257.99	222,575.84	155,912.72	66,663.12
1,538,609.44	94,379.24	127,251.76	221,631.00	153,306.54	68,324.46
192,671.36	109,408.15	21,900.98	131,309.13	2,222.20	129,086.93

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Wilbur, James B.—Continued	
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M.[8]	Equipment for and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund[9]	To sponsor an annual concert and to commission the composition of music
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim[10]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Africana Acquisitions Fund	Purchase of publications for the Africana Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Bar Association	Toward the purchase of a rare law book
American Film Institute, Inc.	In support of mutual efforts to preserve motion pictures and television programs and make them more available to the public
American Folklife Center, various donors	Toward expenses of the Center
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
	Verification of entries in the *National Union Index to Architectural Records*

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[8] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,943,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

[9] Investments held by American Security Bank valued at approximately $128,000. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
$81,856.92	$15,469.46	$7,291.75	$22,761.21	$11,057.93	$11,703.28
31,285.29	12,667.48	3,326.71	15,994.19	2,225.58	13,768.61
6,173,981.55	1,975,228.59	598,050.30	2,573,278.89	560,398.08	2,012,880.81
	50,494.15	51,777.74	102,271.89	35,522.42	66,749.47
	1,422.30	5,000.00	6,422.30	4,524.00	1,898.30
	57,746.42	[11] (500.00)	57,246.42	56,571.13	675.29
	109,662.87	56,277.74	165,940.61	96,617.55	69,323.06
	430.32	80.00	510.32	111.44	398.88
	8,311.14	12,600.00	20,911.14	14,590.50	6,320.64
	1,000.00		1,000.00	786.89	213.11
	6,963.00	14,000.00	20,963.00		20,963.00
	4,025.31	1,364.00	5,389.31	4,749.89	639.42
	3,015.48		3,015.48		3,015.48
	5,000.00		5,000.00	3,754.45	1,245.55

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[10] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $1,653,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $222,000.

[11] Reflects amount transferred to a special reserve in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Public Law 99-177, approved December 12, 1985.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund – Continued	
American Library Association	For use by the director of the Processing Department
	Support of the National Preservation Program's Fundamental Techniques Workshop
American Psychological Association	Furtherance of work in the Manuscript Division in connection with the Archives of the Association
American Sociological Association	To facilitate the organization of ASA materials
Annenberg Fund, Inc.	Support of the Book Garden
Association for Asian Studies	Expenses of Library of Congress New Delhi Field Office staff member while in the United States
Baker and Taylor Company	For use by the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs
Barnard (Frank M.) Foundation	To support the first phase of a project to produce a documentary film on library binding
Belmear (Herbert W.) Memorial Fund	For use by employees in emergency situations
Business Week Magazine	For use by the Copyright Office
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Seminars to commemorate or celebrate important events or persons
	Support of the opening program for the Performing Arts Library in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
	Support of the Council of Scholars
	Support of a two-volume guide to visual resources in the Prints and Photographs Division, *Washingtoniana*
	Support of the 1986 symposium "American Understanding of India" at the Library of Congress
	Support of "Music, Literature, and Hispanic Culture: Celebrating Fifty Years of Leadership in Washington, D.C."
Center for the Book, various donors	Expenses of the Center
Centro Venezolano Americano	Support of activities relating to the special collections

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$2,687.21	$594.00	$3,281.21	$876.13	$2,405.08
	441.61		441.61	441.61	
	1,900.00		1,900.00		1,900.00
	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
	20,000.00		20,000.00	19,880.00	120.00
	496.50	745.25	1,241.75	592.76	648.99
		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
	390.00		390.00	50.00	340.00
	2,190.85	2,602.30	4,793.15	4,562.65	230.50
	20,574.81		20,574.81	358.16	20,216.65
	6,113.48		6,113.48		6,113.48
	3,541.76	307.04	3,848.80		3,848.80
	41,524.12		41,524.12	9,828.59	31,695.53
	39,690.00		39,690.00	18,309.92	21,380.08
		77,000.00	77,000.00		77,000.00
	112,181.46	218,432.67	330,614.13	203,215.14	127,398.99
	29,591.80	15,059.89	44,651.69	22,618.22	22,033.47

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Children's Literature Center Fund, various donors	Support of Children's Literature Center programs, publications, and research
Childs (James Bennett) Fund	Support of publications and programs concerning government documents
Clarke, Gertrude, estate of	Expenses of a suitable memorial for Gertrude Clarke Whittall
Congressional Continuing Education Fund, various donors	Toward expenses of programs offered by the Congressional Research Service to Members of Congress and their staffs
Congressional Issues and Process Education Fund, various donors	Support of the Congressional Research Service's seminars and programs on congressional issues
Council of Scholars Fund	To support activities of the council
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	To facilitate the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
	Support of the Linked Systems Project
	Support of the Conference on Preservation of Library Materials, Vienna, Austria, April 1986
	Production and distribution of training videotapes on preservation
Croft (William and Adeline) Fund	Furtherance of the Library's music programs and acquisitions for the music collection
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory
Evans (Luther H.) Memorial Fund	Purchase of materials for the collections that foster world peace and understanding
Exxon Educational Foundation	Toward expenses of the Council of Scholars Symposium on Work
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
		$5,355.00	$5,355.00	$475.00	$4,880.00
	$1,757.02	150.00	1,907.02		1,907.02
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	1,991.55		1,991.55	1,900.70	90.85
	20,457.15	285.46	20,742.61	3,703.98	17,038.63
	62,834.37	42,000.00	104,834.37	24,991.55	79,842.82
	3,532.27		3,532.27	767.68	2,764.59
	11,278.11		11,278.11	4,137.30	7,140.81
		16,000.00	16,000.00	12,596.00	3,404.00
		14,000.00	14,000.00	13,320.00	680.00
	1,662.23	22,500.00	24,162.23	18,802.04	5,360.19
	79,406.71	145,473.00	224,879.71	133,719.42	91,160.29
	38,285.77	30,000.00	68,285.77	15,701.42	52,584.35
	750.00		750.00	750.00	
	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	
	215,072.23	824,667.15	1,039,739.38	619,513.61	420,225.77
	5,316.90		5,316.90	288.78	5,028.12

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Ford Foundation—Continued	Support of congressional workshop series on international economics
	Support of the American Folklife Center's program to disseminate historical recordings of American Indian Music among tribes
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1985 Fiscal year 1986
	Acquisition of publications from Southeast Asia
	Acquisition of publications from Brazil
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
	Acquisition of publications from the Middle East
	Acquisition of publications from Nepal
	Acquisition of publications from Burma
	Acquisition of publications from India
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a five-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
Friends of the Folk Archive, various donors	Expenses of the Archive of Folk Song
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Goff (Frederick R.) Memorial Fund	Acquisition of materials for the rare book collection and special collections of the Library
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund	Acquisition of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Schleisner Archives
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$47,902.21		$47,902.21	$7,056.84	$40,845.37
	17,051.35	$57,900.00	74,951.35	62,782.25	12,169.10
	1,428.22		1,428.22	1,335.63	92.59
	27,111.63	4,882.00	31,993.63	11,790.91	20,202.72
	13,500.00		13,500.00	13,500.00	
		500.00	500.00	500.00	
	39,415.89	168,599.00	208,014.89	113,893.07	94,121.82
	610.83		610.83		610.83
	15,632.63	5,797.00	21,429.63	10,676.25	10,753.38
	95,761.58	361,274.60	457,036.18	346,251.16	110,785.02
	26,624.39	3,981.00	30,605.39	4,028.17	26,577.22
	1,550.00		1,550.00		1,550.00
	135,923.50	61,598.50	197,522.00	45,661.94	151,860.06
	6,807.27	156,237.00	163,044.27	162,738.09	306.18
	5,507.65		5,507.65		5,507.65
	5,609.32	1,234.63	6,843.95	2,230.00	4,613.95
	23,119.37		23,119.37	733.80	22,385.57
	446.00		446.00		446.00
	441.00		441.00		441.00
	1,091.20	10,000.00	11,091.20	10,991.43	99.77

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Hispanic Publication Fund, various donors	For use by the Librarian in the support of Hispanic activities of the Library
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
IBM Corporation	Toward preparation of the Charles Eames Collection
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Support of the IFLA/PAC Core Program
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Land (Robert H.) Memorial Fund	Purchase of a suitable tree or trees to be planted on the grounds of the Thomas Jefferson or John Adams Building
League of Arab States	Support of conference on Arab-American literature
Librarian's Office, various donors	To support and advance the mission of the Library
	Toward expenses of support services
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund [12]	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Mead Data Central	Support of the videotape production "the Law Library of The Library of Congress: Manuscripts to Microchips"
Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation	Support of internships in preservation administration and science
Miller (Dayton C.) Fund, various donors	Maintenance and development of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of flutes and flute-related materials

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[12] Investments held by American Security Bank valued at approximately $85,000. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$644.99	$1,377.81	$2,022.80	$32.98	$1,989.82
	5,888.69	295.79	6,184.48	1,990.73	4,193.75
	91,282.67		91,282.67	35,244.07	56,038.60
		19,387.00	19,387.00	3,981.00	15,406.00
	75.27		75.27	75.27	
	143.00	317.00	460.00	460.00	
	3.50		3.50	(116.75)	120.25
	49,742.15	9,145.42	58,887.57	33,554.20	25,333.37
	43,536.95	26,680.92	70,217.87		70,217.87
	615.40	28.91	644.31		644.31
	429.28		429.28		429.28
	7,076.79	5,951.85	13,028.64	5,004.05	8,024.59
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884.46
	1,780 .82		1,780.82	1,469.88	310.94
	8,467.28	25,721.50	34,188.78	22,378.76	11,810.02
	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund – Continued	
Morrow (Malcolm) Memorial Fund	Acquisition of scientific materials for the collections of the Library
Mumford (L. Quincy) Memorial Fund	Purchase of retrospective children's literature for addition to the collections
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation Collections deposited in the Library of Congress
Optical Disk Fund, various donors	Support of optical disk technology research, programs and publications
Pickford (Mary) Foundation	Support of programs related to the history and development of the motion picture industry
Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund	Toward expenses to retain in a consulting capacity experts in the preservation of records created by the Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs Reference Fund, various donors	To increase accessibility of the visual arts collections through the Reference Section of the Prints and Photographs Division
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Radio Corporation of America	For use by the Music Division
Research Libraries Group, various donors	Acquisition of publications from Eastern Africa
Ross (Arthur) Foundation	Expenses of a reception to celebrate the publication of *The Library of Congress: Its Architecture and Decoration*
Rowman and Littlefield, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the quinquennial edition of the Library of Congress *National Union Catalog*
	Preparation cost in connection with the filming of the *Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog*
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund	Acquisition of original photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies
Special Reserve	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Public Law 99-177, approved December 12, 1985

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$111.79		$111.79	$39.14	$72.65
	2,840.00		2,840.00	44.50	2,795.50
	610.98		610.98		610.98
		$1,200.00	1,200.00		1,200.00
	28,948.07	26,875.00	55,823.07	29,744.17	26,078.90
	4,705.00		4,705.00		4,705.00
		3,000.00	3,000.00	700.00	2,300.00
	28,480.68	1,401.00	29,881.68	17,651.19	12,230.49
	1,950.66	1,390.06	3,340.72	(111.75)	3,452.47
	22,287.53	450.00	22,737.53	8,807.84	13,929.69
	272.96		272.96	272.96	
	71,411.40		71,411.40	18,688.88	52,722.52
	5,246.38		5,246.38	3,255.82	1,990.56
	4,865.10	5,000.00	9,865.10	6,055.00	3,810.10
		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Stachura (Leonard R.) Fund	To provide books in braille or tapes in the areas of American and world literature, biography, travel, and history
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	Toward expenses of cataloging the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial	To purchase animated satiric cartoons
Time-Life Books, Inc.	Purchase of library materials for the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Training program for copyright officials from China, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs	Support of Spanish scholars of the Council of Scholars
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Wilson, Donald T.	Toward development of the Islamic legal collection of the Near Eastern and African Law Division
Yomiuri Shimbun	Support of the exhibit "Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy" and related events at the Library of Congress
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
American Folklife Center	Support of publications and related expenses
Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund	Support of publication of Library exhibit catalogs and related expenses
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	Support of publications
Da Capo Fund	Support of concerts, publications, recordings, and broadcasts relating to Music Division programs and collections

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$84.07		$84.07		$84.07
	4,618.51	$147.32	4,765.83		4,765.83
	11,867.08	20,953.60	32,820.68	$20,077.02	12,743.66
	5,610.11	582.18	6,192.29		6,192.29
	8,444.50	2,000.00	10,444.50		10,444.50
	22,950.00	15,200.00	38,150.00	32,745.46	5,404.54
	290.00		290.00	290.00	
	1,350.00		1,350.00		1,350.00
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	4,287.53		4,287.53	4,287.53	
	1,688,397.85	2,448,324.85	4,136,722.70	2,206,185.32	1,930,537.38
	25,056.54	33,327.80	58,384.34	33,490.21	24,894.13
	26,368.46	7,554.08	33,922.54	49.50	33,873.04
	23,801.89	156,050.10	179,851.99	154,929.37	24,922.62
	92,878.91	57,137.56	150,016.47	89,127.77	60,888.70

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund	Support of materials related to the Library of Congress and its collections
Photoduplication Service	Support of reproduction of materials in various forms
Pickford (Mary) Company	Support of the preservation of motion picture and television program films from nonprofit film archives
Recording Laboratory	Support of reproduction of materials in recorded form
Special Reserve	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Public Law 99-177, approved December 12, 1985
Traveling Exhibits Fund	Support of traveling exhibits
Various Donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1986	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1986	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1987
	$1,681.20	$323.50	$2,004.70	$40.00	$1,964.70
	42,715.36	110,681.55	153,396.91	153,287.43	109.48
	1,998,633.95	4,222,792.78	6,221,426.73	3,745,621.14	2,475,805.59
	1,518.00		1,518.00		1,518.00
	177,941.24	503,875.98	681,817.22	317,444.52	364,372.70
		12,000.00	12,000.00		12,000.00
	51,705.38	9,208.45	60,913.83	26,681.37	34,232.46
	5,351.64	43,888.80	49,240.44	36,108.29	13,132.15
	2,447,652.57	5,156,840.60	7,604,493.17	4,556,779.60	3,047,713.57
	6,223,973.34	8,261,147.53	14,485,120.87	7,419,980.55	7,065,140.32

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENT

Permanent loan principal	
Balance October 1, 1986	$4,756,190.08
Plus additions:	
October 17, 1985	178.00
November 15, 1985	500.00
December 27, 1985	5,000.00
February 25, 1986	1,000.00
8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99, purchased on January 7, 1976 (face value $1,340,000)	
Permanent loan balance September 30, 1986	4,762,868.08
Principal and income invested in market notes:	
11⅞%, due September 30, 1986 (face value $1,290,000)	1,353,808.93
Income invested in market bills:	
7.1%, due December 26, 1985 (face value $110,000)	109,240.69
7.2%, due March 27, 1986 (face value $60,000)	58,488.00
7.22%, due June 12, 1986 (face value $65,000)	62,353.67
6.01%, due September 25, 1986 (face value $25,000)	24,411.52
	1,608,302.81

AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994–99 (net)	Interest on short-term securities	Total income fiscal 1986
	$111,678.06		
$395,421.28			
		$89,378.57	
		759.31	
		1,512.00	
		2,646.33	
		588.48	
395,421.28	111,678.06	94,884.69	601,984.03

Appendix 11

Legislation

Public Law 99–151, approved November 13, 1985, made appropriations for fiscal year 1986 through September 30, 1986, for the legislative branch. The act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	$138,047,000
Congressional Research Service	38,963,000
Copyright Office	17,631,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	33,761,000
Collection and distribution of library materials	832,000
Furniture and furnishings	891,000

Public Law 99–177, approved December 12, 1985, raised the statutory limit on the public debt. Title 2 of the act contained the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act). The act mandated across-the-board federal spending cuts if Congress does not meet specified budget reduction targets during the appropriations process. Library of Congress appropriations for fiscal 1986 were reduced 4.3 percent by the act beginning in March 1986.

Public Law 99–194, approved December 20, 1985, contained an amendment to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act to rename the Library's Poetry Consultant the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The act authorized an appropriation of $10,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts for an annual program by the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry.

Public Law 99–349, approved July 2, 1986, made supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1986 to the Library of Congress in the amount of $867,000.

Public Law 99–397, approved August 27, 1986, amended the copyright law to redefine the local service area of a primary transmitter in the case of a low-power television station for secondary transmission purposes.

Appendix 12

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

A CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF *LA GALATEA*. Seventy-three items from the LC collections and a rare first edition of *La Galatea* from the Pierpont Morgan Library were displayed to mark the 400th anniversary of this first novel by Cervantes. October 1985 to April 1986.

SURVEYORS OF THE PACIFIC: CHARTING THE PACIFIC BASIN, 1768-1842. Seventy-nine items, drawn mostly from the Geography and Map Division, show the surveys of twenty-two expeditions. November 1985 to April 1986.

CHARLES DICKENS AND THE PERFORMING ARTS. As a tribute to Dickens (and coinciding with a film series), thirty-six artifacts were displayed in the Pickford Theater lobby, including photos, handbills, plays, and a personal walking stick. December 1985 to June 1986.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PLACE: PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL STRAND. Sixty-three photographs capture the character of the working people, land, and artifacts of Mexico, New England, France, and Italy. December 1985 to April 1986.

BOOKS IN THE GRAND TRADITION. Spanning the years from the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries, sixty-eight of the finest of the Library's large-format books were featured. Opened December 1985.

PORGY AND BESS. The Performing Arts Library commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the first performance of this famous American folk opera with more than thirty items, some of which were borrowed from the South Carolina Historical Society. March 1986 to September 1986.

A RECORD IN DETAIL: THE ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF JACK E. BOUCHER. Opening at the American Institute of Architects Building before being offered as a traveling exhibition, this exhibit features 14 color and 114 black-and-white architectural photographs by Jack Boucher, the first full-time professional photographer for the Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS). March 1986 to May 1986.

TREMORS: POLITICAL ART ACQUIRED THROUGH THE SWANN FUND. The Oval Gallery spotlighted another collection of caricatures and satirical drawings giving insight into the turmoil of political revolution in different societies and periods of time. Opened March 1986.

LATIN AMERICAN ATLANTIC PORT CITIES. Some forty maps of the Spanish Main (1650–1850) reflected the development of the major Atlantic ports in Latin America and the Caribbean. Opened May 1986.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 43D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Award-winning photographs and news videotapes from around the world by White House News Photographers. Opened May 1986.

RIDERS ON EARTH TOGETHER: EXPRESSIONS OF FAITH IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA. Approximately 130 objects, primarily from the Library's collections but some from private lenders, focused on the religions of the Middle East and Asia, including Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, and Confucianism. Opened June 1986.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

A NATION OF READERS. Opened November 1985.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL LC EMPLOYEE ART AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT. December 1985 to February 1986.

PAUL STRAND. December 1985 to June 1986.

HALLEY'S COMET. March 1986 to June 1986.

BLEAU MAPS. June 1986 to September 1986.

RIDERS ON EARTH TOGETHER. Opened June 1986.

CORONELLI GLOBES. Opened August 1986.

TWO MOMENTS OF THE HEART. Opened September 1986.

CORNELLI: THE GLOBEMAKER. Opened September 1986.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: RECENT ACQUISITIONS. Closed October 1985.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE: TOWARD AN INFORMED LEGISLATOR. Opened March 1985.

NEW FOR YOU. Closed October 1985.

MRS. FISKE! Closed February 1986.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 42D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Closed December 1985.

DISCOVERING INDIA. Closed October 1985.

EYE OF A CARICATURIST. Closed March 1986.

CONTINUING SPECIAL EXHIBITS

AMERICAN RENAISSANCE: TOWARD A MULTI-MEDIA ENCYCLOPEDIA. Opened November 1984.

FLIGHT IN FILM. September 1984 to December 1985.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

HOUSES OF JUSTICE: COUNTY COURT ARCHITECTURE. Shown in Raleigh, North Carolina.

LEWIS HINE, REFORMER WITH A CAMERA. Shown in: Wilmington, Delaware; Atlanta, Georgia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Haledon, New Jersey.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 41ST ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown at American Embassies in Moscow and Istanbul.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 42D EXHIBITION. Shown in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

EXHIBITS DEVELOPED FOR THE LIBRARY'S TRAVELING EXHIBITION PROGRAM

BAROQUE FINALE

THE EMPIRE THAT WAS RUSSIA: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD BY SERGEI PROKUDIN-GORSKY

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 43D ANNUAL EXHIBITION

A RECORD IN DETAIL: THE ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF JACK E. BOUCHER

Appendix 13

Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Presented under the Auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1985

OCTOBER 4. The Lindsay String Quartet.

OCTOBER 30. Founder's Day Concert. Phyllis Bryn-Julson, soprano; Donald Sutherland, piano; the Atlantic String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 8. The Waverly Consort.

NOVEMBER 15. The Lieurance Woodwind Quintet.

1986

MAY 2, 6, 9, & 10. The Festival of American Chamber Music.

JUNE 10, 13, 17, 20, & 24. The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1985

OCTOBER 10 & 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 17 & 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 24 & 25. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 26. Samuel Rhodes, viola; Cynthia Ramin, piano.

NOVEMBER 1. The Salomon String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 18. An Evening of Poetry and Music.

DECEMBER 17 & 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and Rudolf Firkusny, piano.

1986

FEBRUARY 20 & 21. The Beaux Arts Trio.

FEBRUARY 27 & 28. The Beaux Arts Trio.

MARCH 21. The Vienna String Sextet.

MARCH 22. Music From Marlboro.

MARCH 27 & 28. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 3 & 4. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 11 & 12. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 17 & 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and the Concord String Quartet.

APRIL 25 & 26, MAY 2, 6, 9, 10, & 16. The Festival of American Chamber Music.

JUNE 10, 13, 17, 20, & 24. The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress

1986

MAY 6. The Festival of American Chamber Music. Concerts from the Collections; The music of William Schumann.

Presented under the Auspices of the McKim Fund

1985

OCTOBER 16. Music by Herman Berlinski.

DECEMBER 13. Peter Frankl, piano; György Pauk, violin; and Ralph Kirshbaum, violoncello.

1986

FEBRUARY 15. Joshua Bell, violin; and Angela Cheng, piano.

MARCH 7. Oscar Shumsky, violin, and Menahem Pressler, piano.

MAY 10. The Festival of American Chamber Music. The Music of David Diamond.

JUNE 10, 13, 17, 20, & 24. The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund

1986

MAY 16. A Jerome Kern Evening.

Presented under the Auspices of the William and Adeline Croft Fund

1986

FEBRUARY 6 & 7. The Beaux Arts Trio.

FEBRUARY 13 & 14. The Beaux Arts Trio.

Presented under the Auspices of the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund

1986

MARCH 14. Edward Parmentier, harpsichord.

Presented under the Auspices of the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund

1985

NOVEMBER 9. The Eder Quartet.

Presented under the Auspices of the Kindler Foundation

1986

JUNE 6. The Concord String Quartet.

Presented under the Auspices of the Da Capo Fund

1985

SEPTEMBER 21. Tafelmusik.

OCTOBER 5. The Aspen Woodwind Quintet.

NOVEMBER 16. Elaine Comparone, harpischord.

1986

FEBRUARY 1. Music From Marlboro

FEBRUARY 22. Charles Neidich, clarinet, and Elena Ivanina, piano.

MAY 23. Trio de la Fundacion San Telmo.

JUNE 12. George Lucktenberg and Anthony Newman, harpsichords.

APRIL 26. The Festival of American Chamber Music. Marc-André Hamelin, piano.

JUNE 10, 13, 17, 20, & 24. The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival.

JUNE 22–29. Franz Liszt Centennial Celebration.

Presented under the Auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

JUNE 22–29. Franz Liszt Centennial Celebration.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

1986

FEBRUARY 4. Evelyn Brooks, recipient of J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship, lecture, "Righteous Discontent: The Woman's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880-1930."

MAY 5. Gwendolyn Brooks, 1985-86 Consultant in Poetry, lecture, "The Day of the Gwendolyn."

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1985

OCTOBER 1. Michael Anania and Mari Evans reading their poems.

OCTOBER 8. Symposium on *Democracy in America* and Alexis de Tocqueville, presented in cooperation with La Société Tocqueville/The Tocqueville Society.

OCTOBER 22. 75th Anniversary of the Poetry Society of America. Readings by Barbara Guest, Michael S. Harper, David Ignatow, Galway Kinnell, Grace Schulman, and Louis Simpson.

OCTOBER 28. Keri Hulme and Les A. Murray reading from their work.

OCTOBER 29. Ray Handy in "Ezra Pound—Thoughts from St. Elizabeths."

NOVEMBER 4-5. Alec McCowen in "Kipling."

NOVEMBER 12. Angela Jackson and Mark Perlberg reading their poems.

NOVEMBER 18. A program of music and poetry featuring John Hollander and Hugo Weisgall.

NOVEMBER 19. Doris Grumbach reading from her work.

NOVEMBER 25. Garrison Keillor reading from his work.

NOVEMBER 26. William Golding reading from his work.

DECEMBER 2. Readings by three winners of the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project awards: Patricia McConnel, Joyce Carol Oates, and W. D. Wetherell.

1986

JANUARY 20. Kofi Awoonor reading his poems.

FEBRUARY 10. Haki Madhubuti and Sonia Sanchez reading their poems.

FEBRUARY 25. Donald Hall and Etheridge Knight reading from their work.

FEBRUARY 26. Yevgeny Yevtushenko reading his poems; Albert Todd reading translations.

MARCH 4. Michael Benedikt and John Tagliabue reading their poems.

MARCH 10. Rosalind Shanks and Gabriel Woolf in "Henry James: The Lion of Lamb House," a staged reading.

MARCH 11. Rosalind Shanks and Gabriel Woolf in "The Moated Grange" by Roger Pringle—a dramatic visit in poetry and prose to some English country houses.

MARCH 25. D. H. Melhem reading her poems; Gwendolyn Brooks reading poems by Dudley Randall.

APRIL 8. An Evening of Chicano Poetry: readings by Lorna Dee Cervantes, Sandra Cisneros, Alberto Rios, and Luis Omar Salinas.

APRIL 28. James Baldwin reading from his work.

MARY PICKFORD THEATER FILM SCREENING PROGRAMS

Series: Washington Premieres

OCTOBER 8-10, 1985. *Maria's Lovers; Songwriter.*

Series: Before *Rashomon*

OCTOBER 16-NOVEMBER 27, 1985. *Horse [Uma]; Older Brother, Younger Sister [Ani Imoto]; L'Amour [Ramuuru, or Aibu]; Mr. Thank You [Arigato-san]; The Bride Talks in Her Sleep [Hanayome no Negoto]; The Groom Talks in His Sleep [Hanamuko no Negoto]; A Pebble by the Wayside [Robo no Ishi]; The Burden of Life [Jinsei no Onimotsu]; The Four Seasons of Children [Kodomo no Shiki]; A Brother and His Younger Sister [Ani to Sono Imoto]; A Pot Worth a Million Ryo [Hyakuman Ryo no Tsubo]; Woman of the Mist [Oboroyo no Onna]; Blossoming Port [Hana Saku Minato]; Composition Class [Tsuzurikata Kyoshitsu]; A Star Athlete [Hanagata Senshu]; Airplane Drone [Bakuon]; Army [Rikugun]; Children of the Beehive [Hachinosu no Kodomotachi].*

Series: Hollywood

NOVEMBER 5-DECEMBER 19, 1985. Episode 1: "Pioneers"; Episode 2: "In the Beginning"; Episode 3: "Single Beds and Double Standards"; Episode 4: "Hollywood Goes to War"; Episode 5: "Hazard of the Game"; Episode 6: "Swanson and Valentino"; Episode 7: "Autocrats"; Episode 8: "Comedy—A Serious Business"; Episode 9: "Out West"; Episode 10: "The Man with the Megaphone"; Episode 11: "Trick of the Light"; Episode 12: "Star Treatment"; Episode 13: "End of an Era."

Series: Charles Dickens

DECEMBER 2-28, 1985. *Great Expectations; This Is Charles Laughton: Dickens on Elections; The Cricket on the Hearth* (1923); *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1909); *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby* (1982); *Nicholas Nickleby* (1903); *Hard Times* [Parts 1-4]; *The Mystery of Edwin Drood; A Tale of Two Cities.*

Series: "Acting It Many Ways": Shakespeare on Film and Television

JANUARY 8-MARCH 31, 1986. *Henry V; Cymbeline* (1982); *The Winter's Tale;* "Omnibus: Some Views of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*"; *Hamlet* (1948); *Hamlet* (1920); "Rehearsing *Hamlet*"; *Hamlet* (1969); *Strange Illusion; Hamlet and Eggs; To Be or Not To Be; Othello* (1952); *Othello* (1908); *All Night Long; West Side Story; Romeo and Juliet; Much Ado about Nothing; Taming of the Shrew* (1908); *Richard III* (1911); *Cymbeline* (1913); *Acting Shakespeare; Crowns and Clowns: Shakespeare's Lancastrian History Tetralogy—Richard II; Henry IV*, Parts 1 and 2; *Henry V; Chimes at Midnight. King Lear;* "Omnibus: *King Lear*"; *Harry and Tonto; Richard III* (1955); *Tower of London; Shakespearean Spinach; Richard III* (1982); *Taming of the Shrew* (1929); *Taming of the Shrew* (1911); *Julius Caesar; Macbeth* (1971); *Macbeth* (1978); *Joe Macbeth; Macbeth* (1948); *Macbeth* (1909); *The Throne of Blood [Kumonosu-Jo]; A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1935); *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1909).

Series: Noir Landscapes

FEBRUARY 11-MARCH 27, 1986. *Niagara; Pursued; T-Men; The Third Man; Out of the Past; Touch of Evil; Try and Get Me!; The Man from Laramie.*

Series: American Satire

APRIL 10-JUNE 30, 1986. *Love Streams; The Dark Horse; Ballot Box Bunny; Smile; The Suburbanite; Once in a Lifetime; Diplomaniacs; Real Life; The Secret Cinema; The Miracle Woman; The President Vanishes; Rancho Deluxe; Westward Whoa!; Meet John Doe; The Great McGinty; Husbands; A Cure for Pokeritis; The Candidate; The Sculptor's Nightmare; Hail the Conquering Hero; Munro; Forward March Hare; Zelig; No News Is Good News; First Lady; Used Cars; Duck Amuck; Sullivan's Travels; Bacall to Arms.*

Series: Real-Life America

APRIL 15-JUNE 25, 1986. *Italianamerican; Joe and Maxi; High School; Pick Up Your Feet: The Double Dutch Show; An American Family; Quilts in Women's Lives; Garlic Is as Good As Ten Mothers; Marjoe; Deal; The Third Coast; Third Avenue; Salesman; Welfare; Middletown:* "Family Business"; *La, La, Making It in L.A.; Gates of Heaven.*

Series: Music and Movies

JULY 14-SEPTEMBER 30, 1986. *Love Me Tonight;*

Monte Carlo; Beware; An All-Colored Vaudeville Show; The Black Network; The Heiress, Appalachian Spring & Of Mice and Men—Introduced by Gillian Anderson; *You'll Never Get Rich; Hollywood Canteen; The T.A.M.I. Show; Lonely Boy; Jazz on Film*—introduced by Larry Applebaum; *The Beggar's Opera; The Rabbit of Seville; Jazz Mad; The Rag Time Band; Beggar on Horseback; Singin' in the Rain; An American in Paris; Unfaithfully Yours; Carnegie Hall; Heartbreak Highways; Blues Like Showers of Rain; Koyaanisqatsi; Grand Canyon Suite; Call Me Madam & This Is the Army*—introduced by Wayne Shirley; *Rockers; The Desert Song; Gypsy Sweetheart; Going Hollywood; Ed Sullivan's Headliners; King of Jazz; Stardust; Original Cast Album: Company* & Anita Ellis: *For The Record*—introduced by Sam Brylawski; *Renaldo and Clara; One Night of Love; The Whale Who Wanted To Sing at the Met; What's Opera, Doc?; The Glenn Miller Story; The Fabulous Dorseys; Artie Shaw and His Orchestra; Un Grand Armour de Beethoven; A Song To Remember; Dames; On with the Show;* Music and the Silent Film, Part Two—introduced by Gillian Anderson; *Hot Pepper; No Maps on My Taps; Tales of Hoffmann; Over the Edge; Show Biz Bugs; The Fleet's In; The Zoot Cat; Junior Jive Bombers;* "The Film Scores of David Raksin," an illustrated lecture by Jon Newsom; Broadway Melody of 1940; Specter of the Rose & *The Cat Concerto*—introduced by David Parker; *Top Hat; King for a Day; Urgh! A Music War; Song of Summer; High Note; The Music Man; Hallelujah*—introduced by Scott Simmon; *Big Boy, Rhapsody in Blue & Hallelujah, I'm a Bum*—introduced by Sam Brylawski; *Rock n' Roll High School; High School Prom; All the Cats Join In;* Kiss Me, Stupid; *Rooty Toot Toot; Gold Diggers of 1933; Gold Diggers of 1935.*

Specials

OCTOBER 9, 1985. "Posthumous Gershwin," a lecture, with film clips, by Wayne Shirley.

DECEMBER 14–28, 1985. Movies for Children: Dickens. *A Christmas Carol; Scrooge; Oliver!.*

JANUARY 25–MARCH 15, 1986. Movies for Children: *Whistle Down the Wind; The Black Shield of Falworth; The Wiz.*

SEPTEMBER 6, 1986. Movies for Children: *The Three Caballeros.*

Appendix 14

Library of Congress Publications[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

EASTERN AFRICA. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

MIDDLE EAST. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

SOUTH ASIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. Monthly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

AFGHANISTAN: AN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE: A GUIDE TO U.S. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED PUBLICATIONS, by Julian W. Witherell. (Near East Series, No. 3). 1986. 158 p. Paperbound. $5.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA: INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Third Supplement. 1985. 306 p. Hardbound. $15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985. 1986. 238 p. Hardbound. $14.50.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 14. Edited by Geza T. Thuronyi. 1986. 604 p. Hardbound. $26.

AUTHORITIES: A MARC FORMAT. Update No. 2. 1986. 50 p. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $10.

BIOGRAPHY & BOOKS, edited by John Y. Cole. 1986. 76 p. Paperbound. Information Office. $4.95.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. No. 2. Edited by Margaret N. Coughlan. 1986. 24 p. Paperbound. $1.

BOOKS IN MY LIFE, by Robert B. Downs. 1985. 20 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In braille and in print.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. Monthly.

CASEY AT THE BAT. 1986. 8 p. Paperbound. With recording. Information Office. $5.95.

CASSETTE BOOKS, 1985. 1985. 368 p. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES (Fourth Series). In microfiche.

SERIALS AND PERIODICALS. Vol. 5, Part 2, No. 1. January/June 1982. $5 per issue domestic. $6.25 per issue foreign.

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[1] This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. NLS/BPH orders should be addressed to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

PERFORMING ARTS. Vol. 2. Part 3. No. 3. July/September 1979. $4.25 per issue domestic. $5.31 per issue foreign.

VISUAL ARTS. Vol. 2. Part 5. No. 1. January/June 1979. $6 per issue domestic. $7.50 per issue foreign.

MAPS. Vol. 2. Part 6. No. 1. January/June 1979. $4.50 per issue domestic. $5.63 per issue foreign.

MAPS. Vol. 2. Part 6. No. 2. July/December 1979. $4.50 per issue domestic. $5.63 per issue foreign.

SOUND RECORDINGS. Vol. 2. Part 7. No. 1. January/June 1979. $7 per issue domestic. $8.75 per issue foreign.

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $18. 4 issues.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. compiled by Han-chu Huang and Hseo-chin Jen. 1985. 206 p. Hardbound. $13.

CIVIL WAR MANUSCRIPTS: A GUIDE TO COLLECTIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. compiled by John R. Sellers. 1986. 391 p. Hardbound. $20.

THE CODIFIED STATUTES ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. by Ivan Sipkov. 1986. 55 p. Paperbound. Free from the Law Library.

THE COMMUNITY OF THE BOOK: A DIRECTORY OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS. compiled by Carren O. Kaston. 1986. 123 p. Paperbound. Free from the Center for the Book.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paperbound. Single copy prices vary.
99th Congress. 1st session. Final issue.

DISCOVERIES. 1986. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
FICTION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL READERS. 93 p.
FICTION FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL YEARS. 90 p.
FICTION FOR YOUNG TEENS. 108 p.
FICTION FOR THE YOUNGEST READER. 71 p.

FEDERAL CYLINDER PROJECT. Hardbound.
Vol. 2. NORTHEASTERN INDIAN CATALOG. SOUTHEASTERN INDIAN CATALOG. Edited by Judith A. Gray and Dorothy Sara Lee. 1985. 419 p. $14.

FOLKLIFE ANNUAL 1985. edited by Alan Jabbour and James Hardin. 1985. 175 p. Hardbound. $16.

FOUR DUBLINERS: WILDE, YEATS, JOYCE, AND BECKETT. by Richard Ellmann. 1986. 106 p. Hardbound. $7.

FOR YOUNGER READERS: BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOKS, 1984–1985. 1985. 165 p. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

GEORGE ORWELL & NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR: THE MAN AND THE BOOK. 1985. 150 p. Paperbound. $3.50.

A GUIDE TO OFFICIAL GAZETTES AND THEIR CONTENTS. 1985. 207 p. Paperbound. Free from the Law Library.

THE HISTORY OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES: TWO VIEWS. by John P. Feather and David McKitterick. 1986. 32 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

THE INDIVISIBLE WORLD: LIBRARIES AND THE MYTH OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE. by Daniel J. Boorstin. 1985. 16 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE ARTS: A DIRECTORY. compiled by Lloyd W. Shipley. 1986. 161 p. Hardbound. $10.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF TACTILE MAP COLLECTIONS. 1985. 24 p. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

LC CLASSIFICATION – ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $13.75 per copy. Lists 218–321.

LC SCIENCE TRACER BULLET. Paperbound. Free from the Science and Technology Division. TB 85-3 – TB 85-10.

LC SUBJECT HEADINGS WEEKLY LISTS. 1985–86. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $100 a year.

LETTERS OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS, 1774–1789. Clothbound.

Vol. 12. February 1–May 31, 1779. 1985. 595 p. $20.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD AND GIFT CATALOG, 1986–1987. 1986. 32 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1985. 1986. 36 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, 1986–1987. 1986. 32 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

CLASS B. SUBCLASS BX. RELIGION: CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS. 1985. 605 p. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $14.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Paperbound. Free to publically supported libraries from the Information Office. Weekly.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS IN MICROFORM. Cataloging Distribution Service. $70 a year. Quarterly.

MARC SERIALS EDITING GUIDE, SECOND CONSER EDITION. Update, July–December 1985. 1986. 36 p. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $11.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paperbound. $29 a year.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $105 a year. Semiannual.

THE MUSICAL MAINSTREAM. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print, in braille, and on cassette.

NAME AUTHORITIES, CUMULATIVE MICROFORM EDITION. Cataloging Distribution Service. $250 a year. Quarterly.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LATIN AMERICANISTS. Third edition, edited by Inge Maria Harman. 1985. 1,011 p. Clothbound. $34.50.

NATIONAL LEVEL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service.

MAPS. Update no. 2. 1986. 290 p. $25.
MUSIC. Update no. 4. 1986. 326 p. $20.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. Microfiche. Cataloging Distribution Service.

BOOKS. $400 a year. Monthly.
U.S. BOOKS. $280 a year. Monthly.
AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. $75 a year. Quarterly.
CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. $135 a year. Quarterly.
REGISTER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS. $175 a year. Quarterly.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1984, and INDEX, 1980–84. 2 v. 1986. Cataloging Distribution Service. $100.

NETWORK PLANNING PAPERS. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service.

No. 11. THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NETWORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ITS FIRST DECADE. 1985. 48 p. $7.50.
No. 12. KEY ISSUES IN THE NETWORKING FIELD TODAY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NETWORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING. 1985. 88 p. $7.50.
No. 13. TOWARD A COMMON VISION IN LIBRARY NETWORKING. 1986. 95 p. $7.50.
No. 14. THE CONSER PROJECT: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE. 1986. 122 p. $7.50.

NEW SERIAL TITLES, A UNION LIST OF SERIALS HELD BY LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service. $350 a year. 8 monthly issues, 4 quarterly issues, and cumulation.

NEWS. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Quarterly. In print and braille.

OVERSEAS OUTLOOK. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Semiannual.

POETS AND ANTHOLOGISTS: A LOOK AT THE CURRENT POET-PACKAGING PROCESS. by Reed Whittemore. 1986. 28 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

THE PRINTER & THE PARDONER: AN UNRECORDED INDULGENCE PRINTED BY WILLIAM CAXTON FOR THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL, CHARING CROSS. by Paul Needham. 1986. 101 p. Hardbound. Information Office, $27.50.

R IS FOR READING. 1985. 193 p. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

SAMUEL BECKETT: NAYMAN OF NOLAND. by Richard Ellmann. 1986. 36 p. Paperbound. Free from the Central Services Division.

SAMUEL GOMPERS: A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES ABOUT THE MAN AND HIS TIMES. by R. David Myers. 1986. 64 p. Paperbound. $2.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. 1985. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service, $65 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

SYMBOLS OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES. 13th edition. 1985. 394 p. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service, $13.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. On flexible discs and in print.

TALKING BOOKS ADULT, 1984–1985. 1985. 228 p. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION FILM COLLECTION: A CATALOG. prepared by Wendy White-Hensen and Veronica M. Gillespie. 1986. 263 p. Hardbound. $12.

UPDATE. Paperbound. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Quarterly. In print and in braille.

U.S. IMPRINTS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: A GUIDE TO PUBLICATIONS CATALOGED AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Vol. 1, 1985. 1986. 105 p. Paperbound. $6.

USMARC FORMAT: PROPOSED CHANGES. Paperbound. Cataloging Distribution Service, $30.
Update no. 1. 1986.
Update no. 2. 1986.

Appendix 15

Litigation

United States District Court

CASE	NATURE OF ACTION	STATUS
McRae v. Librarian of Congress (86–2000)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Nance v. Librarian of Congress (86–1784)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Fox v. Boorstin (86–1767)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Slade v. Boorstin (86–1723)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
AFSCME, Local 2477 v. Boorstin (86–1699)	Breach of contract and Title VII	In litigation
McGuirl v. Boorstin (86–1467)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Chamurlisky v. Boorstin (86–1246)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Parker v. Boorstin (86–1163)	Constitutional claims	In litigation (consolidated with 86–0847, 86–0760, and 86–0429)
Mokhiber, et al. v. Boorstin (86–1160)	Constitutional claims	Settled
Kungle v. Zimmerman (86–0983)	Constitutional claims	Dismissed
Maxwell v. Boorstin (86–0885)	Constitutional claims	Dismissed

CASE	NATURE OF ACTION	STATUS
Parker v. Boorstin (86–0847)	Employment discrimination	In litigation (consolidated with 86–1163, 86–0760, and 86–0429)
Judd v. Boorstin (86–0821)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Maxwell v. Library of Congress (86–0781)	Constitutional claims	Dismissed
Parker v. Boorstin 86–0760	Classification Act	In litigation (consolidated with 86–1163, 86–0847, and 86–0429)
Ford v. Boorstin (86–0696)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Moses v. Boorstin (86–0594)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Parker v. Boorstin (86–0429)	Employment discrimination	In litigation (consolidated with 86–1163, 86–0847, and 86–0760)
Pitts, et al. v. U.S. (86–0089)	Tort claim	In litigation
American Council of the Blind et al. v. Boorstin (85–3836)	Constitutional claims	Decision for plaintiff
Smith v. Boorstin (85–3335)	Employment discrimination	Decision for the Library
Nguyen, et al. v. Boorstin (85–1786)	Employment discrimination	Settled
Neiuwdorp v. Boorstin (85–1592)	Employment discrimination	Decision for plaintiff
Christian v. Boorstin (85–1269)	Employment discrimination	Withdrawn by plaintiff
Van Ee v. Boorstin (85–1131)	Employment discrimination	In litigation

CASE	NATURE OF ACTION	STATUS
Cardenas v. Boorstin (85–0823)	Constitutional and Privacy Act claims	Decision for the Library
BELC v. Boorstin (85–0674)	First Amendment and employment discrimination	Decision for the Library
Lyons v. Boorstin (84–3970)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Parker v. Boorstin (83–2994)	Employment discrimination	Withdrawn by plaintiff
Cook, et al. v. Boorstin (82–0400)	Employment discrimination	Awaiting decision
Ethnic Employees of the Library of Congress v. Boorstin (82–2264) (80–2163)	Constitutional and employment discrimination	In litigation
Clark v. Boorstin (80–0554)	First Amendment violation	Settled
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia		
Neiuwdorp v. Boorstin (86–5472)	Denial of attorneys' fees	In litigation
Cook v. Boorstin (86–5191)	Employment discrimination	In litigation
Keeffe, et al. v. Boorstin (84–5464)	First Amendment claim	Decision in part for Library; in part for plaintiffs
Iftikhar v. Boorstin (84–5237)	Employment discrimination	Decision for the Library
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit		
AFSCME, Local 2910 & Jackson v. Boorstin (FMCS 84K/00464)	Attorneys' fees	Decision for the Library

CASE	NATURE OF ACTION	STATUS
Agner, et al. and Charlson, et al. v. United States (CAFC No. 86-0558)	Claim for overtime wages	Decision for the Library

United States Supreme Court

Library of Congress v. Shaw (85-54)	Attorneys' fees	Decision for the Library

Superior Court of the District of Columbia

United States v. Wardlaw (M2943-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Baskerville (M2948-86)	Unlawful entry	Pled guilty before trial
United States v. Berejka (M2947-86)	Unlawful entry	Pled guilty before trial
United States v. Falloon (M2950-86)	Unlawful entry	Acquitted
United States v. Collins (M3064-86)	Unlawful entry	Acquitted
United States v. Hirzy (M2946-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Maloney (M3029-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Maxwell (M2949-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Mokhiber (M3026-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Nininger (M2945-86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted

CASE	NATURE OF ACTION	STATUS
United States v. Powell (M2944–86)	Unlawful entry	Pled guilty before trial
United States v. Simon (M2942–86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Thomas (M3928–86)	Unlawful entry	Convicted
United States v. Haggerty (M3084–86)	Unlawful entry	Pled guilty before trial

Index

AACR 2: see *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2*
Abbott, Marian B., x
ABC Television, 6
Abrao, Elaine Y., 86
"The Academic Mentor," 7
Accession-level cataloging, 52
Accessions lists, A58
Accounting Office, officer, vii
Achieving Excellence: Affirmative Action at the Library of Congress, 1973–1985, 13
ACQUIRE system, 63
Acquisition activities
  automation, 51, 57, 63
  blanket ordering, 5, 56, 57
  Congressional Research Service, A8
  copyright deposits, xx, 68, 70, 90–91, 111 (table), A9
  exchanges, 57–59, 69, A9
  foreign, 5, 58–59
  gifts, 57–58, 84, A9
  government documents, 58, A9
  Law Library, xix, 82, A8
  Processing Services, 56–60
  purchases, 5, 56–57, 68, A2, A8–A9
  Research Services, 68–70
  review and selection, 5
  serials, 5
  statistics, A4–A9
  subject area, collections, 6
Acquisition and Processing Section (Mus), officer, xii
Acquisitions
  Cataloging in Publication program, 59–60
  Congressional Research Service, A8
  exchanges, A9
  for the blind and physically handicapped, A8, A9, A18
  foreign, 5, 56–59, 69–70, 82
  government documents, 70, A9
  law and legal materials, xix, 82, 84, A8
  manuscript collections, 57, 69, 70, A4–A5
  maps and atlases, xix, 57, 68–69, A6–A7
  microforms, 57–59, 68, 70, 82, 91, A6–A7, A8
  motion pictures, 5, 57–58, 68, A6–A7, A8
  music, 5, 57, 69, 70, A4–A5, A6–A7, A18
  newspapers, 70, 84, A6–A7
  pamphlets, 5
  prints and photographs, 5, 57, 69, A6–A7, A42–A43
  rare books, A38–A39
  recordings, 57, 70, A4–A5, A18
  serials, 5, 56, 68, 69, 82, A18
  sources, A8–A9
  statistics, A4–A7
  television programs, xix, 57, 68
  transfer of funds or materials, A8, A9
  see also Gifts
Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, Office of the Director for (Proc), 51
  officers, ix–x
Acquisitions and Processing Division (Cop), 86
  officers, ix
"'Acting It Many Ways': Shakespeare on Film and Television," 77, A56
Acting Shakespeare, A56
Adams, Mary Ann, 12, 72
Adams, Melba D., x
Adams, Ralph L., vii
Adams (John) Building
  Computer Catalog Center, 9
  gift funds for, A40–A41
  restoration and renovation, xx, 2, 9, 10, 14, 16
Add-on Far Eastern Languages Catalog, A11
Add-on Law Library Catalog, A11
Add-on Main Catalog, A11
Add-on Music Catalog, A11
Add-on Official Catalog, A11
Administration of the Library, 1–22
Administrative Detail Program, 13
Administrative Services Section, 18
Aeronautics, chair of, trust fund, A26–A27
Aeronautics and Space Flight Collections, 76
Affirmative action, 3, 13
Affirmative Action Fellowships, 13
Affirmative Action Office, 13
  officer, vii
Affirmative Action Recruit Program, 13
Afghanistan: An American Perspective; A Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications, 38–39, 75, A58
Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature, 39, 75, A58
African and Middle Eastern Division, 27, 75, 78
  officers, xi
  reader services, 74, A16–A17

African materials, 5, 39, 53, 56, 57, 70
  accession list, A58
  gift funds, A32–A33, A42–A43
African Section (Afr/ME), 39
  officers, xi
African Studies Association,, 83
Africana Acquisitions Fund, A32–A33
Africana Collection, A32
AFSCME (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees), 19, 83, 87
Agencies, federal; *see* U.S. government agencies
Agencies, state and local, A9
Agency for International Development, 70, 81
Agriculture, U.S. Department of (USDA), 29
Airplane Drone [Bakuon], A56
ALA; *see* American Library Association
Albin, Michael W., x
Albright, William, 77
Alderson, Brian, 26
Alexander, Bill, 94
Alim, Barbu, xi
All Night Long, A56
"All Souls Day El dia de los muertos," 23–24
All the Cats Join In, A57
An All-Colored Vaudeville Show, A57
Allen, Cassandra R., xi
Allen, H. K., A2
Allen (Raye Virginia) Trust Fund, A2, A26–A27
Alsop, Joseph W., papers, 57
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, gift funds, A32–A33
American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), 82, 83, 86
American Bar Association, 81, 83
  gift fund, 82, A8, A32–A33
American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies, 76
American-British Law Division (LL), 81
  officers, ix
American Cancer Society, 20
American Cartoon Drawings Collection, 8
American Council of the Blind, 3
An American Family, A56
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), 19, 83, 87
American Film Institute, Inc., 78
  gift fund, A32–A33
American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings, 1985, 24
American Folklife Center, xix, 21
  appropriations, 2
  gift and revolving funds, A26–A27, A32–A33, A38–A39, A44–A45
  officers, viii
  reader services, A16–A17
American Folklore Society, 25
American history
  chair, A26
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A30–A31, A32–A33
An American in Paris, A57
American Indian materials, 24, A38
American Institute of Architects Building, 28
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc., gift funds, A32–A33
American Law Division (CRS), 41–45, 47–49
  officers, viii
American Law Reports, 84
American Library Association (ALA), 6, 28, 36, 51, 57, 65–66
  conferences, 60, 61
American literature, gift and trust funds, A30–A31, A40–A41
American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 65
American Productivity Association, 87
American Psychological Association, gift funds, A34–A35
American Public Works Administration of Canada, 87
"American Renaissance; Toward a Multi-Media Encyclopedia," A51
"American Satire," 77, A56
American Sociological Association, gift funds, A34–A35
"American Treasury," television series, 31
American Trust for the British Library, 22
"American Understanding of India," symposium, A34–A35
AMIGOS, 30, 75
L'Amour [Ramuuru, or Aibu], A56
Amusement and Music Operators Association (AMOA), 91
Anania, Michael, A55
Anarchism collection, 68
Anciens Arrets du Parlement, concernant le Berry . . . communiques par Vyon D'Herouval, 82
Anderson, Gillian, A57
Andrews, Joseph L., Bibliography Award, 82
Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2 (AACR 2), 51, 56, 60
Anita Ellis: *For the Record*, A57
Annenberg Fund, Inc., A34–A35
Annex; *see* Adams (John) Building
Annexes; *see* Buildings of the Library, annexes
Anniversaries
  American Folklife Center, xix, 23
  Cataloging in Publication program, xx
  Cataloging Publication Division, 59
  Center for the Book, xix
  CONSER Project, 60
  Democracy in America, 77
  Galatea, La, 27, A51
  Liszt centennial, 77, A54
  Poetry Society of America, 77, A55
  Porgy and Bess, 27
  Shared Cataloging Division, 53
  U.S. Constitution, 78

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985, 39, A58
Annunzio, Frank, vi, A2
Antarctic Bibliography, 39, 76, A58
APIF (Automated Process Information File), 51
Appalachian Spring, A57
Applebaum, Larry, A56
Appropriations, xx, 1–4, 32, A50
  acquisitions from appropriated funds, 56, A8
  statistics, A23, A24–A25
Arab-American literature conference, gift funds, A40–A41
Architect of the Capitol, 2, 9, 16
Architectural Drawing Collection, 8
Architectural materials, 69, A32–A33
"The Architectural Photographs of Jack Boucher (HABS)," exhibit, 28, A51
Architecture, exhibit, A51
Archive of Folk Culture, 24
  gift funds, A38–A39
  officer, viii
  reader services, A16–A17
Archive of Folk Song; *see* Archive of Folk Culture
Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, 70
Archive of World Literature on Tape, 70
Archives of the Indies, Spain, 70
Area Studies, 72, 79
  officers, x, xi
Armstrong, James C., x
Army [Rikugun], A56
Army, Department of, 81
Army Library Institute, 30
Artie Shaw and His Orchestra, A57
Asbestos control, 16
Asher Autograph Collection, 73
Asian Division, 27, 57, 67, 78
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16–A17
Aspen Woodwind Quintet, A54
Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services; *see* Register of Copyrights
Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, ix, 54
Assistant Librarian for Research Services, x, 7, 11
Associate Librarian for Management, vii
  see also Management Services
Associate Librarian for National Programs, viii, 23, A34
Associate Librarian of Congress, vii, 3, 11–12
Association for Asian Studies, gift funds, A34–A35
Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 6
Association of American Publishers, 87
Association of Research Libraries, 51, 62, 65
Atiyeh, George N., xi
Atlanta, University of, 13
"Atlantic Port Cities" exhibit, 27, 78
Atlantic String Quartet, A53
Atlases; *see* Maps and atlases
Audio material, acquisitions, A4–A5
Audiovisual Section (Spec Mat Cat), 52
Audit reports, 10
Auman, Elizabeth H., xii
Austin, Judith P., xi
Austin, Richard H., vii
Austrian National Library, 11
Authorities: A MARC Format, 65, A58
Authority records, 56
"Autocrats," A56
Autograph collection, 7, 73
Automated Information Services, Office of (CRS), officer, viii
Automated Process Information File (APIF), 51, 63
Automated Systems Office (ASO), 8, 14–16, 51, 52, 57, 62, 63, 64, 90
  officers, vii
Automation
  administrative activities, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22
  Copyright Office, 86, 89, 90
  Law Library, 84
  National Programs, 25, 29–30, 32–35
  Processing Services, 51–53, 62, 63–65
  Research Services, 71–73, 75
Automation and Reference Collections Section (GRR), officers, xi
Automation officer (Res), xi
Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO), 51, 52, 57, 61–64
  officers, x
Auxiliary catalogs, statistics, A12
Avram, Henriette D., ix, 65–66
Avrich, Paul, Collection, 68
Awoonor, Kofi, A55

Babine, Alexis V., bequest, A26–A27
Bacall to Arms, A56
Baker, James, vi, A2
Baker, Ronald L., 23
Baker and Taylor Company, gift funds, A34–A35
Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, 1–3, A30–A31, A42–A43, A46–A47
Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 25
Baldwin, James, 77, A55
Ballantyne, Lygia, x
Ballot Box Bunny, A56
Bangladesh materials, 5, A36–A37
Barnard (Frank M.) Foundation, A34–A35
"Baroque Finale," exhibit, A51
Bartis, Peter T., 24

Bartley, Linda K., x
Barzun, Jacques, 7
Beaux Arts Trio, 77, A53, A54
Becker, Herbert S., vii
Beckett, Samuel, 37, 76, A59
Be'er Moshe, 70
Beethoven Association, A30
"Before Rashomon: Japanese Film Treasures of the '30s and '40s," 77, A56
Beggar on Horseback, A57
The Beggar's Opera, A56
Bell, Joshua, A54
Bellefontaine, Arnold G., viii
Belmear (Herbert W.) Memorial Fund, A34–A35
Benedikt, Michael, A55
Benjamin (William Evarts) Fund, A26–A27
Bennett, John, 37
Bennett, Tony, 26
Bequests, forms of, vi
  see also Gift and trust funds
Berlinski, Herman, 76, A53
Bernal, Marie-Louise H., 81
Bernard, Patrick S., x
Berne Convention, 3, 88, 95, 102
Bernier, Bernard A., Jr., xii
Berube, Louis, ix
Bessie, Simon Michael, 6, 7
Bhutanese materials, 5
Bib Flip II, 56
BIBL, 73
Bibliografia delle Opere sul Diritto degli Stati Uniti in Lingua Straniera: Sezione Italiana, 81
Bibliographic Center for Research, Denver, 30
Bibliographic Citation, 15
Bibliographic Control Section (NLS/BPH), 35
Bibliographic Products and Services, Office of the Director for, 51
  officers, x
Bibliographic records, 51, 54–56, 60–62
Bibliographic services, 56
  serials, 60–62
  trust funds for, A26–A27
Bibliographic Services (Photodup), assistant chief for, viii
Bibliographies, 34, 35, 38–39, 42, 43, 72, 75–76
  gift and trust funds to support, A26–A27, A32–A33
  law and legal materials, 81
  statistics, A16
  see also titles of published bibliographies
Bibliothèque Nationale, France, 75, 82
Big Boy, A57
Billings, Henry, A2
Binding, statistics, A22
Binding Office, 72
  officer, xi
Biography, gift funds, A44–A45
Biography and Books, A58
The Black Network, A56
The Black Shield of Falworth, A57
Blackstone, William, 82
Blancheri, Howard A., vii
Blanket Order Section, 56
"Blaeu Maps," exhibit, A52
Blind and physically handicapped, services to, 32–36
  acquisitions, A8, A9, A18
  appropriations, A24, A50
  employment statistics, A23
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A28–A29, A40–A41, A42–A43, A44–A45
  publications, A58, A59, A60, A61
  statistics, A18–A20
  see also National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Blinded Veterans Association, 3
Blixrud, Julia, x, 60
Blossoming Port [Hana Saku Minato], A56
Blues Like Showers of Rain, A57
Boggs, Lindy, 23
Book deacidification program; *see* Mass Book Deacidification Project
Book Garden, funds for support of, A34–A35
"The Book in History and the History of the Book," lecture, 38
Book Paging System, 16, 63, 72
Book Preparation Section, 72
Book Service Section (Col Mgmt), officers, xi
"Book Studies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," symposium, 6
Books for Children, 26, 39, A58
Books in My Life, 38, A58
"Books in the Grand Tradition," exhibit, 27, A51
"Books Make a Difference: An NBC/Library of Congress Project," 6
"Books Not Bombs," 4
Boorstin, Daniel J., vi, vii, xii, 1, 2, 26, 38, A2, A59
Bortnick, Jane, ix
Boucher, Frederick, 94
Boucher, Jack, 28, A51, A52
Bound Pamphlet Collection, 53
Bowker, R.R., trust fund, A26–A27
Brademas, John, 7
Bradunas, Elena, 24, 25
Braille Book Review, A58
Braille Development Section, 36
Braille Magazine of the Quarter program, 36
Braille materials, 33–36, A18, A19, A20, A44–A45

Braille Scores Catalog—Vocal, Part II: Popular—Supplement A, 35
Branca, Giovanni, 68
Brazil
  accessions list, A58
  acquisitions from, 58, 69, 70
  field director, x
  gift funds for materials, A38–A39
  see also Rio de Janeiro field office
The Bride Talks in Her Sleep [Hanayome no Negoto], A56
Brideshead Revisited, 68
Bridge, Peter H., x, 66
Briefings, 45, 46, 81, 86
Brier, Paul, 87
British Library, 22
British Library Association, 73
Brittle books and serials, A22
Broadcasts, A40, A44
Broadway Melody of 1940, A57
Broderick, John C., x, 7
Bronner, Simon J., 24
Brooks, Evelyn, A55
Brooks, Gwendolyn, 26–31, 77, A55
A Brother and His Younger Sister [Ani to Sono Imoto], A56
Brownstein, Cy, viii
BRS Information Technologies, 30
Bryand, John, 94
Brylawski, Sam, A57
Bryn-Julson, Phyllis, A53
Budget officer, vii
Buildings Management Division
  officers, vii
  see also Library Support Services Office
Buildings of the Library
  annexes, 10, 17, 18, 34, 71
  appropriations, 1
  deacidification facility, 2–3, 9–10, 17, 73
  gift funds, A40–A41
  restoration and renovation, xx–xxi, 2, 3, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 67
  telecommunications system, 14
  see also Adams (John) Building; Jefferson (Thomas) Building; *and* Madison (James) Memorial Building
Buildings Services Section, 16
Bumpers, Dale, 94
Bundesarchiv, West Germany, 70
Burchfield, Robert, 6
The Burden of Life [Jinsei no Onimotsu], A56
Burke, Michael D., ix
Burma, A38–A39
Burnett, Edmund C., A36
Bush, Nancy F., viii
Bush, Stephen E., vii
Business Week Magazine, gift funds, A34–A35
Butterworths, 68
Butts, Charles, 87
Buzescu, Petru, 81, 83
Byrum, John D., Jr., x

Cabinet of American Illustration, 8
Cable television, copyright, 92–94, 96–97, 112 (table)
Cadaval, Olivia, 23
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation, 78
  gift funds, A34–A35
Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund, A44–A45
Cairo, Egypt, field office, 50, 58–59
Calder, Jenni, 38
Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress, A58
California, University of, San Diego, 54
Call Me Madam, A57
Camparone, Elaine, A54
Campos, Orlando L., ix, 86
The Candidate, A56
Canfield, Earl, viii
Cannan, Judith P., ix, 50
Capitol (U.S.)
  Law Library Capitol branch, 81, A16, A17n
  Library station officer, xi
Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center, 14
Capitol Station, 75
  officer, xi
"Cap'n O.G. Readmore's Jack and the Beanstalk," 6
Card Control Unit, 64
Cardano, Girolamo, 68
Caricature drawings
  exhibits, A51
  trust funds, A30–A31
Carlyss, Earl, 77
Carneal, Robert B., xii
Carnegie Corporation of New York, trust fund, A26–A27
Carnegie Hall, A57
Carrington, David K., xii, 76
Carroll, Frank J., xi
Carrollton Press, 84
Carter, Constance, xi
Cartographic history (U.S.), honorary consultant, xiii
Cartography; *see* Maps and atlases
Cartoon drawings
  exhibits, 78, A51
  optical disk file, 8
  trust funds, A30–A31, A44–A45
Casey at the Bat, 39, A58
Caspar, Gerhard, xii
Cassette books, 36, A18, A19, A20, A44–A45

Cassette Books, 1985, A58
Cassette machines, 35, 36
Cassidy, Frederic, 25
Castro-Klarén, Sara, xi
The Cat Concerto, A57
Catalog cards, 60, 62–63
  auxiliary, A12
  general, A11
  photoduplication, A21
  printing, A15
  sales and distribution, A13, A14, A15
  statistics, A11, A12
Catalog Management and Publication Division (Proc), 62
  officers, x
Catalog of Copyright Entries, A58–A59
Cataloging
  audiovisual materials, 52
  automation, 15, 51, 53
  cooperative, 54–55
  descriptive, 51–54, 59
  foreign-language, 53, 59
  gift funds for, A38–A39, A44–A45
  machine-readable material, 55–56
  manuals, 55, 56, 61, 65
  microform, 61
  minimal-level, 51, 53, 56, 61, A6–A7, A10
  motion pictures, 72, A10
  music, 52, A10
  newspaper, 60, 71
  pamphlet collection, 53, 71
  recordings, 52
  serials, 60–62, A10, A11
  statistics, A10
  subject, 55, 59, A10
  see also Cataloging distribution; MARC; *and* National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)
Cataloging, Office of the Director for (Proc), 51–56
  officers, x
Cataloging and maintenance of catalogs, statistics, A10–A12
Cataloging distribution, 63–64
  employment statistics, A23
  statistics, A13–A15
Cataloging Distribution Service (Proc), 7, 50, 51, 52, 61–65
  officers, x
Cataloging Division (Cop), 86, 90
  officers, ix
Cataloging in Publication (CIP), xx, 54
Cataloging in Publication Division, 50, 57, 59, 60
  officers, x
Cataloging Service Bulletin, A59
Catalogs, 35, 62, 76, A2
  automation, 72
  gift funds, A44–A45
  sales and distribution, A13, A14
  see also titles of specific book catalogs
Catalogs, card
  statistics, A11, A12
Caxton, William, 37, 76, A61
CBS News, 31
CBS Television, 6
"A Celebration of Cervantes," exhibit, 78
"A Celebration of the Fourth Centenary of *La Galatea*," exhibit, 27, A51
Center for Research Libraries, 54
Center for the Book, xix, 6–7, 25, 28
  executive director, vii
  gift funds, A8, A34–A35
Central administrative services, 18–19
Central Charge File (CCF), 75
Central Files Unit, 18
Central Services Division, 18–19
  officers, vii
Centro Venezolano Americano, gift funds, A34–A35
Certifications and Documents Section (Cop), 89
Cervantes, Lorna Dee, A55
Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de, 27, A51
Cervantes Society, 78
Cervantes symposium, 77, 78
Chafee, John, 95
Chamber music
  festivals, A53–A54
  trust funds for composition and performance of, A32–A33
Chang-Diaz, Franklin, 21
"Charles Dickens," film series, 77, A56
"Charles Dickens and the Performing Arts," exhibit, A51
Chase, Janet, vii
Cheng, Angela, A54
Chestnut, Paul I., xii
Ch'i Pai-shih, 39
Chicago, University of, 54, 62
Chief internal auditor, vii
Children of the Beehive [Hachinosu no Kodomotachi], A56
Children's Books, Catalog of, statistics, A11
Children's literature, 32, 34, 39, 60
  gift funds, A8
Children's Literature Center, 6, 25–26
  officers, viii
  reader services, A16–A17
Children's Literature Center Fund, A36–A37
Childs (James Bennett) Fund, A36–A37
Chile, National Library, 57
Chimes at Midnight, A56
China, People's Republic of, visits from, 86
Chinese and Korean Section (Asian), officers, xi

Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK) Project, 54
Chinese materials, 6, 39, 54, 69
Chinese Newspapers in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography, 39, 75, A59
Chinese Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Cho, Sung Yoon, ix, 81
Christiansen, Hugo W., x
A Christmas Carol, A57
Ch'uan kuo pao k'an so yin (National index to newspapers and serials), 69
CIA reference aids series, 58
CIP; *see* Cataloging in Publication
Circulation Control design document, 16
Circulation of materials
  interlibrary loans, 30, 34, 84, A19
  Law Library, 84
  statistics, A17
  to the blind and physically handicapped, A19
Circulation Section (Loan), officer, xi
Cisneros, Sandra, A55
Civil War Manuscripts: A Guide to Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, 38, 76, A59
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund, A44–A45
Clarke, Gertrude, estate of, gift fund, A36–A37
Class [Tsuzurikata Kyoshitsu], A56
Class K schedule, 83–84
Classification
  statistics, A10, A11
  see also Decimal classification
Classified book collections, 5, A4–A5
Cliburn, Van, 6
Cochran, Thad, 95
The Codified Statutes on Private International Law of the Eastern European Countries: A Comparative Study, 81, A59
Cohen, David Steven, 37
Coin-operated players; *see* Jukebox licensing
COINS III (Copyright Office In-Process System), xx, 15, 86, 88
Cold Regions Bibliography, 76
Cole, James P., ix
Cole, John Y., vii, 12, 39, A58
Cole, Leon M., viii
"Collecting Children's Books," symposium, 6
Collection Services Office (Law), 82–83
Collections Development Office, 4–6, 12, 56–57, 89
  officer, vii
Collections Improvement Section (Col Mgmt), officers, xi
Collections Maintenance Section (Col Mgmt), 71
  officers, xi
Collections management, 4–5, 71, 83–84
Collections Management Division, 67
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16–A17
Collections of the Library
  acquisitions, A4–A9
  classified, A4, A10, A11
  general, A8, A11
  inventory, 71
  Law Library, 83–84
  see also Acquisitions and Preservation and care of the collections
Collins, Jane, 68
"Colloquy on Folklife and University Education," 23
Colt, Mrs. H. Dunscombe, 58
Comaromi, John P., x
"Come on Down to the Library," videotape, 33
"Comedy – A Serious Business," A56
Commentaire sur le Code Criminel Traduite de l'Anglais, 82
Commerce, U.S. Department of, 88
Committee on Automation Planning, 11
Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographical Information (MARBI), 66
Committee prints, 43
Committee to Select Prints for Purchse under the Pennell Fund, xii
Communication Act of 1934, 94
The Community of the Book: A Directory of Selected Organizations and Programs, 39, A59
Complete Oral Arguments of the Supreme Court (United States), 1969–1982, 82
Composing Unit, 18
CompuServe, 30
Computer Applications Section, 64
Computer Catalog Center, 9
Computer programs, copyright, 92, 99–101
Computer Service Center, officer, vii
Computer-aided design and drafting (CADD) system, 10
Computers, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 25
  microcomputers, 22, 25, 63, 72
"Computers and Modern Scholarship," 7
Concerts, 76–77
  gift funds for performances and broadcasting, A2, A28–A29, A32–A33, A40–A41, A44–A45
  list, A53–A54
Concord String Quartet, A54
Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), 11
Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, 32
Conferences and symposia, Library, 6, 7, 23, 25–26, 29, 32, 72–73, 77–78, 81, A55
  gift and trust funds, A34–A35, A36–A37

Congress (U.S.)
  congressional hearings, 1–2
  copyright legislation, 93–96
  Impeachment Trial Committee, 49
  Joint Committee on the Library, vi, 2, A2
  Joint Economic Committee, 43
  legislation, A50
  99th Congress, vi, 1
  reading promotion, 6–7
  services to, 2–3, 75, 79–81
  see also House of Representatives (U.S.) *and* Senate (U.S.)
Congressional Continuing Education Fund, A36–A37
Congressional Issues and Process Education Fund, A36–A37
Congressional Reading Rooms, 42
Congressional Record, 7, 9, 73
Congressional Reference Division (CRS), 41
  officers, viii
Congressional Research Service, xx, 81
  acquisitions, A8
  appropriations, 1, A24–A25, A50
  automated information services, 15
  employment statistics, A23
  exhibits, A51
  function of, 40
  gift funds, A36–A37
  inquiries statistics, 40, 43
  officers, viii–ix, xxi
  public programs, 78
  reference centers, 42
  reference services, A16n
  reports, 42–44, 46
  research services, 40–49
  seminars and workshops, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48
CONSER (Conversion of Serials), 51, 60, 61
CONSER Abstracting & Indexing Project, 61
CONSER Editing Guide, 60
CONSER Minimal-Level Cataloging Section, 61
CONSER operations coordinator, x
CONSER Participants and Advisory Group, 60
The CONSER Project: Recommendations for the Future, 60, A60
Conservation of books and other materials; *see* Preservation and care of the collections
Conservation Office, 73
  officer, xi
The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 81
Consultants, honorary, xiii
  gift and trust funds for, A30–A31
Consumer Relations Section (NLS/BPH), 35
Contracts
  administrative services, 10–11, 13, 14, 17
  National Programs, 28–30, 34–35
  Processing Services, 53–54, 56, 57, 61
  Research Services, 73
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague, A26
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, A26–A27
  concert sponsorship, A53
Cooperative cataloging, 54–55
Copyright
  audiovisual materials, 99–100
  automation, 15, 86, 89
  business summary, 109 (table)
  cable television, 92–94, 96–97, 101, 112 (table)
  cancellations, 91, 98
  computer programs, 92, 99–100
  databases, 89, 99
  deposits, xx, 68, 70, 89–93, 98, 110 (table), 111 (table), A9
  fees, 92–93, 109 (table)
  infringement, 99–101
  intellectual property, 91–92, 112 (table)
  international, 101–102, 103–107 (table)
  judicial developments, 96–101
  jukebox licenses and royalties, 91–92, 112 (table)
  legislation, 93–96
  lending of works, 96
  litigation, 92, 94, 96–98
  manufacturing clause, 94, 97–98
  mask works, 89, 95, 102
  motion pictures, 4, 90, 91, 93
  music, 94, 96
  notice, 100–101
  ornamental design, 96
  photocopying report, 96
  prints and photographs, 100
  public information access, 92
  recordings, 94, 96
  records, 18, 89
  registration, 15, 86, 89–91, 98, 108 (table), 113–115 (table), A24n
  renewals, 108 (table), 109 (table), 112 (table)
  royalty fees, 93, 96, 97
  television programs, 93–97, 101
  visual works, 96, 108 (table), 110 (table)
Copyright Act of 1976, 93, 96, A50
Copyright Licensing Division, 91
Copyright Office, xx, 81
  acquisitions, 1, 68, A8
  appropriations, 17, A24, A50
  automation, 86, 89, 90
  employment statistics, A23
  formalities study, 87
  gift funds, A34–A35
  international activities, 101–102, 103–107 (table)
  judicial developments, 96–101

  labor relations, 87
  legislative developments, 93–96
  Motion Picture Agreement, 4
  officers, ix
  Register of Copyrights, ix, 87, 93, 94, 96, 102, A50
  regulations, 91–96
  reorganization, 88–90
  South Korean law aid, 88
  staff activities, 86–87
  visitors, 86
  workload and production, 85, 88–91, 108–115 (tables)
Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS), xx, 86, 88
Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS), 90
Copyright Registration for Automated Databases, 89
Copyright Services, Assistant Librarian for: *see* Register of Copyrights
Coronelli, Vincenzo, 27, A52
Coronelli globes, 27, 28, 78, A52
Correspondence referral program, 74
Correspondence services, 78–79
  statistics, A17
"The Cost of a Bad Book," 7
Cotsen, Lloyd, 25
Coughlan, Margaret N., 26, 39, A58
Council of International Nontheatrical Events (CINE), 82
Council of Scholars, 7
  gift funds, A34–A35, A36–A37, A44–A45
Council of Scholars Fund, A36–A37
Council on Library Resources, Inc., 55, 65
  gift funds, A36–A37
Counsel for Personnel, Office, of, 20
  officer, vii
"Cover to Cover," TV program, 26
Cowell, Henry, catalog, A2
Crawford, John C., x
Crick, Bernard, 38
The Cricket on the Hearth, A56
Croft (William and Adeline) Fund, A36–A37, A54
Cronin, John W., bequest, A26–A27
Crosby, Kathryn (Mrs. Bing), 26
Crowns and Clowns: Shakespeare's Lancastrian History Tetralogy—Richard II, A56
Croy, Catherine M., vii
Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, Juan de la, 27
Curatorial Section (M/B/RS), officer, xii
A Cure for Pokeritis, A56
Curran, Donald C., vii, 11–12, 102
Curry, Wilhelmena, 67–68
Customer Information Control System (CICS), 15
Customer services officer, x
Customer Services Section (CDS), 64
Cylinder recordings, 24, 37, A22
Cylke, Frank Kurt, viii
Cymbeline, A56

Da Capo Fund, A44–A45, A54
D'Alessandro, Edward A., xi
Dames, A57
Danforth, John, 95, 96
Daniels, Josephus, 70
The Dark Horse, A56
Data General computer, 14, 15
Databases, 7–9, 15, 16, 34, 43, 51, 55, 81, 89, 99
  see also names of specific information systems
Data processing
  Congressional Research Service, 15
  Management Services, 17
  see also Automation, Databases, *and* names of specific information systems
Davenport, Nancy A., viii
Davis, Leroy D., 68
Davison, Peter, 38
"The Day of the Gwendolyn," A55
Deacidification, xx, 2–3, 5, 9–10, 17, 73
Deal, A56
Decimal classification, statistics, A10
Decimal Classification Division (Proc), 55
  officers, x
Decisions sur les coutumes de Berry: Livres V et VI, 82
"The Defining Characteristics of Modern Scholarship," 7
Democracy in America, anniversary, 77, A55
Denchy, Dorothy, xi
Departments, U.S.: *see* specific names
Deposits, 68, 70, 89, 92, 93, 98, 110 (table), 111 (table), A9
Deposits and Acquisitions Division (Cop), 90–91
  officer, ix
Deputy Librarian of Congress, vii, 2, 3, 8, 72, 89
Descriptive cataloging, 51–54, 59
  statistics, A10
Descriptive Cataloging Division (Proc), 10, 53, 54, 60
  officers, x
Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Office for (Proc), 51
  officers, x
The Desert Song, A57
De Tocqueville, Alexis, 77, A55
Detroit Publishing Company collections, 8
Dewey Decimal Classification, 55
  editor, x
  gift funds for editing, A38–A39
Dewey Decimal Classification for School Libraries: British and International Edition, 55
Dewey Decimal Classification Online Project, 55
DIALOG Information Service, 30
Diamond, David, 76, A54

Dickens, Charles
  exhibit, A51
  film series, 77, A56, A57
Dictated Music: An Instruction Manual, 35
Dictated Music Project, 35
Dictionary of American Regional English, 25
Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, A59
Digital Equipment Corporation, 30
Diplomaniacs, A56
Directories, 24, 39, 75, 76
Directors of National Libraries conference, 11, 66, 72
Disaster planning, 3, 73
Disbursing Office, officer, vii
Discoveries, A59
"Discovering India," exhibit, A51
Distribution Section (CDS), 64
District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, 13
Division Satellite Group, 88
Dixon, Judith, 32
Dobbs, Kimberly W., x
Dockstader, Raymond L., viii
Documentation and Reference Section (M/B/RS), officer, xii
Documents; *see* Government publications
Documents Expediting Project, 58
  gift funds, A8, A36–A37
"Does Scholarship Matter?," 7
Doherty, Joan, ix
Dominican Republic: Divorce Law, 81
Donoghue, Denis, 38
Donohue, Joseph, 28
Dorn, Georgette M., xi
The Double Dutch Show, A56
Double String Quartet, 77
Dove, Bobby F., vii
Downey, Thomas, 96
Downs, Robert B., 38, A58
Doyle, Charles, viii
Draker, Linda, 102
Drayer, Donald H., papers, 69
Drawings
  acquisitions, A6–A7
  architectural, 69, A32–A33
  caricature and cartoon, 78, A30–A31, A51
  copyright, 108 (table), 112 (table)
  exhibits, A51
  gift and trust funds, A28–A29, A30–A31, A32–A33
  preservation, A32–A33
Duck Amuck, A56
Duke, Vernon, collection, 5
Duke Street Annex, 10, 17, 71
Dunham, Judith, 37
Dunlap, Lloyd A., 76
Du Pont, Marcella Miller, papers, 69
Duval, Pierre, 69

Eames (Charles) Collection, A28–A29, A40–A41
East European studies, A32–A33
Eastern Africa
  accessions list, A58
  gift funds for acquisitions, A42–A43
Easy Cassette Machines (E-1), 36
École Française d'Extrême Orient, 82
Economics Division (CRS), 41–47
  officers, viii
Ed Sullivan's Headliners, A57
Eder Quartet, A54
Editing and Input Section (Proc), 61
"Editing as Discovery: What Melville Really Wrote," 6
Education, U.S. Department of, 25
Education and Public Welfare Division (CRS), 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49
  officers, viii
Educational Liaison Office, 26–27
  officer, viii
Egypt
  field director, x
  see also Cairo, Egypt, field office
Ehlke, Richard C., viii
Ehrenberg, Ralph E., xii
Eichenberg, Fritz, 26
Ellis, Anita, A57
Ellmann, Richard, 37, 76, A59
Elsbree, Hugh L., Jr., viii
Elson, Bertha L., bequest, A26
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, A26–A27
"The Empire That Was Russia: Photographic Record by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky," exhibit, A52
Employee art and craft show, A51
Employee emergency fund, A34
Employee Intervention Laws in Various European Countries, 81
Employment Office, 21
Employment statistics, A23
"End of an Era," A56
Energy, U.S. Department of, 30
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund, A36–A37
Engelhard Lectures on the Book, 38
Engineering Planning and Development Office, officer, vii
Engineering Section (NLS/BPH), 36
English-language poetry, chair, A28–A29, A32–A33
English Language Serials Cataloging Section, 61
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division (CRS), 41–43, 45–47
  officers, viii

"The Epidemic of Theory," 7
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 87
Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office, 14
  officers, vii
Equal employment opportunity programs, 13–14
Equal opportunity (EO) complaints, 14
Erdreich, Ben, 95
Erickson, John, 37
Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, 25
European Division, 67, 76
  officers, xi
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
European Law Division (LL), officers, ix
European materials, 57
European Reading Room, 74
Evans, Luther, papers, 18, 69
Evans, Mari, A55
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund, A8, A26–A27
Evans (Luther H.) Memorial Fund, A36–A37
Examining Division (Cop), 87–90
  officers, ix
Exchange and Gift Division, 57–59, 84
  officers, x
Exchange programs, 57–59, 69, A9
Executive assignment and classification appeals officer, vii
Executive Council, Center for the Book, 6
Executive Session, 3
Exhibits, 10, 27–28
  Center for the Book, 6
  gift and trust funds, A28–A29, A30–A31, A44–A45
  Law Library, 82
  list, A51– A52
  National Programs, 30–31
  Research Services, 78
  traveling, A44–A45, A52
Exhibits Office, 10, 27
  officers, viii
Exxon Educational Foundation, gift funds, A36–A37
"The Eye of a Caricaturist," exhibit, A51
"Ezra Pound – Thoughts from St. Elizabeths," A55

The Fabulous Dorseys, A57
Facsimiles, gift funds for, A44–A45
"Family Business," A56
Far Eastern language catalog cards, A15
Far Eastern Languages Add-on Catalog, A11
Far Eastern Languages Catalog, A11
Far Eastern Law Division (LL), 81
  officers, ix
Farley, James A., papers, 70
Farm Security Administration files, 8
Fay, Peter J., xi, 76
Fazio, Vic, 95
Feather, John P., 38
Federal Accounting and Reporting System (FARS), 16
Federal Acquisition Regulations, 10
Federal Agencies Collection, 7
Federal Cylinder Project: A Guide to Field Cylinder Collections in Federal Agencies, 37, A59
Federal Depository Collection, 76
Federal Information Policies: Their Implementation and Implications for Information Access, 29
Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), 20
Federal Law Update series, 47–48
Federal Librarian Update Seminars, 29
Federal libraries, 29, 30
  cataloging data distributed to, A13
Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), 28–29
  officer, viii
The Federal Library and Information Center Committee: A Planning Study, 28–29
Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), 28–30
Federal Library Committee (FLC), gift funds, A36–A37
Federal Records Center, 89
Federal Research Division (Res), 67, 78
  officers, xi
Federal Writers' Project, records, 70
FEDLINK (Federal Library and Information Network), 28–30
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund, A8, A26–A27
Ferrarese, Mary Ann, viii
Ferruso, Agnes, xi
Fertig, Barbara C., 24
Festival of American Chamber Music, 77, A53, A54
FETCH command, 63, 72
Filing Section (Proc), 63
Filipino materials, 53, 57
"The Film Scores of David Raksin," A57
Films and filmstrips: see Microforms and microfilming *and* Motion pictures
Filstrup, E. Christian, x, 50
Filstrup, Laurie Smith, ix
Financial management, 17
  statistics, A24–A25
Financial Management Office, officers, vii
Financial statistics, A24–A49
Fine, Vivian, 77
Fine arts, gift and trust funds for, A26–A27, A28–A29
"Fine Printing: The Los Angeles Tradition," 6
Finkelman, Paul, 82
Finsen, Susan C., viii
Finster, Howard, 37
Finzi, John C., vii, 12
Firkusny, Rudolf, A53

First Lady, A56
Fiscal Control Section (Cop), 88
Fish, Hamilton, Jr., 95
Flacks, Lewis I., ix, 102
The Fleet's In, A57
"Flight in Film," exhibit, A51
Florida Maritime Heritage Survey Project, 24–25
Floyd, Kitty, 28
Flute collection, A40–A41
Folk Art and Art Worlds, 24
Folklife and Ethnomusicology Resource Persons in the United States and Canada, 24
"Folklife and Public Education," symposium, 23
Folklife Annual 1985, xix, 24, 37, A59
Folklife projects
  activities, 23–25
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A38–A39
Folklife Sourcebook, 24
Ford, Wendell, 94
Ford Foundation, 24
  gift funds, A36–A39
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), 41, 44
  officers, viii
Foreign Investments and Taxation of Foreign Enterprises and Persons in Romania, 81
Foreign-language materials
  acquisitions, 5, 56–59, 69, 70, 82, A9
  cataloging, 53, 54
  gift funds for, A36–A37, A38–A39
  law and legal, 80, 82–84
  preservation, 6
Foreign Language Serials Cataloging Section, 61
Foreign program, gift funds, A38–A39
Forest Press, 55, 66
  gift funds, A38–A39
Forms management program, 18
Fort Detrick, Maryland, deacidification facility, 9–10
Forum on Federal Information Policies, 29
Forward March Hare, A56
"The Foundations," 7
Founder's Day Concert, A53
Four Dubliners: Wilde, Yeats, Joyce, and Beckett, 37, 76, A59
The Four Seasons of Children [Kodomo no Shiki], A56
Francis, H. M., drawings, 69
Frank, Barney, 94
Frankl, Peter, A54
Franklin, John Hope, 7
French literature, gift and trust funds, A26–A27
French Section, 53
Frenzel, Bill, 95
Fridley, Russell W., 25
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress
  concert sponsorship, A52
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A38–A39
Friends of the Folk Archive, gift funds, A38–A39
Frissell (Toni) Collection, A46
Frissell (Toni) Fund, A46–A47
Frosio, Eugene, T., x
Furniture and furnishings, 1, 9, 17, A24, A50

Galatea, La, 27, A51
Garlic Is as Good as Ten Mothers, A56
Garvey, Gerald T., vii
Gaspard, Thomas de la Thaumassiere, 82
Gates of Heaven, A56
Gazettes; see Newspapers and gazettes
Geac International, 65
Gee, Robert, 83
General catalog, A11
General counsel, vii
  Office of the, 3–4
General counsel (Cop), officer, ix
General management services, 16–19
General Reading Rooms Division, 74, 76, 78
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16–A17
General Reference, officers, x, xi
General Services Administration, 10
GENPAC (Books General/National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging), 56
Geography, trust funds for a chair of, A32–A33
Geography and Map Division, xix, 68–69, 71, 76, 78
  exhibits, A51
  officers, xii
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
George Orwell & Nineteen Eighty-Four: The Man and the Book, 38, 76, A59
German Captured Documents Collection, 70
German materials, 5, 70
Gershwin, George, 5, 27, 69
Gibbs, Anthony, Archive, 70
Gibson, Gerald D., xii
Gift and trust funds, vi, A2–A3, A8, A24–A25
  list, A26–A49
Gift Fund, A32–A47
Gift Section (E&G), 57
Gifts, 4–6, 57–58, 68–70, 78, 84, A2
  forms of, vi
  statistics, A9
Gillespie, Veronica M., 38, 76, A61
Gilreath, James, 39
Gingrich, Newt, vi
Gish (Lillian) Foundation, gift funds, A38–A39

Glasby, Dorothy J., x
Glasgow, Richard E., ix
The Glenn Miller Story, A57
Glos, George E., ix, 83
Goddard Space Flight Center, 3, 10, 73
Godwin, James L., vii
Goff (Frederick R.) Memorial Fund, A38–A39
Going Hollywood, A57
Gold Diggers of 1933, A57
Golddiggers of 1935, A57
Golding, William, 77, A55
Gompers, Samuel, 38
Der Gondelfahrer, 69
Gone With the Wind, 68
Gonzales, Alicia, 23
González, Armando, ix, 81
The Good Earth, 68
Gore, Albert, Jr., 94
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund, A38–A39
Gottscho-Schleisner Archives, A38–A39
Government agencies: *see* U.S. government agencies
Government Division (CRS), 41, 43, 44, 48–49
  officers, viii
Government documents: see Government publications
Government Printing Office, 18, 34, 54, 58, 60
Government publications, 7, 9, 38–39, 54, 58, 60, 70, 71, 76, A9, A36–A37
Government Publications Section (Ser), officer, xi
Graber, James S., vii
Graduate Cooperative Education Program, 13
Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, 1–3
"Gramm-Rudman-Hollings," Info Pack, 41
Grand Canyon Suite, A57
Graphics and Records Management, 18
Graphics Unit, 18
Gray, Beverly Ann, xi
Gray, Judith A., 37
Gray, Kenneth, 94
Great Britain, television programs, 57, 68
Great Court of Judicature–Old Supreme Court (Japan), 1885–1921, 82
Great Expectations, A56
Great Hall, 23, 78
The Great McGinty, A56
Greek materials, 5
Green, Archie, 23, 37
Green, Karl R., xi
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund, A8, A46–A47
Gricena Fund, A8
Grim, Ronald E., 76
The Groom Talks in His Sleep [Hanamuko no Negoto], A56
Gross, John, 7
Grouse Creek Cultural Survey, 24
Grumbach, Doris, A55
Grunberger, Michael W., xi
Grunley-Walsh Construction Co., Inc., 9, 16
Guenter, Doreen, 32
Guest, Barbara, A55
Guggenheim Chair of Aeronautics, A26–A27
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., A26–A27
Guides and finding aids, 38, 60, 61, 76, 88
  gift funds, A34–A35
Gupta, Eunice S., x
Gushee, David ., viii
Gutenberg Bible, 31–32
Gypsy Sweetheart, A57

Hackensack (N.J.) Record, 70
Hahn, Ellen Z., xi
Hail the Conquering Hero, A56
Hale, Robert, 25–26
Hall, Donald, A55
Hallelujah, A57
Hallelujah, I'm a Bum, A57
"Halley's Comet," exhibit, A51
Hamelin, Marc-Andre, A54
Hamid, Abdul, Collection, 8
Hamlet, A56
Hamlet and Eggs, A56
Handbook of Latin American Studies, 76
  editor, xi
Handicapped Awareness Program, 21
Handicapped Program, 21
Handy, Ray, A55
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest, A26–A27
Hard Times, A56
Hardin, James, 24, 37, A59
Hardt, John P., viii
Harman, Inge Maria, 39, 75, A60
Harper, Michael S., A55
Harpsichord, gift funds for concerts, A28
Harriman, W. Averell, papers, 57
Harrison, Anthony P., ix, 96, 101
Harrison, Harriet W., xii, 38
Harry and Tonto, A56
Harvard Law School Library, 82
Harvard University, 54
Harvard-Yenching Library catalog, 69
Hass, John Henry, viii
Hatfield, Mark O., vi
Hawes, Beth Lomax, 23
Haworth Press, 76

Hayford, Harrison, 6
"Hazard of the Game," A56
Head, Anita K., 83
Health Benefits Fair, 19
Health Section (CRS Ed), 41
Health Services Office, 19
  officer, vii
Heartbreak Highways, A57
Hebert, John R., xi
Hebraic Section (Afr ME), 70
  officer, xi
Hebraic Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Hebrew romanization guidelines, 52
Hedrick, Floyd D., viii
Hegeman, Annie-May, A30
Heginbotham, Stanley J., viii
Heineman Foundation, gift funds, A38–A39
Heinemann Fund, A8
The Heiress, A57
Hemperley, John O., vii
Henry IV, A56
Henry V, A56
"Henry James: The Lion of Lamb House," reading, A55
Herie, J.A. Euclid, 32
Herman, Steven J., xi
Heynen, Jeffrey, 60
Heyward, Dorothy, 27
Heyward, Dubose, 27
Hiatt, Robert M., x
Hickerson, Joseph C., viii, 25
High Note, A57
High School, A56
High School Prom, A57
Hill, Victoria C., xi
Himmelfarb, Gertrude, 7
Hine, Lewis, A51
Hines, Patricia S., x, 50
Hispanic Acquisitions Section, 57
Hispanic activities, gift funds, A40–A41
Hispanic culture, specialist in, xi
Hispanic Division, 57, 67, 77–78
  officers, xi
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
Hispanic Law Division (LL), 81
  officers, ix
Hispanic materials, 57
  trust funds for purchase of, A28–A29
Hispanic Publication Fund, A40–A41
Hispanic Reading Room, 74
Hispanic Society Room, trust funds for equipment and maintenance, A28–A29
Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites, 37
Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), 8, 28, 69, A51
Historic American Engineering Record, 69
History
  chair, A36
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A30–A31, A36–A37, A44–A45
  see also American history
The History of Books and Libraries: Two Views, 38
History of Photography, 61
History of Women, 61
Hoffman, Miles, 77
Hogan, Thomas F., 4
Holcomb, Morrigene, vii
Hollander, John, 77, A55
"Hollywood," 77, A56
Hollywood Canteen, A56
"Hollywood Goes to War," A56
Holmes (Oliver Wendell) Devise, A8
  Permanent Committee, officers, xii
Hopper, DeWolf, 39
Horse [U'ma], A56
Horwood, Richard, 69
Hot Pepper, A57
Houghton Mifflin Co., 87
"House of Justice: County Court Architecture," exhibit, A51
House of Representatives (U.S.)
  Committee on Appropriations, 11
  Committee on Energy and Commerce, 41, 43, 47
  Committee on Foreign Affairs, 45, 46
  Committee on Governmental Operations, 41
  Committee on House Administration, 2
  Committee on Science and Technology, 41, 46
  copyright, 93–96
  externally funded position review, 11
  floor proceeding videotapes, 2
  reading promotion action, 6, 7
  Speaker of the House, xvii
  Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, 93, 94
  Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1–2, 11
  Task Force on Libraries and Memorials, 2
  telecommunications system hearings, 2
  Ways and Means Committee, 41
Howard, Richard C., xi
Howard University, 13
Hsia, Gloria H., x
Hsia, Tao-tai, ix, 81
Hsin hua yueh pao (New China Monthly), 69
Huang, Han-chu, 39, 75, A59
Hubbard (Gertrude M.) Bequest, A2n, A24n, A26–A27
Hubbard Fund, A8

Hufford, Mary, 37
Hulme, Keri, A55
Hunt, Marjorie, 37
Huntington, Archer M., 78
Huntington, Archer M., trust fund, A8, A25n, A28–A29, A32–A33
Huntley, William R., x
Husbands, A56
Husovsky, John A., vii
Hutson, James H., xii

IBM Corporation, gift funds, A28–A29, A40–A41
IFLA; *see* International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
Ignatow, David, A55
Illinois, University of (Urbana-Champaign), 54
Image Conversion Technologies, 30
"Impact of Modern Scholarship," 7
"In the Beginning," A56
Incunabula, A6–A7
Index to Latin American Legislation, 81–82
Indexing, 7, 8
India
  exhibit on, A51
  field director, x
  gift funds, A38–A39
  see also New Delhi, India, field office
Indiana University, 23
The Indivisible World: Libraries and the Myth of Cultural Exchange, 38, A59
Indonesia
  field director, x
  see also Jakarta, Indonesia, field office
Info Packs, 41, 42, 44
InfoMart "Index Education," 30
Information Access Corporation, 8
Information and Reference Division (Cop), 87, 89–90, 96
  officers, ix
Information General Corporation, 30
Information Office, 30–32, 39
  officer, viii
Information Resources in the Arts: A Directory, 39, 76
Ingersoll, Robert G., 21
Inouye, Daniel K., vi
Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), 15
Instruction; *see* Training and instruction
Instructional Cassette Recordings Catalog, 35
Instructional Disc Recording Catalog, 35
Insurance Company of North America, gift funds, A40–A41
Interagency Working Group on Intellectual Property, 101
Interlibrary loans, 30, 34, 84, A19
Intern Program, 19
Internal Audit Office, 10–11
International Association of Law Libraries (IALL), 83
International cooperation
  copyright relations, 101–102, 103–107 (table)
  exchange of materials, A9
International Directory of Tactile Map Collections, A59
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), 11, 26, 30–31, 38, 52, 61, 65, 66, 72
International Serials Data System (ISDS), 61, 66
International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD), 52
International Trade Commission, 95
Introductory Lecture to a Course of Law Lectures, 82
Inventory of the collections, xx, 71, 89
ISDS; *see* International Serials Data System
Isenberg Clarinet Fund, A28–A29
Islamic legal collection, gift funds for development of, A44–A45
ISOD, 14
Ison, Mary M., xii
Israeli materials, A38–A39
Issue Briefs, 15, 42
  defense, 46
  energy, 47
  foreign affairs, 44, 45
  nuclear safety, 47
  Space Shuttle accident, 47
  tax reform, 42
Italianamerican, A56
Ives, Edward D., 37

Jabbour, Alan, viii, 24, 25, 37, A61
Jackson, Angela, A55
Jacob, Louis, A., xi
Jagusch, Sybille A., viii, 26
Jakarta, Indonesia, field office, 59
James, Henry, A55
James, Olive, C., xi
James Madison Memorial Building; *see* Madison (James) Memorial Building
Jameson (J. Franklin) Fellowship, A2, A55
Janitorial services, 16
Japan, 56, 69
Japan Publications Trading Company, 56
Japan-American Society of Washington, 77
Japanese materials, 54, 56
Japanese Section (Asian), officer, xi
Japanese Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Jármy, Imre T., x
Jay, Donald F., x, 50
Jazz Mad, A57
Jazz on Film, A57

Jefferson (Thomas) Building, 31, 67
  Congressional Reading Room, 42
  gift fund for, A40–A41
  Main Reading Room, 4, 74
  restoration and renovation, xx, 2, 9, 10, 14, 16
  sales and information counter, xx
Jen, Hseo-chin, 39, 75, A59
The Jewel in the Crown, 68
Joe and Maxi, A56
Joe Macbeth, A56
Johanson, Cynthia J., 50
John Adams Building; *see* Adams (John) Building
Johns Hopkins University History Department, 78
Johnson, Everett J., xi
Johnson, Ronald J., xi
Joint Committee on the Library, vi, 2, A2
Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR 2, 51
Jones, Catherine A., viii
Jones, Thomas M., vii
Jordan, Thomassina, 24
Joyce, James, 37, 76, A59
Juilliard String Quartet, concerts, 77, A53
Jukebox
  licensing, 91, 112 (table)
  optical disk, 7
Julius Caesar, A56
Junior Jive Bombers, A57
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund, A28–A29, A54
Justice, U.S. Department of, 81
Juvenilia; *see* Children's literature
Jwaideh, Zuhair E., ix, 83

Kaplan (Milton) Fund, A28–A29
Karachi, Pakistan, field office, 58, 59
Kastenmeier, Robert W., 94–96
Kaston, Carren O., 39, A59
Katich, Stephen S., 83
Kazin, Alfred, 38
Kegan Fund, A8
Keiley, Joseph T., photographs, 57
Keillor, Garrison, 77, A55
Keller, Edgar, 39
Kelly, Joseph T., 5
Kelly, Walt, 78
Kennedy, Edward, 96
Kennedy (John F.) Center, Performing Arts Library; *see* Performing Arts Library (PAL)
Kent, James, 82
Kenya
  field director, x
  see also Nairobi, Kenya, field office
Kenyon, Carleton W., ix
Kern, Jerome, 77, A54
Key Issues in the Networking Field Today, 64, A60
Killian, Barbara, 12
Kimball, John W., Jr., xi
Kindler Foundation
  concert sponsorship, A54
  trust fund, A25n, A32–A33
King for a Day, A57
King Lear, A56
King of Jazz, A57
King Research Inc., 52, 87–88
Kinnell, Galway, A55
Kipling, Rudyard, 58
"Kipling," 77, A55
Kirk, Michael A., 102
Kirshbaum, Ralph, A54
Kiss Me Stupid, A57
Kissinger, Henry, 7
KJV–KJW, Law of France, 55
Klemperer, Otto, 57
Knight, Etheridge, A55
Knight, John, gift funds, A40–A41
Kominski, John J., vii
Korea
  copyright law, 88
  visits to, 102
Korean materials, 54, 57, 82
Korean Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Kormos, John G., viii
Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund, A28–A29
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation
  concert sponsorship, A53
  gift and trust funds, A28–A29
Koyaanisqatsi, A57
Kramer, Noel Anketell, 4
Kraus, David H., xi
Kresh, Diane Nester, xi
Krintz, Edwin M., vii
Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund, A28–A29, A54
Krumsiek, Rolf, 81
Kulisheck, Marjorie R., vii, 12

La, La, Making It in L.A., A56
Labor-management relations, 19, 20, 83, 87
Labor/Management Working Group (LMWG), 87
Labor Relations Office, 20
  officer, vii
Laboratory Services Section (M/B/RS), officer, xii
Laderman, Ezra, 77
La Follette Congressional Reading Room, 42
Land (Robert H.) Memorial Fund, A40–A41
Landover Center Annex, 10, 18, 71, 89

Large type materials, A6–A7, A18, A20
"Latin American Atlantic Port Cities," exhibit, 27, 78, A51
Latin American materials
  acquisitions, 5, 70
  directory of Latin Americanists, 39, 75
  index to legislation, 81–82
Latin American Microform Project (LAMP), 70
Law and legal materials
  foreign, 82
  gift and trust funds for, A32–A33, A44–A45
  indexes, digests and bibliographies, 81
  microforms and microfilming, 80, 82
  periodicals, 82
  rare books, A32
  research, 80
Law Classification Advisory Committee, 55, 66
Law Librarian, ix
Law Library, 19
  acquisitions, xix, 82, A8
  Capitol branch, 81, A16, A17n
  collections management, 83–84
  employment statistics, A23
  exhibits, 82
  officers, ix
  organizational changes, 82–83
  public programs, 78
  publications, 81
  reader services, 80–81, 84, A16–A17
  regulation on, 84–85
  staff activities, 83
Law Library Add-on Catalog, A11
Law Library Catalog, A11
"The Law Library of the Library of Congress: Manuscripts to Microchips," videotape, A40–A41
Law Library Reading Room, 84
  officer, ix
LC Classification—Additions and Changes, A59
LC Science Tracer Bullet, A59
LC Subject Headings Weekly Lists, A60
Leach, Theodore E., x
League of Arab States, gift funds, A40–A41
League of Women Voters, papers, 57
Leavitt, Donald L., 67
Lectures: see Readings and lectures
Lee, Dorothy Sara, 37
Lee, Noel, 77
Legacy of Law, film, 82
"Legal Classics," 82
Legal issues; see Litigation, *and* Office of the General Counsel
Legal opinions, 4
Legislation relating to the Library, A50
  appropriations, 1, 2, A50
  Copyright Act of 1976, 93, 96, A50
  National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act, 1
  reading promotion, 6–7
  Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, 68, 92
  tax reform, 41–42
Legislative Liaison Office, 3
  officer, vii
Lekah Tor, 70
leMat, Raoul, ix
Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789, 38, 76, A60
Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, A36–A37
Levering, Mary Berghaus, viii
"Lewis Hine, Reformer with a Camera," exhibit, A51
Librarian of Congress, vi, vii, xii, 1–2, 26, 38, A2
Librarian's Office: see Office of the Librarian
Library Environment Resources Office, 9–10, 17
  officer, vii
Library Journal, 36
The Library of Congress: Its Architecture and Decoration, A42
Library of Congress Archives, 18
The Library of Congress Card and Gift Catalog, 1986–1987, 39, A60
Library of Congress Classification. Class B, Subclass BX. Religion: Christian Denominations, A60
Library of Congress Information Bulletin, A60
Library of Congress Information Volunteers, 32
The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee: Its First Decade, A60
The Library of Congress 1985, 39, A60
Library of Congress Selected Publications, 1986–1987, 39, A60
Library of Congress Subject Headings, 51, 55, 64
Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform, A60
Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival, A53, A54
Library Scholars Series, 81
Library Services Division (CRS), 42–44, 49
  officers, viii
Library Support Services Office, 10, 16
  officers, vii
"Library Ten," 4
Licensing Division (Cop), 91
  officers, ix
Lieb, Arthur J., vii, 12
Lieber, Hilary, vi
Lieurance Woodwind Quintet, A53
The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, A56
"The Limits of Library History," lecture, 38
Lincolniana, Alfred Whital Stern Collection, A30, A44
Lindsay String Quartet, A53
Linked Systems Project (LSP), 16, 55, 64–65, A36–A37
Linked Systems Project/Standard Network Interconnection (LSP/SNI) test facility, 65

LIST command, 63
Liszt, Franz
  Centennial Celebration, 77, A54
  letters, 69, 70
Literary Section (Cop), 89
Literature
  chair, A36
  gift funds, A26–A27, A28–A29, A30–A31, A36–A37, A40–A43, A44–A45
Litigation, 3–4, 92, 94, 96–98; A62–A66
Littlejohn, Herbert T., vii
Loan Division (Res), 3, 30, 84
  officers, xi
  reader services, 75, A16–A17
Loan Reference Section (Loan), officer, xi
Loans
  blind and physically handicapped materials, 35
  statistics, A17
Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, 74
Local History and Genealogy Section (GRR), officer, xi
Locator, 84
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest, A40–A41
Lombardo, David D., vii
Lonely Boy, A57
Longworth, Nicholas, A28
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation, trust fund, A28–A29
Loose-leaf description rules, 52
Louchheim, Katie S.
  gift funds, A40–A41
  papers, A40
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund, A25n, A40–A41
Love, Joseph M., vii, 12
Love Me Tonight, A56
Love Streams, A56
Luce, Clare Boothe
  gift funds, A40–A41
  papers, A40
Luce, Henry R., gift fund, A40–A41
Lucktenberg, George, A54
Lyons, Patrice, 102
Lyrical Interval, 77

Macbeth, A56
McCallum, Sally H., ix
McClung, James W., vii
McConnel, Patricia, A55
McCormick, Adoreen M., vii
McCormick, Kenneth, papers, 69
McCowen, Alec, 77, A55
McCreary, Irvin, A2
McCulloh, Judith, 25
McCullough, James M., viii
McDermott, Judy C., x, 50
McDonald, Jack, viii
McGuirl, Marlene C., ix, 83
Le Machine, 68
Machine-readable cataloging; *see* MARC
Machine-readable data
  cataloging, 51, 55–56
  gift funds for, A36–A37
  serials, 15
  see also MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging), database
McKim, Mrs. W. Duncan, bequest, A32
McKim (Lenora Jackson) Fund, A25n, A32–A33
  concert sponsorship, A53–A54
McKitterick, David, 38
MacLeish, Archibald, papers, 18, 69
Madhubuti, Haki, A55
Madison, Dolley, 28
Madison, James, 28
Madison (James) Memorial Building
  Congressional Reading Room, 42
  electric power distribution, 14
  exhibits, 27, 28, 78
  management activities, 16
  sales and information desk, xx
  space modifications, 10
Madison Memorial Hall, 10, 28
Magazine Index, 15
Magazine Index, 8
Magazines; *see* Serials
"Magazines in Special Media," database, 34
Magistretti, William, gift, 69
"Magnificent Voyagers," 78
Mail and Correspondence Control Section (Cop), 88
Mail Order Dealers of Folk Music, Ethnomusicology, and Folklore Books in North America, 24
Main Add-on Catalog, A11
Main Card Catalog, 62, A11
Main Reading Room, 4, 74
Main Reading Room Section (GRR), officer, xi
Making Library Automation Choices conference, 29
Maloney, Margaret, 25
The Man from Laramie, A56
"The Man with the Megaphone," A56
Management, Associate Librarian for, vii
Management and Administrative Services (CRS), officers, viii
Management Services, 12–22
  automation, 14–16
  employment statistics, A23
  equal employment activities, 13–14
  general services, 16–19
  officers, vii
  personnel activities, 19–21
  photoduplication, 21–22

Management Studies (CRS), officer, viii
Manuals, 55, 56, 61, 62, 65
Manuscript Division, 7, 18, 52, 67, 70, A4–A5
  gift funds for, A34–A35, A40–A41
  officers, xii
  reader services, A16–A17
Manuscripts
  acquisitions, 57, 69, 70, A4–A5
  automation, 73
  bibliographies, 76
  cataloging, 52
  gift and trust funds, A4–A5, A26–A27, A28–A29, A30–A31, A34–A35, A40–A41
  microforms and microfilming, 21, 70
  music, 57, A4–A5, A28–A29, A30–A31, A44–A45
  optical disk file, 7
  preservation and restoration, 18, 73, A22
Manuscripts Section (Spec Mat Cat), 51, 52
Maps and atlases
  acquisitions, xix, 57, 68–69, A6–A7
  automation, 71
  catalog cards, A15
  cataloging, 71, A10
  copyright 108 (table), 110 (table), 111 (table)
  exhibits, 27, A51
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 35
  gifts, 78
  MARC records, A10
  microforms and microfilming, 22
  optical disk file, 8
  preservation and restoration, 78, A22
  publications, 76
  tactile maps, 35
MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging), database, 10, A10
  audiovisual records, 52
  folklife records, 25
  foreign records, 51, 53
  gift funds, A36–A37
  map records, 71
  monograph catalog cards, A15
  record verification, 63
  tape sales, 64, A13, A14, A36
MARC catalog cards, A15
MARC *Conversion Manual: Authorities (Series)*, 56
MARC Distribution Service, 55, 62, 65
MARC Editorial Division, 10, 50, 56, 84
  officers, x
MARC *Formats for Bibliographic Data (MFBD)*, 65
MARC *Serials Editing Guide, Second CONSER Edition*, A60
MARC *Serials Guide*, 60
MARC tapes, A13, A14
Maria y sus Magnificos, 21
Maria's Lovers, A56
Marjoe, A56
Martin, Dolores M., xi
Martin, Sylvia Cooke, vii
Maryland, University of, 54, 87
Masaryk and America, 70
Mask Work Unit, 89
Mask works registration, 89, 95, 102, 109 (table)
Mass Book Deacidification Project, xx, 2–3, 9–10, 17, 73
Materials Control Section (Cop), 88
Materials Development Division (NLS/BPH), 35–36
  officer, viii
Materiel management and support, 17
Materiel Section, 17
Matheson, William, xii
Mathias, Charles McC., Jr., vi, 95, 96
Matsumoto, Hisao, xi
Maugham, Somerset, 69
Mays, Walter, 77
Mazur, Michael, xii
Mead, Margaret, papers, 5
Mead Data Central, Inc., 30
  gift fund, A40–A41
Media-related activities, 30–31
Medina, Rubens, ix, 81, 83
Meet John Doe, A56
Melcher, John, 24
Melhem, D. H., A55
Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation, 62
  gift and trust funds, A28–A29, A40–A41
Member and Committee Relations, Office of (CRS), officer, vii
Mencken, H. L., papers, 69
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM), 68
Metz, Jean B., vii
Metzenbaum, Howard, 94
Mexico City Convention, 107n
Meyer, Christopher A., ix, 96, 102
Meyers, Jeffrey, 38
MGM United Artists, 58
Michigan, A2
Microcomputer Demonstration Center, 30
Microfiche; *see* Microforms and microfilming
Microform Reading Room Section (GRR), officer, xi
Microforms and microfilming
  acquisitions, 57–59, 68, 70, 82, 91, A6–A7, A8
  brittle books, A22
  catalog cards, A15
  catalog sales, A13, A14
  cataloging, 61
  catalogs, 62
  field offices, 5
  foreign materials, 58, 59

  gift funds, A42–A43
  law and legal materials, 80, 82
  Library records, 57
  Main Card Catalog, 62–63
  manuscripts, 21, 70
  maps and atlases, 22
  masters, 62
  music, 70
  newspapers and gazettes, 60, 80
  pamphlets, 58
  photoduplication, 21–22
  preservation, 60, 70, 80, 82
  serials, 61, 62, 68, A22
  statistics, A21
Middle East Librarians Association, 83
Middle East materials, 70
  accessions list, A58
  gift fund for, A38–A39
Middle East Studies Association of North America, 83
Middletown, A56
A Midsummer Night's Dream, A56
"The Midwives (or Mediators) of Modern Scholarship," 7
Migdalovitz, Carol, xi, 78
Miller, Dayton C., bequest, A28–A29
Miller (Dayton C.) Collection of Flutes, 70, A28–A29, A40–A41
Miller (Dayton C.) Fund, A40–A41
Miner, William F., viii
Minimal-level cataloging (MLC), 51, 53, 56, 61, A6–A7, A10
Ministerial Reports of Latin America, 70
The Miracle Woman, A56
Mishkin, Paul, xii
Missouri Library Network, 30
"The Moated Grange," A55
Mobley, William H., vii
Monographic series, catalog cards, A15
Monographic Series, A13
Monographs
  acquisitions, 59
  cataloging, 56, 62
  microform and microfilm, 62
  preservation, 6
Monte Carlo, A57
Monthly Checklist of State Publications, 58, A60
Moody's business manuals, 57
Moody's Manuals on Microfiche, 61
Moore, Dwight E., xi
Moore, John L., viii
Moore, Waldo H., 86
Moorhead, Carlos, 94, 95
"More Than Meets the Eye," slide show, 33
Morgan State University, 13
Morris, Richard B., xii
Morrow (Malcolm) Memorial Fund, A8
Mortimer, Louis R., vii
Motion Picture Agreement (MPA), 4
Motion Picture Association of America, 102
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, 15, 51, 52, 71, 77, 78, 89
  officers, xii
  reader services, A16–A17
Motion pictures
  acquisitions, 5, 57–58, 68, A6–A7, A8
  bibliographies and catalogs, 76
  catalog cards, A15
  cataloging, 15, 51, 52, 71
  collections management, 71
  copyright, 4, 90, 91, 93, 108 (table), 110 (table)
  film screening programs, 77, A56–A57
  gift and trust funds, A30–A31, A32–A33, A42–A43, A46–A47
  MARC records, A10
  nitrate film, 11
  preservation and storage, 10, 11, A22, A32–A33, A46–A47
  productions, 82, A34
"Movies for Children," series, 77, A57
Moynihan, Daniel P., 1
  papers, 57
Mr. Thank You [Arigato-san], A56
"Mrs. Fiske!," exhibit, A51
Much Ado About Nothing, A56
Mulgaōkar, Laila, ix
Mulhollan, Daniel P., viii
Mullin, LaVerne P., ix
Multistate centers (MSC), 33, 34, A19
"Multistate Means Multiservice," slide show, 33
Mumford (L. Quincy) Memorial Fund, A9, A42–A43
Mumford Room, 10
MUMS, 16, 63, 71, 72, 84
Munro, A56
Murray, Les A., A55
Music
  acquisitions, 5, 57, 69, 70, A4–A5, A6–A7, A18
  braille, A18
  catalog cards, A15
  cataloging, 51, 52, 54, A10, A11
  chamber music, A32–A33, A53–A54
  compositions commissioned, A2, A32–A33
  copyright, 95, 96, 108 (table), 110 (table), 111 (table)
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 35, A18–A19, A20
  gift and trust funds, A26–A27, A28–A29, A30–A31, A32–A33, A36–A37, A38–A39, A40–A41, A42–A43, A44–A45

  manuscripts, 57, A4–A5, A28–A29, A30–A31, A44–A45
  MARC records, A10
  microforms and microfilming, 70
  scores, A18
  sheet music, 5, A15
  see also Concerts and Recordings
Music Add-on Catalog, A11
"Music and Movies," 77, A56–A57
Music and Musicians series, 35
Music and the Silent Film, Part Two, A57
Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings, 62, A14, A60
Music Catalog, A11
Music Division, 27, 67, 69, 70, A4–A5
  officers, xii
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
Music from Marlboro, A53, A54
"Music Literature, and Hispanic Culture: Celebrating Fifty Years of Leadership in Washington, D.C.," A34–A35
The Music Man, A57
The Music of Henry Cowell: a Descriptive Catalog, A2
Music Section (NLS/BPH), 33–35
Music Section (Spec Mat Cat), 52, 53
Musical instruments, A28–A29, A30–A31, A40–A41, A44–A45
The Musical Mainstream, A60
Mwalimu, Charles, 83
Myers, R. David, xi, 38, A61
Myracle, James L., vii
The Mystery of Edwin Drood, A56

NACO (Name Authority Cooperative), 51, 52, 54–55, 64
NACO/LSP Generic Manual, 56
Nairobi, Kenya, field office, 58
Name Authorities, A10
Name Authorities, sales, A13, A14
Name Authorities, Cumulative Microform Edition, 62, A60
Name Authority Cooperative (NACO), 51, 52, 54–55, 64
Name Authority File, 16
Name authority records, 53, 54, 56, 62, A10
NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), 3
"A Nation of Readers," exhibit, 6, 28
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 10, 73
National Agricultural Library, 30, 31
National Archives, 2
National Broadcasting Company (NBC), xix, 6, 10, 68
National Central Library, Taiwan, 65
National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP), 55
National Diet Library, Japan, 69
National Directory of Latin Americanists, 39, 75, A60
National Endowment for the Arts, 23, A50
National Endowment for the Humanities, 1, 60, 62, 70
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act, 1, A50
National Genealogical Society Award of Merit, 74
National Geographic Society, 78
National Hispanic Heritage Week, 14, 21
National Information Standards Organization (NISO), 66
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 16
National Institutes of Health, 18
National Level Bibliographic Records, 65, A60
National libraries, 11, 22, 57, 59, 65, 66, 69, 75, 82
National Library for the Blind, Inc., gift and trust funds, A28–A29
National Library of Canada, 32, 66
National Library of Medicine (NLM), 31, 53, 54, 59–60, 65
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 3–4, 10, 26, 32–36, A19–A20
  officers, viii
  reader services, A16–A17
  see also Blind and physically handicapped, services to
National Library Week, 28
National Preservation Program Office, 6, 72–73, A34–A35
National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, 53
National Programs, xx, 23–39
  employment statistics, A23
  gift funds, A34
  officers, viii, xxi
  reader services, A16–A17
National Programs, Associate Librarian for, viii
National Referral Center, 67, 74, 76
  database, xx
  reader services, A16–A17
National Register of Microform Masters, 51, 62
National Serials Data Program (NSDP), 61
  officer, x
National Services Section, 34
National Underground Storage, 18
National Union Catalog (NUC), 64, A60
  automation, 51, 62
  cataloging, A10, A12
  gift and trust funds, A42–A43
  sales, A13, A14
National Union Catalog: Audiovisual Materials, 62, A60
  sales, A13, A14
National Union Catalog: Books, 62, A60
  sales, A13, A14
National Union Catalog: Cartographic Materials, 62, A60
  sales, A13, A14
National Union Catalog: Post-1956 imprints supplement, A12
National Union Catalog: Pre-1955 imprints, A12
National Union Catalog: Production Masters, A13
National Union Catalog: U.S. Books, 62, A60
  sales, A13, A14

National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings. A13–A14
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC). 52–53. 64
  sales. A13. A14
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. A11
National Union Catalog Publication Project. 18
National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations. 62. A13. A14
National Union Index to Architectural Records. A32–A33
National Urban League. papers. 57
Naval Historical Foundation
  collections. A40
  gift funds. A42–A43
Navshakti newspaper. 70
Nay. Robert L., ix
NBC; see National Broadcasting Company
NBC-TV. 57
Near East Section (Afr/ME). officers. xi
Near East Union Catalog. statistics. A12
Near Eastern and African Law Division (LL). 83. A44–A45
  officers. ix
Nearprint publications. A13. A14
Nedzi. Lucien. 23
Needham. Paul. 37. 76. A61
Neidich. Charles. A54
NELINET. 30
Nepal. 5. A38–A39
Neptune Plaza. 9. 23
Network Advisory Committee (NAC). 64–65
Network Development and MARC Standards Office (Proc). 64–66
  officers. ix
Network Division (NLS/BPH). 34–35
  officers. viii
Network Planning Papers series. 60. 64. A60
Networking. 29–30. 64–65
New Delhi. India
  field office. 58. A34–A35
  gift funds for. A34
  microfilming. 5. A21
"New for You." exhibit. A51
New Serial Titles (NST). 61. A60
  editor. x
  sales. A13. A14
New York Historical Society. 60
New York Public Library. 60. 80
New York Technical Services Librarians. 65
Newman. Anthony. A54
News. A60
Newsom. Jon W., xii. A57
Newspaper Section (Ser). officer. xi
Newspapers and gazettes
  acquisitions. 70. 84. A6–A7
  bibliographies. 9
  cataloging. 60. 71
  foreign 39. 70. 80
  gift and trust funds. A26–A27
  microforms and microfilming. 60. 80. A22
  official gazettes. 80. 84
  preservation. 60. 80. A22
"Next to Mother's Milk." 6
Nguyen. Khanh P., 82
Niagara. A56
Nicholas Nickleby. A56
"1987 – The Year of the Reader." xix. 6–7
Nitrate Conversion Program. 11
NLS; see National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
NLSNET. 2. 33
No Maps on My Taps. A57
No News Is Good News. A56
"Noire Landscapes." 77. A56
North Curtain. 67
Northrop Services. Inc., 10
Northwest Gallery and Pavilion. 67
Notable Documents List. 36–37
Novotny. Thomas W., viii
NPAC (National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging). 53
NST: see *New Serial Titles*
Nugent. William. R., vii

Oakar. Mary Rose. vi
Oakman. Robert. 7
Oates. Joyce Carol. A55
OCLC; see Online Computer Library Center
OCLC Europe. 29
OCLC Users Council. 65
Ode to Henry Purcell. 77
O'Donoghue. Martin F., Jr., vii
Of Mice and Men. A57
Office of Management and Budget. 41
Office of Planning and Development. 8
  officer. vii
Office of the Devise. officer. xii
Office of the Librarian. 72
  employment statistics. A23
  gift funds. A40–A41
  officers. vii
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 88. 95
Office of War Information. files. 8
Official Add-on Catalog. A11

- Official Catalog, 63, A11
- Ohio State University, 54
- *Old Bailey Proceedings* (Great Britain), *1714–1834*, 82
- *Older Brother, Younger Sister [Ani Imoto]*, A56
- Oler, Harriet, ix
- *Oliver!*, A57
- Oman, Ralph, ix, 92, 93, 102
- "Omnibus: *King Lear*," A56
- "Omnibus: Some Views of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*," A56
- *On with the Show*, A57
- *Once in a Lifetime*, A56
- *One Night of Love*, A57
- O'Neill, Thomas R., 25
- Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC), 16, 29, 30, 53, 55, 60, 64–65, 75
- Online Data Entry Facility, 15
- *Opera Omnia*, 68
- Optical Disk Advisory Committee, 8
- Optical Disk Fund, A42–A43
- Optical Disk Interface System (ODIS), 9
- Optical Disk Operation, 14
- Optical Disk Pilot Print Project, 73
- Optical Disk Pilot Program, xx, 7–8
- Optical disk system, 2, 7–9, 14, 30
- Order Division, 56, 57
  - officers, x
- *Organization and Communication Coordination Plan and General Description of the LSP Bibliographic Component*, 65
- Organization chart, xiv–xv
- *Original Cast Album: Company*, A57
- Orr, Carroll, 7
- Orwell, George, 37–38, 76, A59
- Osterberg, Robert, 87
- Ostrove, Geraldine, xii
- Ostrow, Stephen E., xii
- *Othello*, A56
- *Out of the Past*, A56
- "Out West," A56
- Oval Gallery, 78, A51
- *Over the Edge*, A57
- Overdue books, 75
- Overseas Operations Division (Proc), 50, 57, 59
  - officers, ix–x
- *Overseas Outlook*, A60
- "Oxford English Dictionary," 6
- "Oxford English Dictionary and the State of the Language," 6
- Oxford University Press, 6

- Pakistan, field director, x
  - *see also* Karachi, Pakistan, field office
- Pakistani materials, 5
- Palmer, Edith, 81, 82
- Pamphlet collection, 5, 53, 58, 71, A6–A7
- *Panoramic Maps of Cities in the United States and Canada*, 37
- Panzera, Donald P., ix
- Paperback book collection, 89
- Paperwork Management Section, 18
- Paris, Henry B., Jr., viii
- Parker, David, A57
- Parmentier, Edward, A54
- Parrish Foundation, 27
- Pascale, Kathleen, ix
- Patent Office, U.S., 113–115 (table)
- Pauk, Gyorgy, A54
- "Paul Strand," exhibit, A51
- Pauls, Frederick H., viii
- Payton, Walter, 6
- PC MIS (Production Control Management Information System), 34
- Peace, gift funds for purchase of materials fostering, A36–A37
- Pearlstein, Peggy, 70
- *A Pebble by the Wayside [Robo no Ishi]*, A56
- Pelikan, Jaroslav, 7
- Pell, Claiborne, vi
- PEN Syndicated Fiction Project, A55
- Pennell, Joseph, bequest, A9, A28–A29
  - Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund, xii
- Pennell (Joseph and Elizabeth Robins) Collection, A28
- Pennsylvania, University of, 70
- Performing arts deposit collection, 89
  - works registered for copyright, 108 (table), 110 (table)
- Performing Arts Library (PAL), 76
  - exhibits, 27, A51
  - gift funds, A34–A35
  - officers, xi
  - reader services, A16–A17
- Periodical Section (Ser), officer, xi
- Periodicals; *see* Serials
- Perlberg, Mark, A55
- Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, officers, xii
- Personnel, 3
  - affirmative action, 13
  - automation, 16, 19
  - awards, 21, 82
  - changes in, xxi, 12, 23, 50, 62, 67–68, 78, 83, 86
  - child care program, 14
  - counseling, 19–21
  - departmental reorganizations, 20, 82–83
  - director, vii

  equal employment opportunity, 13–14
  externally funded positions, 11
  gift funds for, A34–A35
  handicapped activities, 21
  health services, 19–20
  labor-management relations, 19, 20, 83, 87
  litigation, A60–A62
  optical disk user survey, 8–9
  professional activities, 11–12, 25, 26, 65–66, 83
  recruitment and staffing, 13, 19–21, 40, 83, 86, A23
  retirement, 12, 19, 50, 66–67, 77, 78, 83, 86
  training, 21
Personnel and Labor Relations Office, 19–21
  officers, vii
Personnel Operations Office, 16
  officer, vii
Personnel Security Office, 16
  officer, vii
Peters, Marybeth, ix, 96, 101, 102
Pew, Michael R., ix, 86
Photoduplication, 21–22
  copyright and, 96
  statistics, A21
Photoduplication Service, 21–22, 58, 84
  officers, viii
  revolving fund, A46–A47
Photographs: *see* Photoduplication *and* Prints and photographs
Piatigorsky, Gregor, collection, 70
Pick Up Your Feet, A56
Pickford (Mary) Company
  revolving fund, A46–A47
Pickford (Mary) Foundation, 77
  gift and trust funds, A30–A31, A42–A43
Pickford (Mary) Theater, 77
  film screening programs, A56–A57
Pierpont Morgan Library, 27, 76
Pietris, Mary K. Dewees, x
PIN (piece identification number) labels, 72
Pinelands Folklife Project, 24
Piñon, Nelida, 70
"Pioneers," A56
Pittsburgh, University of, 54
Pizza Hut, Inc., 28
Planning and Development, Office of, 12
  officer, vii
Planning Management (Res), special assistant for, xi
Playboy, 3–4
Playboy Enterprises Inc., 3
Pletzke, Linda, x
Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, xiii, xix, 1, 31, A50
Poetry
  chair of English-language poetry, A28–A29, A32–A33
  consultant, xiii, xix, 1, 26, 31, A55
  gift and trust funds, A30–A31
  readings, 26, 77, A55
Poetry Society of America, 77
Poets and Anthologists: A Look at the Current Poet-Packaging Process, 38, A61
Policy Planning Advisors (Cop), ix
Policy, Planning, and Review, Office of (CRS), officer, viii
Polish materials, 22
The Polygamist, 70
Pontecorvo, Gregory, 37
Porgy and Bess, anniversary, 27, A51
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, A30–A31
Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund, A42–A43
Portuguese literature, consultant in, A28–A29
Portuguese materials, 54
Posen, I. Sheldon, 37
Position Classification and Organization Office, 16, 20
  officer, vii
Postal Services Unit, 18–19
Posters, 26
  acquisitions, 69, A6–A7
  exhibit, 82
  optical disk file, 8
"Posthumous Gershwin," lecture, A57
A Pot Worth a Million Ryo [Hyakuman Ryo no Tsubo], A56
Pound, Ezra, A55
Powell, Lawrence Clark, 6
Pratt, Dana J., viii
Preble, Leverette L., III, ix
Preliminary Cataloging Section (Cat), 54
PREMARC, 10, 54, 56, 63, 84
Pre-1801 Imprint Collection, 71
Preparation Section (Mss), officer, xii
Preservation and care of the collections, 71
  Americana project, 6
  automation, 73
  binding, 72, A22
  Chinese materials project, 6
  conferences and meetings, 72–73, A36
  copyright records, 89
  deacidification, 2–3, 5, 9–10, 17, 73
  foreign materials, 6
  gift and trust funds, 78, A28–A29, A32–A33, A36–A37, A40–A41, A42–A43
  law and legal materials, 80
  manuscripts, 18, 73, A22
  maps and atlases, 78, A22
  microforms and microfilming, 60, 70, 80, 82
  motion pictures, A22, A32–A33, A46–A47

  newspapers and gazettes, 60
  optical disks, 8, 73
  prints and photographs, A22, A32–A33
  rare books, A22
  recordings, A22
  records, 18
  serials, 6, A22
  statistics, A22
  television programs, A32–A33, A46–A47
  training, A28, A34, A36, A40
Preservation and Conservation Core Programme (PAC), 11
Preservation Microfilming Office, officer, xi
Preservation Office, 11
  officers, xi
Preservation Policy Committee, 5
The President Vanishes, A56
Pressler, Menahem, A54
Price, James R., viii
Price, John F., xi, 76
Price, Joseph W., xi
Price, Mary S., x, 66
Prince of Wales, 26, 31
Principal evaluations officer, vii
Principal Subject Cataloger, Office of the, officer, x
Pringle, Roger, A55
Print material products acquisitions, A6–A7
The Printer & the Pardoner: An Unrecorded Indulgence Printed by William Caxton for the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, Charing Cross, 37, 76, A61
Printing and Processing Section, 18
Printing Unit, 18
Prints and photographs
  acquisitions, 5, 57, 69, A6–A7, A42–A43
  cataloging, 15, 52, 71, A10
  copyright, 100, 108 (table), 110 (table), 111 (table)
  exhibits, 6, 28, 78, A51, A52
  gift and trust funds, A28–A29, A32–A33, A38–A39, A46–A47
  optical disk file, 8
  preservation and restoration, A22
  relocations, 71
Prints and Photographs Division, 8, 15, 51, 52, 69, 71
  gift funds for, A34–A35, A42–A43
  officers, xii
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
Prints and Photographs Reference Fund, A42–A43
Processing and Reference Section, 61
Processing Section (M/B/RS), officer, xii
Processing Section (Rare Bk), officer, xii
Processing Services, xx, 13, 50–51
  acquisitions and overseas operations, 5, 56–60
  bibliographic products and services, 60–64
  cataloging, 51–56
  data processing, 15
  employment statistics, A23
  gift funds, A34–A35
  networking, 64–65
  officers, ix–x
  planning activities, 50
  reader services, A16–A17
  staff activities, 50, 65–66
Processing Services, Assistant Librarian for, ix
Procurement and Supply Division, 17, 18
  officers, viii
Procurement procedures, 17
Production Control Section (NLS/BPH), 36
Program for the blind, gift funds, A42–A43
Prokudin-Gorsky, Sergei, A52
Prompt Payment Act, 11
Prompt Screens, 15
"Protection of the Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits," 102
Protective services officer, vii
Public education campaign, 33
Public relations, 30–32, 64
Public service officer, xi
Publications and Media Section (NLS/BPH), 34
Publications of the Library, 36–39
  acquisitions, 58
  administrative services, 18
  bibliographies and catalogs, 60–62, A2
  Copyright Office, 89
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 34, 35
  gift and trust funds, A30–A31, A34–A35, A36–A37, A42–A43, A44–A45
  Law Library, 81–82
  list, A58–A61
  microform, 62, A58–A59
  music, A2
  National Programs, 24, 26, 28, 29
  Processing Services, 51, 52, 55, 58, 60–62, 65, A2
  Research Services, 75–76
  see also titles of individual publications
"The Publishers," 7
Publishing Office, 24, 36–39
  officer, viii
Purchases: *see* Acquisitions, purchases
Pursued, A56

Qi, Li, 86
Quality Assurance Section, 36
Quayle, Dan, 96
Quilts in Women's Lives, A56
Quinones, Ricardo, 7
Quintanilla, Horacio, 23

R Is for Reading, A61
The Rabbit of Seville, A56
Radical activity pamphlets, 5
Radio Corporation of America, gift funds, A42–A43
The Rag Time Band, A57
Raised character books, A6–A7
Ramin, Cynthia, A53
Rancho Deluxe, A56
Randall, Dudley, A55
Rare Book and Special Collections Division, 53, 67, 68, 71, 76, 89
  gift funds for, A44–A45
  officers, xii
  reader services, 74, A16–A17
Rare books
  acquisitions, A38–A39
  cataloging, 53, 54
  gift funds for purchase of, A32–A33, A38–A39, A44–A45
  law and legal materials, A32–A33
  pamphlet collection, 5
  preservation and restoration, A22
Rather, Lucia J., x, 66
RBP Associates, 3, 13
"Read More About It," 6, 76
Reader and reference services
  American Folklife Center, 25
  Congressional Research Service, A16n
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 35, A16, A20
  Law Library, 80–81, 84
  optical disk system, 8, 9
  Research Services, 73–74, 78–79
  statistics, A16–A17
  see also Congress (U.S.), services to
Reader Services Section (Mus), officer, xii
Reading promotion, 6–7
Reading rooms, 4, 8, 9, 67, 74, 78, 81, 84, 87
Readings and lectures, 6, 23–24, 26, 77
  list, A55
  poetry, 77, A55
  trust funds, A2, A26–A27
Readmore, Cap'n O. G., 6
READS (Reader Enrollment and Delivery System), 32–34
Reagan, Ronald, 1, 25, 95
Real Life, A56
"Real-Life America," 77, A56
"The Realm of Folly: English Caricature from 1620 to the Present," exhibit, 26, A49
"The Realm of Folly, Satire and Caricature in the British Postwar Film," A54
Receiving and Processing Division (Cop), 86, 88
"A Record in Detail: The Architectural Photographs of Jack E. Boucher," exhibit, 28, A51, A52
Recording for the Blind, Inc. (RFB), 35
Recording Laboratory, revolving fund, A46–A47
Recordings
  acquisitions, 57, 70, A4–A5, A18
  catalog cards, A15
  cataloging, 51, 52
  copyright, 93, 96, 108 (table), 110 (table), 111 (table)
  cylinder, 24, A22
  deposit collection, 89
  folklife, 24
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 33, 36, A18, A19, A20
  gift funds, A28–A29, A38–A39, A44–A45, A46–A47
  preservation and restoration, A22
  productions, 39
  relocation, 71
Records Maintenance Unit (Cop), 89
Records management, 18, 89
Records Management and Graphics Section, 18
Records Management Division (Cop), 89
Records Management Section (Cop), 89
Recruitment and Placement Office, 13, 19–20
  officer, vii
Red Cross, 20
Reference and Bibliography Section (Cop), 89
Reference and Bibliography Section (G&M), officers, xii
Reference and Reader Service Section (Mss), xii
Reference and Reader Services Section (Rare Bk), officer, xii
Reference Section (NLS/BPH), 34
Reference Section (P&P)
  gift funds, A42–A43
  officers, xii
Reference Section (Res), officer, xi
Reference Service (Ser), officer, xi
Reference services; *see* Reader and reference services
Register of Additional Locations, A60
  sales, A13, A14
Register of Copyrights, ix, 8, 93, 94, 96, 102, A50
Regulations officer, vii
"Rehearsing *Hamlet*," A56
Reid, Eric s.g., ix
Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund, A30–A31
Reimer, Richard, 87
Religion, gift and trust funds, A26–A27
Renaldo and Clara, A57
Rengan, Shen, 86
Rensbarger, John W., vii
Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, Office of (CRS), officer, viii
Research Libraries Group, 6, 54, 62, 66
  gift funds, A42–A43
Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), 53, 54, 60, 64, 65

Research officer (Preserv), xi
Research Services, xix–xx, 13–15, 51, 67–68
  acquisitions, 68–70
  administration, 78
  automation, 15, 63, 71–72
  collection management, 71
  employment statistics, A23
  officers, x–xii
  Performing Arts Library, 75
  preservation, 72–73
  public programs, 76–78
  publications, 75–76
  reader services, 73–75, 78–79
  statistics, A16–A17
  workload, 78–79
Research Services, Assistant Librarian for, x
Resources Analysis Section, 78
  officers, xi
Resources for the Future, 45
Retrieval services, 63, 65, 72
Retrospective Music (REMUS) Project, 54
Review (CRS), coordinator of, viii
"The Reviewers," 7
Revolutionary America, 1763–1789: A Bibliography, 37
Revolving fund service fees, A46–A47
Rhapsody in Blue, A57
Rhodes, Samuel, A53
Richard III, A56
"Riders on Earth Together: Expressions of Faith in the Middle East and Asia," exhibit, 27, 78, A51
"Righteous Discontent: The Woman's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880–1930," lecture, A55
Riley, James P., viii
Rimer, J. Thomas, III, 67
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, field office, 58, 69
Rios, Alberto, A55
Risher, Carol, 87
Ristow, Walter W., xiii
Ritchie, Ward, 6
RLIN; see Research Libraries Information Network
Roberts, Kenneth, 69
Roberts, Margaret A., bequest, A30
Roberts, Matt T., xi
Roberts, Pat, vi
Roberts Fund, A30–A31
Robinson, James W., viii
Robinson, Lawrence S., xi
Robinson, William H., viii
Rochberg, George, 77
Rock n' Roll High School, A57
Rockers, 57
Rodgers, Richard, 57
Rodia, Simon, 37
Roland, Barbara J., x
Romeo and Juliet, A56
Roosevelt, Theodore, 38, 69
Rooty Toot Toot, A57
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Collection, 76
Ross, Joseph E., viii, xxi
Ross, Regene C., x
Ross (Arthur) Foundation, gift funds, A9, A42–A43
Rothermel, Earl L., 67
Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., gift funds, A9, A42–A43
Roy family, 24
Royal National Institute for the Blind, 35
Rush, Jodi, ix
Russian materials, 5, 26, 54
Rutgers University, 60

Sabato, Ernesto, 70, 78
Sadowski, Tadeusz, 83
Saertel, Moses, 70
Safety Office, 16
  officer, vii
  see also Library Support Services Office
Saff, Donald J., xii
Safire, William, papers, 57
Salaries and expenses
  acquisitions services, A8
  appropriations, 1, A24–A25, A50
Salesman, A56
Salinas, Luis Omar, A55
Salomon String Quartet, A53
Sampson, Walter D., Jr., ix
Samuel Beckett: Nayman of Noland, 37, A61
Samuel Gompers: A Selected List of References about the Man and His Times, 38, A61
San Francisco Chronicle, 70
Sanchez, Sonia, A55
Sarle, Rodney G., 50
Sarney, Jose, 26
Saudek, Robert, xii
Saur, K.G., 62–63, 73, 76
SC350, 30
Scala, Norman P., bequest, A30
Scala, (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, A30–A31
  concert sponsorship, A54
Scholar Seminar luncheon series, 78
"Scholarship and Public Policy," 7
"Scholarship Today: The Humanities and Social Sciences," symposium, 7
Schonburg Clipping File, 91
School Library Association (UK), 55
Schrader, Dorothy M., ix, 2

Schulman, Grace, A55
Schuman, William, 76, A54
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund, A9, A42–A43
Science and Technology Division (Res), xx, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 91
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16–A17
Science Policy Research Division (CRS), 41, 43–45
  officers, ix
Science Reference Section (Sci), 68
  officer, xi
Scientific materials, 71
  gift funds for acquisition of, A42–A43
SCORPIO, 15–16, 63, 71–73, 84
SCORPIO SEND command, 72
SCORPIO BIBL system, 7
Scott, Nathan A., Jr., 38
Scrooge, A57
The Sculptor's Nightmare, A56
"Seasonal and Holiday Tales," 24
The Secret Cinema, A56
Seder Tefilot Shevachot ve-Shirim, 70
Selection Office, 5
  officer, vii
Sellers, John R., 38, 76, A59
Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, 88, 92
Semiconductor chip registration, 88, 108 (table)
Seminars and workshops, 5, 23, 29, 60, 61
  for Congress and congressional staff, 42, 44–46, 48
  gift and trust funds, A34–A35, A36–A37, A38–A39
Senate (U.S.)
  Committee on Agriculture, 43
  Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, 41, 47
  Committee on Finance, 41, 42
  Committee on Governmental Affairs, 41
  Committee on the Judiciary, 49
  copyright, 93–96
  legislation, 1
  President, xvii
  reading promotion action, 6, 7
  Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2
  Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, 93–95
Senate Library, 84
Senior specialists (CRS), officer, viii
Seoul National University, 82
Serial and Government Publications Division (Res), 70, 71, 74
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16–A17
Serial Record Division (Proc), 15, 30, 60, 61
  officers, x
Serials
  acquisitions, 5, 56, 68, 69, 82, A18
  automated system, 15, 30, 34, 51, 63
  bibliographical services, 60–62
  bibliographies, 39, 76
  catalog cards, A15
  catalogs and cataloging, 60–62, A10, A11
  children's materials, 26
  copyright, 108 (table), 110 (table), 111 (table)
  for the blind and physically handicapped, 3–4, 33–36, A18
  foreign language, 6
  law and legal, 82
  MARC records, A10
  microforms and microfilming, 61, 62, 68
  optical disk file, 7, 8
  preservation, 6, A22
  see also Newspapers
Serials Cataloging Regional Institutes, 60, 61
Serials Management System (SMS), 15, 51, 63
Series authorities, 52, 54, 56, A10
Series Authority Institute, 51
Series Flip, 56
SERLOC (Serial Location System), 15, 61–62
SERLOC Search Guide, 61
SERLOC Search Manual, 61
Services to Congress, 2–3, 75, 79–81
Settler, Leo H., Jr., x
Sextet *for Piano and Winds*, 77
Shaffer, Roberta I., ix, 83
Shahani, Chandru J., xi
Shakespeare, William, film series, 77, A56
Shakespearean Spinach, A56
Shanks, Rosalind, A55
Shared Cataloging Division (Proc), 5, 52–54
  officers, x
Shaw, Renata V., xii
Sheehan, Patrick, xii
Shelflisting Section (Subj Cat), 55
Shelflists and shelflisting, 82, 84, A10
Shelley, Michael H., x
Sheridan, Philip H., 21, 70
Shipley, Lloyd W., xi, 39, 76, A59
Shirley, Wayne, A57
Shooting at the President: The Remarkable Trial of Richard Lawrence for an Attempt to Assassinate the President of the United States, 82
Show Biz Bugs, A57
Shroff, Kersi B., 81
Shumsky, Oscar, A54
Simmon, Scott, 77, A57
Simpson, Louis, A55
Singin' in the Rain, A57

"Single Beds and Double Standards," A56
Sipkov, Ivan, ix, 81, 83, A59
Sithole, Ndabanigi, 70
Sit-in, 4
Sittig, William J., vii, 12
Slavery in the Courtroom: An Annotated Bibliography of American Cases, 82
Slavic and East European Library, University of Illinois, 54
Slavic and East European studies, gift fund, A32–A33
Slavic materials, 76
  gift and trust funds for, A26–A27, A42–A43
Slavic newspaper, 70
Slavic studies, A32–A33
Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog, A42–A43
Slavic Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Slide shows, 33
Smile, A56
Smith, David A., x
Smith, E. Gene, x
Smith, Janet A., vii
Smith, Margaret R., ix
Smith, Merrily A., 72, 73
Smith, Paul H., 38
Smithsonian Institution, 23
Social Science Reading Room Section (GRR), officer, xi
Society for Ethnomusicology, 25
Society for the History of Discoveries, 78
Society of American Archivists, 73
Software: *see* Computer programs
Solis, Hernando, 69
Song of Summer, A57
A Song to Remember, A57
Songwriter, A56
Sonneck Memorial Fund, A30–A31
Sound recordings: *see* Recordings
Sousa Collection, 69
South Asia, 5
  accessions list, A58
South Asia Cooperative Acquisitions Program, 59
South Asian Union Catalog, statistics, A12
South Carolina Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture, 24
South Carolina Historical Society, 27
Southeast Asia, 5
  accessions list, A58
  gift funds, A38–A39
Southeast Asian Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Southeastern Library Network, 30
Southern Asia Section (Asian), officers, xi
Spain, Embassy of, 78
Spanish language materials, 54, 57
Spanish literature, 70
  consultant in, A28–A29
Spanish scholars, gift funds for support of, A44–A45
Sparks, Peter G., xi
Special assistant to the Librarian, vii
Special Collections, 74, A34–A35, A38–A39
  officer, xi
Special events, 27
Special Foreign Currency Program, 5
  acquisitions, 8
  appropriations, 1, A24–A25
  employment statistics, A23
Special Materials Cataloging Division (Proc), 15, 50, 52, 54
  officers, x
Special Police Force, 16
Special Projects Section (Sci), officer, xi
Special Reserve gift funds, A30–A31, A42–A43
Special Search Section (Col Mgmt), officers, xi
Specter of the Rose, A57
Spehr, Paul C., xii
"The Spirit of the Place: Photographs by Paul Strand," exhibit, 28, A51
Spivacke (Harold and Rose Marie) Fund, A30–A31
Sri Lanka, 5, A38–A39
Ssu ku Ch'uan shu (The Four Treasuries), 69
Stachura (Leonard R.) Fund, A44–A45
Staff: *see* Personnel
Staff Relations Office, 20–21
  officer, vii
Staff Training and Development Office, 21
  officer, vii
Stansky, Peter, 38
A Star Athlete (Hanagata Senshu), A56
"Star Treatment," A56
Stardust, A57
State, U.S. Department of, 81, 87, 88
State and local agencies, donations, A9
State documents, 58, A9
Stephenson, Richard W., xii
Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the 1920s and 1930s, 26
Sterling Software, 9
Stern, Alfred Whital, A30
Stern (Alfred Whital) Collection of Lincolniana, A2, A30–A31, A44–A45
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, A9, A30–A31
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund, A44–A45
Stevens, James L., vii
Stevens, Roberta A., x
Stewart, James E., xi
Stewart, Ruth Ann, viii, xxi, 23, 28
Stokes, Erika Hartman, 24

Stradivari instruments, funds for maintenance, A30–A31
Strand, Paul, exhibit, 28, A51
Strange Illusion, A56
Stroup, Elizabeth F., xi
Subject Authority (SUBJECTS), 16, 51
Subject Catalog, sales, A13, A14
Subject cataloging, 55, 59
  statistics, A10
Subject Cataloging Division (Proc), 15, 51, 54, 55
  officers, x
Subject Cataloging Manual, 55
Subject headings, 53, 55, 72
  statistics, A10
Subject Headings, A13, A14
The Suburbanite, A56
Subversive activity pamphlets, 5
Sullivan, Robert C., ix, 66
Sullivan's Travels, A56
Sumatran materials, 5
Summer Chamber Festival, 77, A53, A54
Summer Seminar on the Constitution, 78
Sung, Carolyn H., x
Superintendent of Documents numbers, 60
Supplement to LC Subject Headings, A61
Supreme Court (U.S.), 98
Surplus Book Disposal Project, gift funds, A44–A45
Survey Polls, 15
"Surveyers of the Pacific: Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768–1842," exhibit, 27, 78, A51
Sutter, Robert G., viii
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Collection of Cartoons, Caricatures, and Illustrations, 78
Swann Foundation, gift funds, A9
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund, A25n, A30–A31, A44–A45
"Swanson and Valentino," A56
Swedish materials, 5
Sweeney, Mac, 94
Swift, Al, vi
Symbols of American Libraries, 62, A61
Symposia, Library; see Conferences and symposia, Library
Symposium on Work, A36–A37
Synar, Mike, 94
Syrian national library, 59
System Development Corporation, 30
Systems Assurance Office, officer, vii
Systems Development, officers, vii
Systems Engineering and Operations, officers, vii
Systems Programming Office, officer, vii

Tabb, Winston, ix, 96
Tafelmusik, A54
Tagliabue, John, A55
Takemitsu, Toru, 77
A Tale of Two Cities, A56
Tales of Hoffmann, A57
Talking Book Topics, A61
Talking books, acquisitions, A4–A5
Talking Books Adult, 1984–1985, A61
"Talking Books for Seniors," videotape, 33
The T.A.M.I. Show, A56
Taming of the Shrew, A53
Target Series Development Program, 13
Tariff Act of 1930, 95–96
Terikh-i Armenistan, 70
Tarr, Susan M., ix, 50
Tax reform 41–42
"Tax Reform Issues," Info Pack, 42
Taylor, Elizabeth, 5
Taylor Street Annex, 10, 34
Teas, Mildred Lois Nichols, vi, A2
Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office (TPAIC), 50–52
  officer, ix
Technical publications
  acquisitions, A6–A7
  sales and distribution, A13, A14
Technical Reports Section (Sci), 71
  officer, xi
Technical Services (Photodup), Assistant Chief for, 22
  officer, viii
Technical Services Section (G&M), officer, xii
Technical Systems Office, officer, vii
Teichroew, Allen, 76
Telecommunications systems, 2, 3, 9, 14, 65
Telephone inquiries, 31, 34, 78–79, 81
  statistics, A17
Telephone Pioneers, 35
Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section (GRR), officer, xi
Television broadcasts
  acquisitions, xix, 4, 57, 68
  copyright, 93–97, 101
  foreign, 57, 68
  gift funds, A32–A33
  preservation, A32–A33
  program production, 31
  public screenings, 77, A56
  reading promotion projects, 6
  Senate proceedings, 2
  see also Cable television
Telex, 35
Thayer, Ernest L., 39

The Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection: A Catalog, 38, 76, A61
The Thin Man, 68
Third Avenue, A56
The Third Coast, A56
The Third Man, A56
This Is Charles Laughton: Dickens on Elections, A56
This Is the Army, A57
Thomas Jefferson Building; see Jefferson (Thomas) Building
Thorin, Suzanne, xi
Thornton, Flora Laney, vi, A2
The Three Caballeros, A57
The Throne of Blood [Kumonosu-Jo], A56
Thurmond, Strom, 94, 95
Thuronyi, Geza T., xi, 39, A58
Time-Life Books, Inc., gift funds, A9, A44–A45
Tipus Orbis Terrarum, 69
T-Men, A56
To Be or Not To Be, A56
"To Hear a Hand," 21, 24
Todd, Albert, A55
Tokyo, Japan, field office, 56
Top Hat, A57
Touch of Evil, A56
Tour Office, 27
Tourte bows, funds for maintenance, A30–A31
Toward a Common Vision in Library Networking, 64, A60
"Toward an Informed Legislator," exhibit, A52
Tower of London, A56
Tracer Bullets series, 75
"Trade Policy: New Directions?" 42
Training and instruction, A28–A29
  automation, 63
  cataloging, 51–56, 59, 60
  copyright, 87
  gift funds, A34–A35, A36–A37, A40–A41, A44–A45
  Law Library, 81
  serials database, 61
Trainor, Emmett G., xi
Traveling Exhibitions Program, 28
Traveling exhibits, A46–A47
Traveling Exhibits Fund, A46–A47
Treasury, U.S. Department of, vi, A2
  investment accounts, A24n, A26–A33, A48–A49
  permanent loan accounts, A48–A49
  Secretary, vi, A2
"Tremors: Political Art Acquired through the Swann Fund," exhibit, A51
Trew, James R., vii
Trible, Paul, 94
"Trick of the Light," A56
Trio de la Fundacion San Telmo, A54
Trio for Piano, Violin, and Cello, 77
Trudeau, Garry, 78
Trust Fund
  bank investment department accounts, A32–A33
  investment accounts, A3, A26–A33
  permanent loan accounts, A3
Trust Fund Board, vi
  annual report summary, A2–A3
  members, vi, A2
Trust funds; see Gift and trust funds
Try and Get Me!, A56
Tsuneishi, Warren M., x
Tucker, Ben R., x
Turner, John F., 37
"Two Moments of the Heart," exhibit, 28, A52

UKMARC records, 53
UMI Research Press, 24
Un Grand Amour de Beethoven, A57
UNESCO, 11, 72, 102
Unfaithfully Yours, A57
UNIMARC, 51, 65
Union catalog, growth, A12
Union Catalog: Reading Materials for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, 35
Union list of newspapers, 60
United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, 81
United Negro College Fund, papers, 69
United States Board on Books for Children, 26
U.S. courts, copyright cases, 96–101
United States District Court, A62–A64
U.S. government agencies
  acquisitions from, 70, A9
  collection management, 71
  Copyright Office and, 87
  Law Library services, 81
  transfer of funds and materials, A8, A9, A24–A25
U.S. government libraries; see Federal libraries
U.S. Government Periodicals, 76
U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at the Library of Congress, 39, 75, A61
United States India Fund, A24
U.S. Information Agency, 81
United States Newspaper Project (USNP), 60–61, 71
U.S. Postal Service, 61
U.S. Reports, 84
United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs, gift funds, A44–A45
U.S. Statutes-at-Large, 84
U.S. Trade Representative, Office of the, 88, 95
Universal Copyright Convention, 88

University of Oklahoma Foundation, Inc., A2
University Publications of America, 91
"The Unquiet Library," 31
Update, A61
"Upstairs–Downstairs," 57
Urgh! A Music War, A57
Used Cars, A56
User and Production Service, officer, vii
User Applications Office, officer, vii
User Surveys, 8, 9
USMARC, 16, 65
USMARC Concise Formats: Bibliographic, Authority, Holdings, 65
USMARC Format: Proposed Changes, A61
USNP Bibliographic Notes, 61
Utlas, 66

Vandell, Donette S., ix
VanWingen, Peter, xii
Vaughan, Samuel, 7
Veterans Administration, 81
Videodisk system; see Optical disk system
Videotapes
  acquisitions, 70, A6–A7
  congressional floor proceedings, 2
  production, 31, 33, A36–A37, A40–A41
  readings, 70
Vienna String Sextet, A53
Vietnamese materials, 82
"A View from the Other Side," lectures, 87
Visits and visitors, 26–27, 86, 102
Visual arts, copyright, 95, 108 (table), 110 (table)
Visual File, 15
Visual materials
  collections, A6–A7
  gift funds, A34–A35, A42–A43
Visual Materials Distribution Service, 51
Visual Materials (VISMAT) Online System, 51, 52
Vita, Susan H., x, 50
Vlach, Michael, 24
Volunteers, xx, 32, 36, 75, A18, A19

Walton, William, letters, 70
Wang, Chi, xi
Ward, Daniel Franklin, 37
Ware, Donald R., vii
Warner, John W., vi
Warren, Earl, papers, 76
Warren, Robert Penn, xiii, xix, 31
Washington National Records Center, 18
Washingtoniana, A34–A35
Waters, Peter, xi, 73
Waters (Edward N.) Fund, A44–A45
Watters, Peter J., vii
Waverly Consort, A53
"Weekend Special," 6
Weinberger, Caspar, papers, 57
Weisgall, Hugo, 76, 77, A55
Wekerle, Anton, ix
Welfare, A56
Wellness Fair, 20
Welsh, William J., vii, 11
Wendish language materials, 5
West Publishing Company, 30
West Side Story, A56
Western Library Network (WLN), 62, 64
Western Reserve Historical Society, 60
Westward Whoa!, A56
WETA, 26, 31, 77
Wetherell, W.D., A55
Wexler, Kay F., x
WGMS, 77
The Whale Who Wanted to Sing at the Met, A57
"What's Going on in Modern Scholarship," 7
What's Opera Doc?, A57
Whistle Down the Wind, A57
White, Roger S., viii
White House News Photographers Annual Exhibition, 28, A51, A52
White House News Photographers Collection, 71
White-Hensen, Wendy, 38, 76, A61
Whitlock, Margaret E., viii
Whitman (Walt) Collection, A2
Whitman, Walt, gift and trust funds for related materials, A26–A27
Whitmer, T. Arlene, vii
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke, 78, A30, A36
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, A9, A30–A33
  concert sponsorship, A53
Whittall Pavilion, 24
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund, 76, A30–A31, A55
Whittemore, Reed, 38, A61
Wigdor, David W., xii
Wilbur, James B., trust funds, A30–A31
Wilde, Oscar, 37, 76, A59
Wilkins, Cynthia, vii
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of, gift funds, A44–A45
Wilson, Donald T., gift fund, A44–A45
Wilson, Pete, 95
Winter, Harvey, 87
The Winter's Tale, A56
Wintle, Mary Jack, viii
Wirth, Timothy, 94

Wisconsin Interlibrary Services, 30
Wisdom, Donald F., xi
Witherell, Julian W., xi, 38, A58
The Wiz, A57
Wolter, John A., xii, 76
Woman of the Mist [Oboroyo no Onna], A56
Women's Program Office, 13–14
  officer, vii
Wood, Karen A., 76
Woodbury, Philip H., 21
Woody, Charlene A., vii
Woolf, Gabriel, A55
"Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy," exhibit, A44–A45
Workshops: *see* Seminars and workshops
World Directory of Map Collections, 76
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), 101–102
World Transportation Commission Collection, 8

Yanker, Gary, posters, 69
Yanker Collection, 8
Yasinsky, Bohdan, xi
"Year of the Reader," xix, 6–7
Yeats, W. B., 37, 76, A59
Yevtushenko, Yevgeny, 77, A55
Yomiuri Shimbun, gift fund, A44–A45
You'll Never Get Rich, A57
Young, Arthur, consultants, 11
Young, Barbara E., vii
Young, Peter R., ix, 86

Zelig, A56
Zich, Robert G., vii, 12
Zimmerman, Glen A., vii
The Zoot Cat, A57